

NEWTON GRAPHIC.

Volume XV.—No. 12.

NEWTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1887.

Terms, \$2.00 per Year.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!

As a method of introducing their goods to the families of New England, and establish themselves in business,

THE HOME FURNITURE CO.

Propose to sell all their goods for the next 30 days way under the market prices. We state a saving of 25 per cent., and ask you to investigate for yourself, and prove the truth or falsity of this statement. A few straws showing which way the wind blows.

BONA FIDE!

Remember, these prices are for the next thirty days, after which time our prices will conform to the market.

PINE CHAMBER SETS, \$9.50 UP.
ASH CHAMBER SETS, \$16.50 UP.
MAHOGANY CHAMBER SETS,
\$18.50 UP.
ANTIQUE OAK CHAMBER SETS,
\$21.50 UP.
CHERRY CHAMBER SETS, \$32.50 UP.
WALNUT CHAMBER SETS, [Marble top] \$33.50 UP.
MAROGANY CHAMBER SETS, \$52.50 UP.
HAIR CLOTH PARLOR SUITS, \$29 UP.
PLUSH PARLOR SUITS, \$38 UP.
BED LOUNGES, \$7 UP.
LOUNGES, \$3.75 UP.
SOFT TOP MATTRENS, \$1.50 UP.
RED SPRINGS, \$5c UP.

NO HUMBUG!

The Newton Boat Club are enjoying their new bowling alley on Saturday evenings, it being engaged by special parties on the other evenings of the week.

VELVET CARPETS, from \$1.10 UP.
SYMPHONY RUGS, from 65c UP.
BLANKETS, from 95c UP.
COMFORTERS, from 20c UP.
TAPESTRY HASSOCKS, from 35c UP.
PARLOR STOVES, \$3.25 UP.
SINGLE-OVEN RANGES, \$13 UP.
DOUBLE-OVEN RANGES, \$19 UP.

Housekeeping GOODS of all Descriptions. We deliver all goods FREE to any Town or City where there is a freight depot.

HOME FURNITURE CO.,

263 WASHINGTON STREET, Second door from Herald Building, BOSTON.

GEORGE H. SAMUEL, Manager.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON MOUNT IDA.

A HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS in excellent repair, with modern improvements. Possession immediately. Rent Reasonable.

Apply to

CHARLES F. RAND.

POST OFFICE BUILDING. — — — — — NEWTON.

DR. N. E. SAVILLE,

(FORMERLY WITH DR. W. L. MACDONALD.)

DENTIST,

Has Removed from 176

—TO—

169 Tremont Street, Boston.

OFFICE WITH DR. RUSSELL.

W. H. EDWARDS,
DENTAL ROOMS,

Hyde's Block,
NEWTON.

T. J. Hartnett,
PLUMBER,

Particular attention paid to Trapping and Ventilating Drain and all Escape Pipes.

Estimates furnished on application, on all kinds of PLUMBING WORK.

Good Workmanship and Reasonable Prices
Washington Street, Newton.

Established 1864. Telephone 7960.

C. W. BUNTING,
—DEALER IN—

FISH, FRUIT and VEGETABLES.

Oysters opened fresh every day. We also have constantly on hand Clams, Salt, Pickled and Smoked Fish, Eggs, Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar. Canned goods a specialty. Telephone connection.

Cole's Block, Washington St., Newton.

MISS L. P. GRANT,

[Pupil of F. A. Whitney],

RECEIVES PUPILS on the PIANO-FORTE.

At home Wednesdays from 2 to 6.

Residence CENTRE STREET, between

Boyd and Morse.

Post Office Address, Box 775, Newton. 49-1

How to Save Money.

GET YOUR CLOTHING

CLEANSED & REPAIRED

AT THE

NEWTON DYE-HOUSE.

NEWTON.

—Rev. Mr. Nichols will preach a New Year's sermon on Sunday evening. Subject, "How old art thou?"

—Next Wednesday evening the Pilgrim Fathers will receive the candidates for charter membership.

—The Newton post-office sent out 22 big sacks of Christmas mail matter last week, besides the usual nine mail bags daily.

—Mrs. J. K. Richardson and Mrs. H. B. Stevens, will receive calls with Mrs. A. C. Lawrence the first of January, 1887, at Kenrick Park.

—Mrs. Dr. H. M. Field will be very happy to see her gentleman friends on New Year's Day, from 5 o'clock p.m. till midnight.

—The sociable given by Waban Lodge, I. O. O. F., Monday evening, was a very pleasant affair, and the success of the series is already assured.

—The Newton Boat Club are enjoying their new bowling alley on Saturday evenings, it being engaged by special parties on the other evenings of the week.

—Mrs. W. H. Partridge, Mrs. G. R. Macfarlin, Mrs. C. S. Marsh and Miss S. L. Shelton, will receive with Mrs. H. E. Barker, January 1, 1887, at her residence, Park street.

—Dr. Frisbie caught a glimpse Wednesday of a boy who seemed to be at work behind his bairn. Curious to know what was being done the doctor went out to investigate, and the boy suddenly disappeared, leaving behind a hatchet and a lead gutter pipe, which had been nearly cut out from the building. The case has been reported to the police.

—Appropriate Christmas exercises were given at the Y. M. C. A. service at Eliot Lower Hall, last Sunday afternoon, consisting of music kindly furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Gross and Mrs. Potter; after which a stirring address was given by S. M. Sayfore, who is always listened to with eager attention. The president with a few remarks presented each member of the association with a copy of "Daily Food," and wished them all a Merry Christmas. Next Sunday a gospel meeting at 4 p.m. will be conducted by Mr. H. Leonard.

—The Ward 7 committee of ladies, who are preparing for their portion of the G. A. R. fair, are Mrs. E. M. Springer, president; Mrs. A. S. March, vice-president; Mrs. S. K. Harwood, secretary, and Mrs. John A. Kenrick, treasurer. The other members are Mrs. C. B. Lancaster, Mrs. John Brigham, Jr., Mrs. Moses Clark, Jr., Mrs. S. A. D. Sheppard and Mrs. S. L. Powers. These ladies have charge of the Ward 7 contributions to the fair, and the ward has been laid out into districts, of which each lady has one. They intend to call upon every lady in the ward, to solicit articles for the fair, and to make the article a credit to the ward. The Ward 1 committee has not yet fully organized, but they are already making special efforts for the success of their ward table.

—Dr. J. Walter Fewkes of Cambridge, a graduate of the Newton High School, read before the Boston Scientific Society, at its meeting this week, a paper on "The Arctic Meduse of the Greely Expedition." He pointed out that, owing to the establishment of stations in the Arctic regions, we are more acquainted with the fauna of these waters than with those of many waters which are more accessible. The Greely expedition had done as much as all former expeditions combined to discover and explain specimens of the animal life in the icy waters, especially of the various kinds of jelly fishes. He presented drawings and preserved specimens of the jelly fishes, the greater portion of which were found in Lady Franklin Bay, and pointed out that there were some surprising instances of the finding of jelly fishes in the Arctic waters which have heretofore been supposed to belong to waters below Cape Cod.

—There was a heavily laden Christmas tree at the Methodist church on Friday evening, and preceding the distribution of gifts there was a short program of songs, recitations by the children, and an excellent reading by Miss Helen Blackwell, entitled "How Widow Brown spent Christmas." Miss Blackwell has a decided talent, which has been carefully trained, and the audience enjoyed the reading highly.

The tree contained presents for all the children, and after these had been distributed, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols were presented with a handsome French clock and vases to match. Superintendent Barber making the presentation speech, to which Mr. Nichols happily responded. As Mr. Barber was turning away he was accosted by Mr. H. J. Woods, who presented him with a handsome Oxford Bible, in behalf of the school. The gift was such a perfect surprise that Mr. Barber had some difficulty in finding words at first to express his appreciation, but he thanked his friends warmly for this expression of their kindly feelings.

—At the Baptist church the celebration of Christmas began on Christmas morning, with a recital of vocal and instrumental selections, given to the choir and their friends by Mr. Geo. C. Gow, musical pastor, Mr. J. W. Goodrich, organist, and Mr. G. H. Williams, Jr., violinist. The selections were all chosen with reference to the day and were finely rendered. Mr. Gow was in excellent voice, and his singing of the carols, among which was one by Mrs. G. E. Aiken of Newton, was received with many expressions of pleasure. One of the finest things on the program was the "meditation" on the 1st Bach prelude, arranged for the piano and organ by Gounod, and rendered by Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Williams. Another very finely given selection was the Bach prelude and fugue. In the afternoon the younger members of the Sunday school had a pleasant festival, with the customary distribution of gifts, and in the evening Dr. Addison D. Crabtree gave his lecture on "The Walks of Jesus" illustrated by beautiful stereopticon views, which drew together and gratified a good audience. The Sunday morning service was marked by hymns on the Nativity, and a sermon on the "True Humanity of Christ," by the pastor, Rev. H. F. Titus. In the evening the Sunday school held a Christmas concert, the exercises consisting of recitations and singing by the school, and an earnest address by the pastor. The

beautiful singing gave satisfactory evidence of the effective instruction and leadership of Mr. Gow.

—The 8 o'clock club met on Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. E. W. Pope, Hunnewell Avenue.

—The Knights of Labor assembly in Cole's Hall this (Friday) evening, promises to be largely attended.

—There will be a Christmas and New Year's entertainment for the Sunday School of Channing church, at the church parlors this (Friday) evening.

—Persons who want to study Book-keeping or Drawing can do so, without charge, at the Night School on Pearl street. It is open Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 7 to 9 p.m.

—Lafayette Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Watertown, will have a public installation of officers next Tuesday evening. District Deputy French will officiate, and a large number of Newton guests will be present.

—It is generally acknowledged that the fox terrier is the most popular and most fashionable dog at the present time. Three puppies are advertised in this week's GRAPHIC that are of the best imported and native prize-winning stock.

—The Boston Globe gives the names of George H. Morgan and Hosey Hyde as the applicants for the Newton post-office, whose papers have been filed at Washington, and are now being considered by the President and Post-master-general.

—The Pomeroy Home is always remembered by the children of Grace church at Christmas time. The orphans went home last Friday evening with their arms full of useful gifts—the fruitage of a beautiful Christmas tree contributed by the Grace Church Sunday school.

—Mr. W. B. Whittier has had an exhibition this week a dressed Yorkshire pig, which weighed 340 pounds, and attracted a good deal of attention. The pig was bred on the Laundholm farm, of pure breed, and was raised by W. P. Leavitt, who thinks the weight was fairly good for a 11 months old pig.

—The residents on Emerson street had a Christmas present from the city of a lot of loose gravel, which was thrown upon the sidewalk this week. They hope that it means a concrete walk in the spring, now that the street has been accepted by the city.

—Mr. H. W. Parker of Auburndale is home for the holiday vacation, from the Cathedral school at Garden City, L. I., where he has charge of the musical department. He has been recently tendered the position of organist on Sunday at St. Andrew's church at Harlem, N. Y., where he has charge of a vested choir of men and boys and a quartette.

—An account of the topography, history, customs and costumes of the Sandwich Islands will be presented to the Newton Natural History Society next Monday evening, with the very attractive accompaniment of about eighty stereopticon views, and a numerous collection of objects, illustrating modes of life among the people.

—Mr. G. D. Gilman, who favors the Society with his services, is thoroughly versed in his subject, through extended study and a residence of many years in the Islands. This paper has been given in other places, and received with great interest. Admission, 25 cents, to cover expenses.

—The Christmas Eve celebration by the young people of Grace church was held in the chapel and parish house. After the carol service, the teachers and scholars proceeded to the parlors to listen to the rector's new Christmas story, called "The Burglary on Christmas Eve." The illustrations were in pantomime. When this was over, two beautiful Christmas trees were displayed in the refectory, one for the school and the other for the children of the Pomeroy Home for Orphans. The gifts were numerous and beautiful. Among the surprises of the evening was the presentation of a port-folio of engravings to the rector, a water pitcher and other articles to his wife, and a framed etching to Mr. E. S. Hamlin.

—The first in the lecture course by Mr. H. A. Clapp was delivered in the vestry of Channing church, Wednesday evening, and a large audience was present. Enough course tickets have been sold to pay expenses, and single admission tickets to any of the lectures can be obtained at the door for 50 cents. The subject of the first lecture was "Romeo and Juliet," and it was made not only interesting but instructive; passages were read from the play illustrating the points brought out, and the lecturer gave a sketch of the time when the events of the play are supposed to have taken place, the sources from which Shakespeare gathered his material, its place among the other plays of the great dramatist, and the results of his study of the characters represented. Mr. Clapp has made the study of Shakespeare almost his life work, and he is considered one of the best authorities on all Shakespearean subjects, so that those who attend his lectures can not help getting valuable information. The subject for the next lecture, Jan. 5, will be "Henry V," and the hour is 7:45 p.m.

—The course of monthly entertainments at the Parish house of Grace church this winter has been productive of much enjoyment, but the one on Wednesday evening of this week was unusually good, from the variety of the attractions offered and the excellence of each one. Mr. Geo. B. Ford was the reader, and he gave a number of dialect pieces in an admirable manner and proved that he occupies a high rank as a reader. His selections were "The First Settler's Story," "No. 5 Collect Street," "Summer Storm," "Mrs. O'Shea's visit to Photograph Gallery," and "My First Political Speech." The audience was very much pleased, and it was impossible for the most seriously disposed hearer to maintain his gravity. The readings were interspersed by music which included an excellent piano solo, by Miss Tewksbury, a song by Mr. E. S. Hamblen, and the singing of two charming ballads by Mrs. M. E. Sherwood, who sang with great taste and expression. The first was "The Bells," and the second "How the Troubadour found Comfort." Mrs. Moses Clark, Jr., the hostess of the evening, was unable to be present on account of the death

of her uncle, Mr. Thorndike of Boston, which occurred on that day, and her place was taken by Mrs. Flint.

—Mrs. Weston will be at home at her residence on Franklin street on New Year's eve.

—Communion at Channing church next Sunday immediately after the morning service.

—After the first of January the school signal will be sounded at 12:45 p.m. instead of at 1:15 as heretofore.

—A dramatic entertainment will be given at City Hall early in February, in aid of the Cottage Hospital. An excellent entertainment may be expected, as the finest amateur talent in the country are among the performers.

—The new city directory will not be out until after the first of January, on account of the many changes which take place in the Boston addresses of our citizens at that date. No efforts are being spared to have the directory as correct as it can be made.

—The following officers were elected for the ensuing term by Waban Lodge, I. O. O. F., at the meeting on Thursday night: F. C. Morgan, N. G.; F. C. Twitchell, V. G.; Secretary, C. E. A. Ross; Per. Sec., A. W. Boulton; Treasurer, L. D. Boise. The new officers will be installed on Jan. 13th.

—The will of Mrs. Mary A. Crowley of this city was presented for probate at the probate court at East Cambridge this week. Letters of administration were granted on the estate of the late Joshua Loring of this city.

—Watch night services will be held at the Methodist church Friday evening, commencing at 9 o'clock with a praise service, followed by a sermon by Rev. Mr. Nichols, and are now being considered by the Boston church.

—The Churchman of Jan. 1st reports that the publications edited by Dr. Shinn of this city, and published by T. Whittaker, New York, have reached the following large circulation: Teachers' Assistant, 11,000 copies; The Lesson Leaflet, \$5,000; The Picture Lessons, 58,000; making an aggregate of 154,000 persons reached each week.

—Mrs. J. Wesley Kimball will receive on New Year's day, from 6 p.m. to 12, at her residence on Washington Park, Newtonville. Mayor Kimball will not be able to make calls this year, as he has to attend the New England Club dinner in Boston, at which the mayors of all the Massachusetts cities will be present.

—Mrs. George Chick, who keeps a boarding house on Washington street, was so overcome by trouble and illness last Friday night that she took two ounces of laudanum. Happily, aid was summoned in time, and after the proper remedies were administered by Doctor Frisbie, the unfortunate lady was out of danger.

—Mrs. Wm. Hopkinson of Boyd street died on Sunday after an illness of some months, aged 65 years. She leaves a husband, three daughters and two sons, the latter of whom are at the far west, and two of the daughters reside in Bridgeport, Conn. The funeral was

City Government.

Both branches of the City Government were in session on Monday night. In the board of aldermen, the minutes of the past several meetings were read and approved.

Alderman Grant from the committee on ordinances reported the amended ordinance in regard to street railways, which had been presented at the last meeting. Alderman Fiske amended it by inserting the words, "in any street," so that the ordinance would not be assumed to give the Highway committee power to change the location of the road from one street to another. The amendment was accepted and the ordinance passed to be enrolled.

Martha M. McCollough presented a remonstrance against the proposed widening of River street, which would take 1300 feet from her land, and gave notice that she would demand \$1 a foot for the land, and that the wall and hedge should be put back in good condition, and that no benefits should be assessed. One of the aldermen remarked that the land was only assessed at 8 cents a foot.

THE EIGHT DAY LAW.

The City Solicitor handed in the following communication in regard to the points of law referred to him:

I have received a communication from the City Clerk informing me that the following vote had been passed by your board:

"That the question of what duties must be performed by the Mayor and board of Aldermen within eight days, under the provisions of Section 30, of Chapter 299, of acts of 1884, be submitted to the City Solicitor for his written opinion."

Also that the question "Have the Mayor and board of Aldermen, under the proceedings they have taken in the matter of the recount of votes for alderman from Ward 2, a legal right to make a certificate requiring the City Clerk to alter and amend such ward returns as appear to be erroneous?"

In reply to the first question, my opinion is that the board of Aldermen, under the provisions of the statute referred to, must within 8 days next following the day of election, open the envelope or envelopes, examine the ballots, and determine the questions raised.

In reply to the second question, in my opinion, if the board of Aldermen have within 8 days next following the election, opened the envelopes, examined the ballots, and determined the questions raised, they have, after the 8 days, power to make the certificate upon which the City Clerk shall amend the returns; but if the board of Aldermen have not within the 8 days opened the envelopes, examined the ballots and determined the questions raised, they have not the power to make such certificate, and the ward returns must stand as the true returns.

Respectfully submitted,
WINFIELD S. SLOCUM,
City Solicitor.

Alderman Mason said that as the case stood, it seemed that the board had no power to amend the returns of the ward officers, as they had not determined the questions raised within 8 days, and that there was nothing to do now but to declare Austin R. Mitchell elected, and instruct the City Clerk to make out a certificate in accordance with that declaration. The motion was seconded and passed, and Mr. Mitchell will receive the certificate.

OTHER MATTERS.

Alderman Powers from the committee on fuel and street lights reported on the petition for street lamps on Park street, Hammond and South streets, referring them to the next city government.

A report was also made and an order passed for the putting up of four street lights on Chestnut street, one on Newtonville avenue, one on Clyde street, two on Orris and Lexington, one on Hancock, two on Hawthorne, and four on Stamford and Melrose streets. The committee on ordinances reported that they had examined the ordinance relating to telegraph, telephone and electric light wires, that it was correctly enrolled, and it was passed to be ordained.

The board of health reported in favor of granting the petition of Patrick Hurley, for license to erect a butcher shop on Boylston street, ward 4, and it was granted.

W. C. Rollins asked for license to build a shophouse on Crafts street, Ward 4.

Alderman Mason reported from the committee on claims that J. M. Lowell, who fell on Pelham street, Newton Centre, had released all claim upon the city for damages, and no other action was necessary.

Alderman Mason reported from the committee on printing, that the bids for the printing of city documents for the year 1886 had been received, and the lowest was that of George H. Pratt, who had bid \$73.70. The printing of the city documents for the year 1885 had not been of the quality of work required by the city, and not up to the provisions of the contract. The recommendation that the printing of the documents of 1886 be carefully examined, and if the quality of the work was not up to the contract, the contractor be required to make it so, was referred to the next city government.

A number of small bills were presented and ordered paid.

The committee on license reported in favor of granting George V. Clark a license to build a private stable on Eddy street.

Alderman Grant presented an order, which was passed, authorizing the city treasurer to advance to the city solicitor \$300, for expenses incurred and to be incurred in suits in which the city was interested. It was passed.

Alderman Powers reported an order for the placing of two gas lamps in the tunnel at Auburndale. He stated that the order was intended to be passed at an earlier date, but by some mistake it had not been passed. It was passed.

Alderman Powers made a humorous speech in regard to the great amount of labor performed by the members of the city government, which was more in many cases than the salaries they received, and therefore moved that two members of the city government of 1886 and two of 1887 be appointed with full powers to arrange a dinner, not later than Jan. 8, 1887, and extend invitations to all members of both branches for the years 1886 and 1887, the dinner to be at no expense to the city. The motion was not to be entered upon the minutes, and after its passage Mayor Kimball appointed Alderman Nickerson and Alderman-elect Hallowood as members of

the committee from the board of Aldermen. The members from the lower branch are Councilman Kennedy and Councilman-elect Burr of Ward Six.

The board then adjourned to Friday evening, Dec. 31st.

At the special meeting of the Common Council, all the members but one were present. A large amount of concurrent business was transacted with very little argument. The passage of the ordinance establishing a captain and a night-sergeant of the police force was objected to by Councilman Edmonds, who claimed that the council should be represented on the police committee, and that the present force and officers were sufficient if properly managed, and that if the proposed change was adopted the captain would be the head of the department, and the present head would be the head of the head. The ordinance was adopted.

Councilman Fiske reported for the committee in favor of the ordinance restricting the placing of telegraph, telephone and electric wire poles. The report was accepted and sent up to the board of Aldermen.

Hearings were granted on several highway acceptances, but no objectors appeared, consequently the hearings were closed.

The council adjourned to Friday evening.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.**List of New Books.**

Beecher, H. W. <i>Oratory.</i>	52.358
An oration before the National School of Oratory in Philadelphia, 1876.	
Brandes, G. <i>Eminent Authors of the 19th Century: Literary Portraits,</i> trans. by R. B. Anderson.	94.386
The "Authors" are Paul Heyse, Hans Christian Andersen, Mill, Renan, Tegnér, Flaubert, Paludan-Mueler, Björnson and Ibsen.	
Brooks, P. <i>Twenty Sermons.</i>	93.490
The fourth series of these inspiring, life-giving sermons.	
Cocca and Chocolate.	101.274
A very interesting compilation by Walter Baker & Co., giving the history of the use of cocoa and chocolate by various peoples, its production, recipes for its preparation, etc. In 1884 the amount consumed in Great Britain and Ireland was about 15,000,000 lbs.	
Coffax, S. <i>Hollister, O. J. Life of Colfax.</i>	.96.271
"The author, his brother-in-law, has had access to all the late Vice-President's public and private papers which seem to have included a remarkably full collection of newspaper scraps referring to events in Mr. Coffax's career. These have been carefully worked into the text, throwing a strong contemporary light on the narrative. The Credit Mobilier changes are elaborated and explained in two chapters, a full defence of Coffax's position being given."—Pub. Weekly.	
Glauden, W. <i>Applied Christianity: Moral Aspects of Social Questions.</i>	\$1.93
The teachings of Christ applied to the solution of the questions of the day.	
Hale, L. P. <i>Last of the Peterkins.</i>	63.627
Hunt, J. <i>The Good Fight; Stories of Christian Martyrs.</i>	97.155
Kirkwood, L. J. <i>Sewing Primer with Songs and Music.</i>	103.431
An excellent manual for use in Sewing Schools, or for sewing teachers in day schools.	
Lizst, F. <i>Ledos de Beaufort, L. The Abbe Li zt.</i>	93.189
The story of his life, with two portraits.	
Olyphant, M. O. W. <i>The Greatest Heir.</i>	65.532
Thomas, J. <i>Cannibals and Convicts: Notes of Personal Experiences in the Western Pacific.</i>	21.273
The author has been an Australian journalist for twelve years, and is the only journalist who has visited New Caledonia, Isle of Pines, and the New Hebrides.	
Towle, G. M. <i>Young People's History of Ireland (to 1865).</i>	71.221
Tyler, H. W. <i>Entertainments in Chemistry.</i>	102.435
Shows "something of what chemistry is, and how to study it. The experiments can be performed without the aid of costly apparatus, at home or in the school-room."—Pub. Weekly.	
Upton, G. P. <i>Standard Oratorios, their Stories, Music, and their Composers.</i>	52.359
A very valuable handbook, similar to its companion volume, "Standard Operas" [51.372].	
H. P. JAMES, Librarian.	
Dec. 29, 1886.	

"Social Purity."

Mrs. Maria Upham Drake of Newton Centre delivered her concluding lecture on "Social Purity" at the Young Woman's Christian Association rooms in Boston, last week Tuesday. In opening the lecture Mrs. Drake described the historical Roman fire in the Temple of Vesta, which was fed only by the "vestal virgins," so called by the early Romans, and symbolized by purity. When the fire became extinguished, Rome knew her downfall. Every American woman must consider her home the vestal scene. She must keep burning the fire of purity and go forth to kindle it in other homes, for purity is fire and enthusiasm.

It is not a negative virtue. The spirit of the time demands that the old standards be burnt and new standards be lifted up. The divorce courts and unfaithfulness of men and women to each other teach us the great evil of immorality. Of all the reforms the social reform is the one most needed. It is the duty of every one to lend a helping hand in raising the moral standard of the American nation.

Mrs. Drake referred to the late scandal in England and paid a tribute to the voice of the nation raised in defense of the young. England and America are brothers descended from the same Anglo-Saxon, but the heart of the former has turned to power, while America is paying tribute to gold.

The printing of the city documents for the year 1885 had not been of the quality of work required by the city, and not up to the provisions of the contract.

The recommendation that the printing of the documents of 1886 be carefully examined, and if the quality of the work was not up to the contract, the contractor be required to make it so, was referred to the next city government.

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she is a genius, and then we lionize. The low rate of woman's wages was assigned as the great primary cause of so much evil. Five thousand children in Chicago are employed in carrying bricks all day long, and, surrounded by men of low habits, they cannot be expected to pass unscathed, but this touches the pocket and little can be done. The slave of the Southern skies, or the Hindoo, needs but slight sympathy compared with the slave of lust. In Chicago 80,000 women live a life of utter indifference, and how many in our own city? The officers of the association, and, indeed, all who have listened to Mrs. Drake's lectures, unite in earnest commendation of her work, believing that her special study in the subjects with which she deals, her ability as a public speaker, and, above all, her true womanly sensibility, eminently fit her to present the truths which she champions wherever she may feel that her labors are required.

How often do we hear of the sudden and fatal termination of a case of croup, when a young life might have been saved by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ayer's almanac for the new year is out. Get one.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

—

B. A. ATKINSON & CO.**House Furnishers.****GRAND****Clearance Sale****PREVIOUS TO THE HOLIDAYS,**

In order to make room for our Holiday goods. We make the following

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,

and in addition to the

Bargains Enumerated Below

which are only a few of the many we have.

We sell for either

Cash or on Instalments.**—AND—****ALL GOODS BOUGHT OF US****ARE DELIVERED****FREE!**

to any City or Town where there is a RAILROAD FREIGHT STATION, in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

NOTICE A FEW PRICES:

All-Wool Carpets, from 50c. per yard.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets, from 60c. per yard.

Body Brussels Carpets, from 90c. per yard.

Ash Chamber Sets, from \$16 up.

Pine Chamber Sets, from \$10 up.

Walnut Chamber Sets, from \$25 up.

Single-Oven Ranges, from \$14 up.

Double-Oven Ranges, from \$22 up.

Parlor Stoves, from \$25 up.

Blankets, from \$1.00 up.

Comforters, from 75c. up.

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HOT WATER HEATING.

Using Gurney's Hot Water Heater.

For Warming Private Dwellings, Offices, Banks and Public Institutions.

The most durable and economical, and perfectly safe in operation, no danger of explosion.

This system has been in use for the past twenty years, and has given the heat satisfaction in the cold climate of Canada, as well as in this country.

Plumbers and steam-fitters are respectfully invited to investigate this system of heating.

Apparatus can be seen in operation at Company's office, 237 Franklin St., Boston.

Gurney's Hot Water Heater Co.

JOHN G. FISH, Managing Director.

Send for descriptive Catalogue.

OVERCOATINGS!

We have made a large purchase of FOREIGN

[Written for the Graphic]
WAR PICTURES.

No. 1.

"The Romance of War." I think I see some comrades' lips curl rather derisively at these words, and ask themselves the question "Where was it?" Comrades, the writer believes, knowing all its dangers and hardships, you would go again under the same circumstances for the same amount of fun. There are exceptions to all rules, and doubtless some of you got more than you bargained for of hardship and less of fun. But, after all, as we gather around our camp fires now and recall the old war days, don't we find ourselves telling of the pleasant events quite as often as the sad and serious ones?

Do you think you will ever again enjoy your tenderloin steak and hot rolls as you did the fried hard-tack and salt pork of the Rappahannock, or what we used to call the "lizard soup from the Chickahominy?" Do you find your "Old Mocha" with cream and sugar as delightful or refreshing as you did your tin dipper of boiled coffee, without either, after a hard day's tramp? I venture to say you don't, and you never will. How lovingly you cherish your rusty, smoke-begrimed old dippers and canteens. There is no money value to them in your estimation, and I have told you the reason why.

Aye, the "romance of war!" The grand reviews, the long roll of the drums, the blast of the bugles, the battle lines, the gallop of the batteries into action, the crash of musketry, the booming of cannon, the flags we loved, the cavalry sweeping out on the flanks, the glory of victory, the sorrow of defeat, pride in our dead comrades' bravery, the solemn nights on the picket line. Where is the man with a spark of imagination whose blood does not thrill as these pictures come back upon the retina of memory. Ah, yes, the "romance of war."

Tell me of any other business on earth that can produce such pictures. There is none. The most sacred part of a nation's history is its military record.

While the experiences of the men were much alike, each one looked upon war from his own individual standpoint, and was perhaps differently impressed by the same event. The writer can only speak from his own.

It was one clear, warm, September day in 1862, when a Massachusetts Regiment started from Washington to march northward, for the cry of "on to Richmond" had been temporarily dropped, and now it was "on to find Lee," then entering Maryland and threatening a northern invasion. It was not a good time just then to develop patriotism or love for war. While we were not actually in retreat, a great part of the "Army of the Potomac" had recently been so, and Chantilly and Second Bull Run were new words in our history.

Well, as I said before, we started from Washington on this bright September day, fresh from home, with our first day of actual service and marching before us.

As we pulled out onto the road (to use a railroad term,) quiet smiles might have been seen lurking around the mouths of some veterans who looked on at us, as with martial step and pompous bearing we entered the avenues of Washington. The contrast between that regiment as it moved up Pennsylvania avenue, and the same regiment three years later, when it passed in review with tattered colors and a handful of men, is too great for description. Now, a thousand strong, with full field and staff, a fine drum and bugle corps, company front of fifty files, and handsome colors, what a splendid appearance it did present! I flatter myself that if the Orderly Sergeant of Company "B" didn't keep up his end of the left flank Company that day he never did, as the order rang out from the head of the column, "Pass in review! forward! guide right!"

Three hours later, ten miles from Washington, if any one could have seen that Orderly covered with dust from head to foot, face looking like a Sandwich Islander, streaked with white and black where the sweat had worn furrows through the dirt, and multiplied that face by 1,000, he would have found it hard to recognize the handsome regiment of the morning. And what an experience was that first day on the road! Of the thousands of miles we marched the next 3 years, while campaigning in five different states, that first 10 stand pre-eminently conspicuous. Bunyan's pilgrim would have looked in wonder at the burdens we shouldered that morning. At night, where were they? Ask of the natives at our every halt. Ask the darkies who escorted us along the road, waiting patiently till one, and another, with bleeding hearts but a breath of relief threw away books, flasks, clothing, etc., which kind but mistaken friends had forced upon us were we left camp in Massachusetts. That regiment weighed thousands of pounds less that night when it halted at Leesboro, and that day's teaching was valuable for all it cost us in personal estate. The lesson had to be learned and it was just as well to have it over. We knew how to account for the grins of the veterans, but it was the last time they had a chance to grin at us. I wonder if I shall ever forget the feeling of that breast strap of our knapsacks, after it had been on about ten hours, and cut through everything, blouse, shirt and all, leaving a broad black band that water and rubbing would not wash out, and only a night's rest could heal. Well, that is part of the "romance of war." But we were a part of McClellan's great army now, marching up to meet the invader, and grumbling would be unmannerly. So the Orderly kept his troubles to himself and pegged along with the rest, giving our short-legged captain all he could do to keep up. How well I recall his occasional suggestion, "take it easy, Orderly, don't be in such a hurry, etc." Our company being on the left flank, had been detached to act as rear guard and push along stragglers. Did our gallant captain have any premonition of the grave awaiting him in Virginia, that he cared not to hasten to it? He fell with many another brave fellow in the mine at Petersburg, and is buried there with scores of others in unknown graves.

As we marched on from day to day on the way to the front, a very perceptible fall was noticeable in the mercury of patriotic enthusiasm. An "area of low pressure" set in one day as we hatted to let the prisoners captured and paroled by Jackson at Harper's Ferry, pass on their way to the camp at Annapolis. Many of them wounded slightly, with heads and

arms in bloody bandages, all without weapons—New York, Ohio and Vermont men; an Indiana Battery, it was not a sight to encourage our patriotic emotions. From blood-heat the temperature had now fallen to a very chilly air, to say the least. Ice formed when we at length saw a lot of "Johnnies" going to the rear under guard. What, though the Orderly, have I come out here to be a target for such a ragged, dirty pack as that? Yes, for 3 years, I swore to do it, so there was no help for it. But we were not long in finding out that the ragged, butternut and grey fellows could shoot uncommonly straight, and that it was no easy matter to drive them, and disrespect for their looks gave way to a very decided reverence for their skill in marksmanship when they happened to be loose on the other side of a field.

"Experience is a hard school, but fools will learn in no other." It was with feelings of curiosity that we looked around us at the debris of a battle-field as we pressed forward to overtake the corps to which we had been assigned. But I may say that it got pretty well down to 0, (Fahr) when I saw the rows of mounds, and one large one with a piece of cracker-box for a head-board, bearing the simple inscription with a charred stick: "42 rebels in this hole."

Ah, yes, what a romance war proved to them! I remember noticing just in South Mountain gap, an abandoned piece of light artillery, with its muzzle squarely plugged up by a shot thrown from the rebel side just across a valley. The ball had been wedged into the muzzle, spreading the iron slightly and effectually spiking the gun, but in a manner entirely new to warfare. We viewed with sadness the spot where General Reno had fallen. On all sides were the evidences of a heavy battle—broken muskets, articles of clothing, knapsacks full or empty, thrown off perhaps as the fight became hot and the burden wearied—dismounted field-pieces, shattered caissons and wheels, and everywhere the mounds of freshly disturbed earth, which all told too well of the tragedy on which the curtain had just fallen. These matters, then so full of interest, became of little moment after a time, but then, the grave faces of the boys, (yes, boys, for many of us were only boys,) showed that they began to realize what a stern business they had taken up, and boys grew rapidly mature in those days, and amid such scenes. But now it was ever Forward! and now and more peaceful scenes brought happier thoughts.

The cool, pleasant autumn days were come, and the evenings round the bright camp fires, where song and story filled up the time until "tattoo," and "taps" soon after found us rolled in our blankets in our shelter tents, sleeping soundly, all save the guard and picket.

When a soldier is off duty he is way off, and with all the demands of drill and camp there was ample time for personal enjoyment, which each one will employ in his favorite way—one in letter writing, another reading; some repairing clothes, burnishing their muskets and accoutrements, and others in the enjoyment of a "square loaf" with pipe for accompaniment. There wasn't so very much loafing however in that fall of '62. The new regiments had to be drilled hard in preparation for the field, for so urgent was government to hasten the new troops to the front at this time, that it is a fact that some of the new regiments went into South Mountain and Antietam battles to whom a battalion drill was a novelty. So now, in the quiet of Pleasant Valley or down by the Antietam iron-works, we took our first lessons in battalion drill, and the flank companies of a full regiment soon learned the meaning of "changing front," forward or "to the rear," in double time. I had the luck to be on the left flank. The men did not at first realize the importance of all this drilling, and many were disposed to grumble at it, but time showed its value. Drill brought discipline and steadiness under fire, and the best drilled troops did the best fighting. After one of our engagements, a year later, where the regiment had performed several battalion movements under a close fire, a captured rebel officer asked what regular troops those were that practiced battalion drill in battle. It was not unusual for some officer to practice a regiment in the "manual of arms" when the men showed ed nervousness, and this course always stiffened up the boys' knees.

And I may remark here, that knees do get very shaky when men experience for the first time the peculiar sensations of battle; and it is doubtless owing to the fact that as the bravery is not in the knees, they are anxious to get to the rear—while the head, where the courage really is, don't want to go (or rather won't go if it wants to). So the knees have to stay—i can't in any other way account for the fact that we did stay when our legs were not only ready, but anxious to get away and preserve a life for future usefulness to our country.

When the Enfield rifles, with which my regiment was armed, were distributed to us, they all had a very nicely fitted plug in the muzzle. We didn't know just what they were for, but we kept them sacredly in their places, and thus gave ourselves dead away to the veterans. The man who had one of them in his gun at our first "inspection of arms" quickly learned what they were not for. We found a use for them when we got our first Virginia rain-storm. The day the "Army of the Potomac" crossed the river into Virginia, Oct. 26th, 1862, it set in to rain soon after we started, and it continued to rain until (well, I doubt if it has yet ceased). We plodded on with our plugged-up rifles through the fast deepening mud, until about 4 o'clock p. m. we were marched from the road into a field ploughed and planted with winter wheat, and ordered to make ourselves comfortable, the stereotyped order on going into camp. The importance of a plug in our rifles was now plain, for it rained so hard that a gun would fill with water in a few minutes, until a man began to wonder what made his gun so heavy, and men who had lost their plugs had to go along at a "secure arms." If you don't believe this, ask any man who was our in that rain-storm if it isn't a fact.

But to linger on this theme and recall lovingly the memories of rainy nights in freshly ploughed fields—for here is where perhaps, if anywhere, the "romance of war" comes in. Reader, if you doubt my words, go and stand under a pump while a friend drenches you thoroughly, then tramp around all day heavily armed and equipped, eat a hard cracker for dinner, imagine another for supper, and lie down in a rut of the aforesaid field, and go to sleep (if you can). It is the luxury of enjoyment; it is the acme of human happiness. When you once get used to it there is nothing like it. There are variations of this program. Instead of lying down to rest at the end of the day's march, you may be detailed to go out on picket, and there, in the dark, stormy night, continue to blow your fingers and warm your patri-

otism in the same breath. But the grand central fact is always there—it is the "romance of war" in all its majesty. As for me, after my tent had twice blown down, and I and my fellow sergeants had repitched it in the drenching rain, I became so happy that I lost all desire to sleep; hunted up a fire and standing on its weather side, helped to keep the rain from extinguishing it, and burnt my boots off in so doing. But that was nothing. Gen. McClellan kept plenty of them in his tent, and any man could get a new pair by applying to him in person.

One would hardly suppose there could be such a difference in the way it rains in different parts of the country. In Virginia there is a steady, persistent dampness in a rain that seems never to be discouraged, the more you try to keep dry, but will keep on till you are drenched. In Mississippi it falls in junks, knocks off your hat, fills your boots and does it so quickly that you haven't time to open your umbrella before it is too late—(of course no good soldier would be without an umbrella). In Tennessee it may be raining on the head of a regiment while the rear is basking in the sunshine. I think I never saw it raining harder in just one spot than it did one day in the fall of '62, that I passed through Cumberland Gap—but if you remember this is a corner point of three States, and you get the three varieties at once, the Virginia drench, with a kind of Kentucky swagger and Tennessee fickleness, which produce a mongrel rain, to appreciate which I can only recommend you, reader, to ride through the Gap in a driving storm, on a wet horse, a wet saddle, and camp 20 miles away. So here is another "romance of war." There are plenty more. Let us see if there is one of the opposite kind,

Well, if even there was a dry place at times, it was at the front. Dry—why the desert of Sahara was a sea compared to it. I have known a man to come in from picket with his gun-barrel so dry outside you never would have suspected its contents. I don't believe some of us have ever yet got over the feeling of dryness incident to a dearth of even water in camp.

After the fall of Vicksburg they served out old commissary whiskey to the men, and many a man who had left off drinking (in a measure), was glad then to take his gill, and by mixing it with some Yazoo swamp water, make a very fair substitute for Kentucky water. But as for this quenching his thirst, you might as well expect to extinguish the great Boston fire by pouring on water from a pint pot.

But perhaps we have said enough for the present in this line of thought. A soldier's life presents all sorts of vicissitudes, but with his training he is soon ready to cope with any emergency. He is soon a veteran—can camp wherever the column halts, eat when he can get anything to eat, and go hungry if he can't, and drink the same way. He soon learns the importance of keeping his arms in good condition, can break up housekeeping, and move in five minutes after the "general" call sounds.

Before long we will go out and hunt up the "Johnnies." They were never very far off or hard to find.

Precise.

A policeman was being examined as a witness against an Irishman whom he had brought before the local court. After the officer had told his story the judge inquired, "What did the man say when you arrested him?"

"He said he was drunk."

"I want his precise words, just as he uttered them. He did not use the pronoun *he*, did he?"

"O yes, he did! He said he was drunk; he acknowledged the corn!"

"You don't understand me at all. I want the words as he uttered them. Did he say, 'I was drunk'?"

"No, no, your honor, he didn't say you was drunk. I wouldn't allow any man to charge that upon you in my presence."

A drollgling lawyer, occupying a seat in the court, here desired to air his powers and said, "Pshaw! you don't comprehend at all. His honor means, did the prisoner say to you, 'I was drunk'?"

"Waal, he might have said you was drunk, but I didn't hear him."

"What the court desires," said another lawyer, "is to have you state the prisoner's own words, preserving the precise form of pronoun he made use of in the reply. Was it in the first person, *I*; second person, *thou* or *you*; or in the third person, *he*, *she*, or *it*? Now then, sir, did not the prisoner say, 'I was drunk'?"

"No, he didn't say you was drunk, neither. D'yer suppose the poor fellow charged the whole court with being drunk?"—Ex.

"Oh, Clara," said Maud, "Charley took me sleigh riding last night. I had such fun. I drove."

"What was the matter with Charley?"

"Stupid! He couldn't drive with his teeth, could he?"—[New York Sun.]

Rheumatism

Usually settles in the back or neck and often so厉害 that it prevents the man from labor or sleep. Our readers should remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla is not recommended as a positive specific for rheumatism; its proprietors doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But many people who have been severely affected, state that they have been positively relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The disease is often the result of impure blood; hence the power of this great medicine over it. Its success in many severe cases justifies us in recommending its use to all sufferers from rheumatism. 100 doses one dollar.

NO WOMAN

Is beautiful with a bad skin, covered with pimples, freckles, &c. &c. &c. I have been a-kept many times to remove the unsightly blemishes. No face paints or powders will remove them, as they are caused by impure blood. The only sure remedy I have ever seen is Sulphur Bitters, and in hundreds of cases I have never known them to fail. —Editress Fashion Gazette.

The breath of a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he cannot go into society, and he becomes an object of disgust. After a time ulceration sets in, the spongy bones are attacked, and frequently entirely destroyed. A constant discharge of mucus from the nose, and of thick secretions into the throat sometimes producing invertebrate bronchitis, which in its turn has been the exciting cause of pulmonary disease. The brilliant results which have attended its use for years past properly designate Ely's Crema Balm as by far the best and only real cure.

Dyspepsia can be made happy by using Chipman's Pills. Malaria can be avoided by giving them a fair trial. No need to suffer from sick headache any longer. Dr. Chipman's Pills have been tested for fifty years for these troubles. For Sale by all druggists.

43dly

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair.

—Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. * * * My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. * * * A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain.—William L. Page, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

NEWTON, MASS., JAN. 1, 1887.

EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Publisher

OFFICE, Rear of Post Office, Newton. Subscription, \$2 in advance.—Single copies for sale at the office and by all newsdealers.

Telephone No. 7909.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

Entered at Newton P. O. as Second Class Matter.

OUR WAR PAPERS.

The GRAPHIC begins to-day the publication of a series of war papers, written by a prominent member of Chas. Ward Post, G. A. R. We are at liberty to give his name it would add to the interest every one would feel in reading them, as his bravery and services during the war earned him an enviable distinction. Perhaps some of his friends may guess the author after a perusal of the papers, especially those which are to give some of his personal experiences in the campaigns in which he took part, but for the present the secret will not be divulged.

One object in beginning the series at this time is to revive war memories, and so increase the interest in the Grand Army Fair, to be given in February, for the benefit of the fund for sick and needy soldiers and their families.

The paper that is given to-day treats of "The Romance of War," and shows up in a racy style some of the "romantic" experiences which the boys in blue met with upon the field. They were not as comfortable as they were romantic, but every old soldier will be interested in recalling old memories, and other readers will gain some idea of what the Newton veterans thought and suffered in the defence of the Union.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE CAUCUS.

Richard H. Dana has an interesting article in the Forum for January, in which he discusses "Substitutes for the Caucus." He refers to the well known fact that the caucuses are in the hands of a few politicians, who determine the nominations, and choose men who will carry out these plans and purposes. For this reason the nominations are seldom of a high character, and the morality and intelligence of the men who fill our highest offices steadily deteriorate year by year. Bargaining and trafficking before election, candidates promising offices and influence, and the man who bids highest carrying off the honors, do not lead one to expect much after the election is over. The picture is rather highly colored, but in the light of the events of recent state and national campaigns, Mr. Dana does not seem to have indulged in much exaggeration. The remedies he proposes are taking the whole civil service, both state and national, out of politics, so that the professional politicians, who make their living by trading in offices, shall be cut off from this source of revenue, and then passing stringent election laws, which limit the amount of money which can be spent for candidate. In England something of this kind has been tried, and the candidates are compelled to file an account of all moneys which either they or others have expended for them, with a sworn statement of its correctness. This is a brief outline of Mr. Dana's plan, which would be apt to work a revolution in our political methods if adopted here. There would be a good many "bosses" whose occupation would be gone. Certainly when the larger and more respectable portion of the members of both parties never go near a caucus, being convinced by sad experiences that it would not alter matters if they did, it is time that some reform should be inaugurated.

ALDERMAN MITCHELL.

As was expected, the City Solicitor has decided that the device of stretching eight days into eighteen, by means of recesses, was not complying with the law that the ballots must be recounted and the points at issue determined within eight days, and that the ward returns must stand. This gives the seat to Mr. Mitchell, and he was declared elected, and a certificate of election ordered to be sent him.

The matter is not to be allowed to rest here, however, as Alderman Grant is to file a notice of a contest, which he is entitled to do within thirty days after the day of election, and that will bring the matter before the new board of aldermen. A number of interesting legal questions will arise, and the new board would do well to have the City Solicitor on hand, to give his opinions. One question that is perhaps the most important of all, is whether the ballots can now be regarded as worth anything from a legal point of view. The boxes have been opened so many times, after the eight days had elapsed; some of them remained for a number of days unsealed, and it is evident enough that the law regarding them was not complied with. Some good lawyers say the ballots are worth no more than so much waste paper, and that no contest can be founded upon them. It is also hinted that in case of a contest, the board of aldermen will be asked to go behind the returns. The affair will be an interesting one in any event, and ought to draw as large an audience as any electric railroad hearing.

Whatever be the result, Mr. Mitchell has taken an honorable course, in announcing that he will not accept an office that is involved in so much doubt, and a new

election would be the fairest and most satisfactory manner of settling the contest. As there would be only one office to be filled, there would be no possibility of mistakes, and the result would probably be so decisive, one way or the other, as to leave no room for any recounts or protests.

CONGRESSMAN ELV thinks that some of the criticisms bestowed upon General Black, the commissioner of pensions, are unjust. He says that it has been his experience that it is the making out the applicant's record at the adjutant-general's office which has caused most of the delay in reaching results. One notable case is that of Frederick H. Canfield, whose name was sent to General Drum's office July 22. The record came back three days ago. Other cases where a similar delay, or one somewhat shorter, have occurred, while, on the other hand, matters that have come under Black's direct supervision have had prompt attention.

THE gathering of the friends of Senator Dawes at the Parker House on Monday included many of the men who have been for years deservedly looked up to as the leaders of the Republican party in the state, and men whose opinions ought to carry a good deal of weight. Treasurer A. W. Beard, Judge Adin Thayer, Congressman W. W. Rice, Ex-Governor Claffin, H. C. Hartwell of Fitchburg, and others like them have certainly earned a right to have their views respected by the Republican party, especially as it is not a question with them of carrying out of any political bargain, but rather of what is best for the state and the party.

SOME of Congressman Long's ardent supporters applauded his statement that there was no surplus under the present tariff, and pretended to be greatly shocked at the tariff reform speech of Senator Dawes. But Gov. Long is a progressive statesman and not a Bourbon, for since he has gone to Washington he has apparently found the surplus, and his zeal for tariff reform is even greater than that of Senator Dawes.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON's letter defining his position on the senatorial question does not materially alter the situation. He says he is not an office seeker, and does not want the office, which every one knew before, and his position is one of dignified self-suspect. He wishes to make some provision for his family, and therefore would retire from public life, but he does not say that he would refuse to obey the call of the people.

THE WALTHAM TRIBUNE is very indignant because some people in that city favor "the practice of attaching conditions, restrictions or limitations to real estate." It says with a sneer that such a policy may do well enough for Newton, but there is no corner in Waltham too good for a factory or for business purposes. If that is the policy of Waltham, people who like to live in the midst of factories, will know where to go.

MR. WALTER ALLEN of Newton Highlands, for a long time leading editorial writer on the Boston Daily Advertiser, retires from that paper at the end of the year. His retirement will be regretted by all those who know the fine work done by Mr. Allen, and it will be a difficult thing for the Advertiser to fill his place.

THE one-hundred ride tickets over the Newton Circuit road are very "nifty," with their white leather covers and their high art lettering. They only lack a ragged edge to be in accord with the latest fashion in stationery.

BOTH branches of the City government will be in session this (Friday) evening, to close up the business of the year. They believe in watching the old year out and the new year in.

THE City Hall has been the busiest place in Newton the past week, as all the officials and head of departments have been busily engaged in getting ready their annual reports, and closing up the year's work.

THE inauguration exercises will take place at City Hall next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and it is expected that there will be a large audience of spectators, as many invitations have been sent out.

Alderman Mitchell Resigns.

Alderman-elect Mitchell has returned to the city clerk his certificate of election as alderman from Ward Two. He is not so anxious for office that he is willing to take it by reason of a technicality, or for any other reason than that he was fairly and honestly elected, and the position does him credit and will be endorsed by the better sentiment of the voters of Newton. If he should ever be a candidate for office again, he will without doubt receive such a decisive majority as to leave no chance for a contest. The following is a copy of his letter of declination:

To His Honor the Mayor and the Aldermen of the City of Newton.

Gentlemen.—I have this moment received a certificate from the city clerk, that I have been elected an alderman from Ward 2 of our city.

I am not satisfied that I received a majority of the votes for the office, therefore I cannot accept it. Herewith I respectfully return the certificate.

Very truly yours,
A. R. MITCHELL.
Newtonville, Dec. 29, 1886.

I see not a step before me
As I tread on another year;
But the past is still in God's keeping,
And what looks dim in the distance
May brighten as I draw near.
—Anon.

The Inauguration Exercises.

The inauguration of the Mayor and the organization of the two branches of the next city government will take place at City Hall next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The exercises will be open to all, and ladies as well as gentlemen will be admitted. Rev. Pleasant Hunter will deliver the prayer, and City Solicitor Slocum will administer the oath. The inaugural address of the Mayor will be read, in which the work done the past year will be reviewed, and the policy of the coming year outlined. After the address, both branches of the new city government will retire to their respective rooms, and complete their organization. It is expected that the inauguration exercises will not occupy more than an hour or an hour and a half, and the interest that attaches to such an occasion ought to call out a large attendance of citizens.

THE DINNER.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the dinner of the members of the city government of 1886 and 1887 met on Wednesday evening, and after consultation decided that they could not do better than to patronize home institutions, and so drove over to Lee's Woodland Park Hotel, where they interviewed the proprietor, and made arrangements for the dinner on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, at 6:30 p.m. Barges will be at West Newton on the arrival of the 6:20 train, to convey the members and the invited guests, which have been limited to Judge Park and the men who have given the members immortality by reporting the proceedings of the city government. It will be strictly a temperance affair, as befits a no-license city, and the whole affair will be without cost to the city. The out-going and in-coming members will have a chance to meet in a social way, before the former bid farewell to public life, and the latter take up the burden of satisfying their constituents by voting to make about one-fourth of the public improvements asked for.

Horticultural Society Meetings.

The Newton Horticultural Society have made arrangements to hold public meetings in the following places: Newtonville, Jan. 11, 1887, Subject for discussion—Cultivation of the Chrysanthemum; West Newton, Jan. 25, Subject—Sewerage; Newton Centre, Feb. 8, Subject—Varieties of Fruits suitable for cultivation in Newton; March 1, Newton Upper Falls, Subject—Hardy Herbaceous Plants; March 15, Auburndale, Subject—Ornamental Tree Planting. These meetings will be opened by gentlemen who have given the different subjects assigned them a great deal of thought, and in many instances will speak of actual experience in the raising and growth of trees and flowers, upon which they speak. The city of Newton should be very much interested in the meeting to be held at the City Hall, as the subject of sewerage is one that should interest all her citizens. The meetings will be so arranged that any one who has given the subjects any thought, or would like to ask any questions, will not only be welcome to do so, but will confer a favor on the executive committee.

Good Work Done.

The following endorsement of the work of the firemen on the fires in Newtonville, Christmas Eve, has been received with the endorsement that it expresses the sentiment of the citizens of Ward 2: About a year ago the citizens of Ward 2 were invited to a banquet at the Truck House, to inaugurate the joining together of Hose 4 and Truck Co. No. 1, into an association for the better protection of life and property, against the fire element; it did not occur to the citizens present at the time, how it could be done, but when Box 23 was pulled Christmas Eve, with most of the members of the two companies scattered in different directions, then was the time that it came to our minds why the association was formed, for truckmen as well as hosemen were using their utmost endeavor to save the property that was burning, and they did it nobly and well, and should have great praise for their services; and then again was the fire bug about his business, and again was the harmony of the two companies brought into play, and rendered another good service; and still the third time when no men could have done better service than the firemen of Ward 2, and also the firemen from the rest of the city when they got to work. Pushing with hose and ladders into the face of death almost to save property; they have an association for their protection in case of accident which may befall a member at a fire, and it behoves the citizens to look well to the firemen, and swell the funds of the firemen's association for which they are working so hard.

Real Estate Changes.

The following changes in the ownership of real estate are reported:

Ward John, G. K. Ward.....	\$ 1
Hancock Ellen, H. Boyd.....	4,000
Lafie Sarah M., W. A. Prescott.....	1
Prescott Wm. A., M. C. Laffie.....	1
Perkins Chas. W. H., Sacker.....	1
Lee Sarah M., S. W. Jones.....	1
Lee Sarah M., Lee Jones.....	1
Turner Caro W., C. P. Harkins.....	600
Bates Elizth., S. A. Jones.....	280
Tolman Henry, G. Lawrence.....	1
Morse Frank A., J. H. Tyler.....	2,137
Allen Wm. H., W. W. Lowell.....	1
Gurney Emma R., J. M. Viles.....	1
Clark Mary E., M. L. Sanger.....	1
Keyes John M. et ux, S. L. Adams.....	1
Newton City of, J. Lowell.....	1
Brown David, K. Keefe.....	1
Lee Henry F., H. N. Thompson.....	1
Hopkinson Wm. et ux, A. J. Blanchard.....	1
Blanchard Adolphine, J. W. Hopkinson.....	1
Donald Wm., C. Quinn.....	1
Quinn Cath., W. Donahoe.....	1
Donald Wm., S. Davis.....	1
Donald Wm., W. Donahoe.....	1
Carter Isabel W., T. H. Carter.....	1
Hyde Jas. F., L. A. Ross.....	1
Lucas Milo, by intge., C. G. Phillips.....	975
Phillips Chas. G., S. A. Phillips.....	975
Ring Asa T., J. H. Wright.....	750
Burr Chas. C., H. N. Davis.....	1
	\$1521.42

G. S. Bullens, Treasurer.

Newton, Dec. 30, 1886.

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As I tread on another year;

But the past is still in God's keeping;

And what looks dim in the distance
May brighten as I draw near.

—Anon.

January Magazines.

The January Forum has a large number of articles that will attract the attention of thoughtful readers. Col. Higginson discusses "The Unsolved Problem in Woman Suffrage" in a singularly dispassionate way. He remarks that he sat by the cradle of the movement, and that he does not expect to follow its course. One of his positions, in suggesting a remedy for some obvious objections to joint government by men and women, is both entertaining and instructive. It is to the effect that the Quakers' plan for deliberative assemblies should be adopted for our State Legislatures, and one house be made up of men and the other of women. Rev. M. J. Savage, who about a year ago stated with some completeness what he did not believe, now approaches the question positively under the title, "The Religion of the Rationalist." His manner of stating his beliefs is often not altogether pleasing. But it all has the merit of vigor. Dr. Buckley's paper on the morality of ministers is not at all original or in any way unusual, but it is a manly and reasonable defense of his profession against the mistake of imputing the errors of the few to the lives of the blameless many. President James B. Angell tells of the rather comical fashion in which he was educated, and Mr. Adams uses a good deal of exaggeration in his paper on "Literary Log-rolling," in which Mr. Lathrop is attacked—although not by name—with absurdly not impressive, article on New York writers. "A Letter to the People of Philadelphia," by Henry C. Lee, is not without importance, and there are other interesting articles, including "The Confessions of a Congregationalist," which has a direct application to the case of the Andover professors, now on trial in Boston.

TO LET.—Two furnished rooms, two minutes walk from depot. Warmed by furnace. Privilege of bath room. Nice rooms in good neighborhood. Address box 769. It

Good-by, Old Year, with words of grace,
Leave us to him who takes your place;
And say, Old Year unto the New,
Kindly, carefully, carry them through,
For much, I ween, they have yet to do.

SAXE.

WANTED.—Places for five good general house-work girls. Apply at Miss Blackford's, 2nd door from Newton Post Office. It

WANTED.—Several good cooks. Apply at once from Miss Blackford's Intelligence Office, 2nd door from Newton Post Office. It

WANTED.—By a young couple, a small tenement, 1tpd. Address Box 808, Newton, Mass.

FOR SALE.—Three well bred Fox Terrier puppies, ten weeks old. Address Box 332, West Newton.

WANTED.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with bath, within 10 minutes walk of the Newton station, by man and wife. Address Box 39, Newton P. O. It

TO LET.—Two furnished rooms, two minutes walk from depot. Warmed by furnace. Privilege of bath room. Nice rooms in good neighborhood. Address box 769. It

FOR SALE.—A kind horse suitable for family or business use. Safe for lady to drive. Can be used either single or double. Color chestnut, weight 1,050. Apply to L. A. Hall, Waltham street, West Newton. It

WANTED.—A smart, intelligent boy to the printing business. Apply at the GRAPHIC Office.

FOR SALE.—A Wright & Ditsen rowing machine for sale at half price. Used a few times. Address P. O. Box 244, Newton, Mass.

TO LET.

For Manufacturing PURPOSES.

A ROOM 36 x 80 FEET,

WITH STEAM POWER

On Crafts Street, Newtonville, Mass.

APPLY TO

Newton Electric Light & Power Co.

THE JUDGE'S CASH PUZZLE.

In Behalf of the

GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

Use your BRAINS and Make MONEY.
Men, Women, Children, Everybody.

The Judge proposes to assist the Grant Monument Fund by organizing a grand competition on word-building (making the largest number of English words from given sentences, by transposing and using letters to change the meaning), using for the theme the sentence "Who will be our next President?" and offering cash prizes to successful competitors, each of whom will have to pay fifty (50) cents on presentation of his competitive paper. The money received will be applied as follows:

Twenty-five cents is at once credited to the Grant Fund.

The remaining twenty-five cents, after deducting the legitimate expense of advertising names with their respective answers, etc., etc., will be placed in a common fund to be equally divided among the six winners. The names of the persons sending in the largest lists of English words (proper nouns included) made from the sentence "Who will be our next President?"

The magnitude of the prizes

NEWTONVILLE.

—Miss Annie P. Call is visiting in New York.

—Mr. D. C. Heath has been in Baltimore this week.

—Gen. Lew Wallace was entertained by Mr. H. B. Parker on Tuesday night.

—Mrs. J. Wesley Kimball will receive calls on New Year's day from 6 p. m. to 12, at her residence on Washington Park.

—Miss Mary Stoddard of Illinois is the guest of Miss Abbie Sherman during the holidays.

—Misses Elsie and Fannie Brainerd are spending the holidays at their home in Portland, Conn.

—John P. Eager has sold to Mrs. Luella E. Wilson, 42,500 feet of land on Otis street for \$6,800.

—Mr. Chas. Eaton has returned from his prolonged stay in Maine, much helped and benefitted in health by the change.

—A little daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kempton on the hill, on Christmas day.

—Mrs. Wm. Cheney, nee Miss Tufts of Court street, is the happy mother of a fine boy; her friends will gladly tender their congratulations.

—Miss Abbie Sherman and Miss Annie Briggs will receive their friends on New Year's evening, at the home of Miss Briggs on Washington Park.

—Master Harry Sussman spends the holidays at home in Newtonville, and will return to school in Saratoga after the festive season is over.

—Miss Edith Milliken celebrated her tenth birthday by giving a tea to ten little girls last Monday evening, which was enjoyed most thoroughly by the participants.

—Mrs. A. R. Mitchell will be assisted by Mrs. H. D. Kingsbury, in receiving on New Year's Day, at her residence on Walnut street. The hours are from 6 to 11 p. m.

—Mrs. F. C. Blaisdell, who has been so very ill for a long time, is gradually gaining, and hope for her ultimate recovery has taken a foothold in the hearts of her many friends.

—As was announced last week, the second lecture on Margaret Fuller-Ossoli, by the Rev. R. A. White, in the Universalist church, will be given next Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock p. m.

—School teachers can avail themselves of this week of quiet, and enjoy something that may savor of recreation; but the Superintendent's report has to be made out just to be same.

—Those who heard Mr. Sladen's tenor solo, at the Universalist church last Sunday morning, enjoyed a musical tit-bit. Mr. Sladen's voice is peculiarly pure and natural, and with the excellent training it has had, must be a joy to himself as it is to those who listen to him.

—The children of the New Church Society were entertained on Christmas afternoon by stereopticon pictures of the Holy Land and other scenes, with explanatory remarks by the pastor, Mr. Worcester. This evening the holiday celebration will be held, presents distributed, and a collation provided at the church parlors.

—Emily States, only daughter of Henrietta and Edward States of Dartmouth street, Boston, died Sunday evening of diphtheria. She was ten years of age, and a niece of Mrs. Fred Tainter of Highland avenue. The loss is a sad one to those into whose home she had brought the light and freshness of child-life.

—At the Methodist church, special meetings have been held all the week, which have been largely attended. The following ministers have been present: On Monday, Rev. Mr. Thorndike of Lowell; Tuesday, Rev. Mr. Bates of East Boston; Wednesday, Rev. Mr. Elia of the Bromfield street church, Boston; Thursday, Rev. Dr. Brodeck of the Tremont street church.

—The Sunday school concert of the Universalist church, last Sunday evening, was one of the pleasantest of the year; the program was not too long nor heavy; the music was bright and merry, and the decorations were singularly appropriate and beautiful, and reflected great credit upon the taste and carrying into effect of Mrs. Willard Higgins and her assistants.

—There was a neighborhood Christmas tree on Christmas eve, at the residence of Mr. Louis E. Green, Watertown street, at which were present eighteen children and their parents. Councilman Hadwick filled the position of Santa Claus, and distributed the bountiful supply of presents with which the tree was laden.

—The little book gotten out lately and called "Precious Memories," is a most beautiful tribute to the memory of Ernest G. Loomis and his mother. It consists of a brief sketch of the life and work of these two exceptional characters, with most excellent photographs of both. "To live in the hearts we leave behind, is not to die," is a most fitting quotation for the title page of this memorial sketch.

—The following newly elected officers of Eliot Lodge, 638, K. of H., will be installed next Monday evening by Deputy Warrant: A. H. Sisson, Dictator; A. Greenwood, V. Dictator; I. B. Harrington, Assistant Dictator; E. W. Vose, Reporter; A. Sidney Bryant, Financial Reporter; Wm. C. Gaudet, Treas.; G. P. Atkins, Chaplain; J. H. Walker, Guide; D. H. Fitch, Guardian; H. W. Bigelow, Sentinel; F. W. J. Stevens, D. H. Fitch, G. P. Atkins, Trustees.

—Married, on Tuesday, December 21st, by the Rev. Wm. R. Huntington, D. D., Walter G. Richardson, ensign U. S. Navy, to Ellen Valentine, daughter of Leland Fairbanks, Jr., of New York. No cards. The above wedding was one of the pleasantest and most charming that has taken place in New York this winter. A brilliant reception was given by the parents of the bride, at which a large number were present, including many Naval officers—friends of the groom. The many friends of Ensign Richardson in Newton will be glad to hear of his happiness, and extend to him their hearty congratulations.

—A lecture by Gen. Lew Wallace, on "Turkey and the Turks," given in the Universalist church Tuesday evening, was but indifferently attended. The lecturer was interesting to many, not only from the interest of his lecture, but from the fact of his being the author of "Ben-Hur," which is a remarkable book in many respects. We are sorry that more could not have heard it. After the lecture, quite a number of ladies and gentlemen had the honor of an introduction to him. His descriptions, which lie largely in his power, are marvellous, as are the vivid pictures drawn in Ben-Hur.

—A general commotion and considerable alarm was aroused here last Friday evening by three separate fires, all within an hour or so of each other. The first alarm was caused by flames bursting out of F. H. Hunting's barn on Beach Street, at 7:15 o'clock. This was but just subdued when at 9:18 fire was discovered in E. Smed's barn, and while the company were still at work there, at 9:45, fire was discovered in Mr. E. Bradshaw's barn on Court street. This caused a third alarm to be sounded, which called out all the fire departments, except Hose Company No. 7. All the fires were, extinguished with but slight loss, from one to three hundred dollars covering the damage done in each case. There was an abundance of water that night as rain descended in torrents, and the firemen were completely drenched. The fires were undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and considerable uneasiness was felt until the police arrested a young man named Freeman Baker, employed as a driver by Mr. Hunting. He was seen near the latter's stable before it took fire and there was other strongly pointing to him as the guilty man. He came to Newtonville recently from Upper Falls, where he worked for Mr. Spear, and he was there at the time the recent fires occurred there, and was always the first man at the fires. The evidence was so strong that at Monday's police court he waived an examination and was bound over in \$1,000 on each of the three counts against him. In connection with the fire it might be mentioned that the buildings were insured through Mr. Richard Rowe's agency, in the Citizen's and Quincy Insurance Companies, and that they have already made a satisfactory settlement of the losses.

WEST NEWTON.

—The First National Bank of West Newton is now ready for business.

—A very pleasant German occurred at Nickerson's hall on Monday evening.

—The firemen are wondering who the new permanent driver of Hose 2 will be.

—Councilman Fiske's father is lying very ill in his family home in Framingham.

—Miss Agnes Hastings entertained a number of friends on Wednesday evening.

—Miss Myra F. Tolman and Miss Williams of Boston will be "at home" New Year's, at the residence of A. K. Tolman, Esq.

—The Newton table in the Woman's Suffrage Bazaar, lately held in Boston, was so happy as to dispose of every article but one, and that was a picture contributed by a West Newton gentleman.

—One of the sad sights at the police station this week was the arrest of a woman for drunkenness. She belonged in Watertown, and as she had a baby at home, she was released when she became sober.

—A little girl was told that the sun ruled the earth by day and the moon by night. One morning early, seeing both the sun and moon in the heavens, she exclaimed to her mother, "Oh! Mamma! what a joke! There's the sun out, and God's forgotten to take the moon in."

—We are happy to learn that H. H. Hunt, the veteran builder, is to occupy the house he is erecting on Webster street, which promises, although at a moderate cost (which is a class of houses most called for in this section) to be an architectural ornament to this part of our village. From the present outlook, building prospects for the spring are very promising in our city.

—At the next meeting held by the Women's Educational Club, Monday evening, Jan. 3d, the members will be privileged to invite their brothers, husbands, and uncles to accompany them. The reception will be from 7:30 to 10 o'clock. An entertainment arranged by Miss Charlotte Hawes of Boston, will be given at 8 o'clock—subject, "Hungarian Music," with illustrations. A collation will be served, and a pleasant social time may be expected.

—Mr. E. Everett Burden was one of the twenty-three "Yankees" who guessed the exact number of seeds in Barnaby's squash, which was opened Christmas day. The fact that he was one of the committee to count the embryos in the specimen of *curbitaceae* has been the cause of a great deal of sport at the expense of the happy piano winner, and some of the incredulous have been trying to find out how many squash seeds Mr. B. found in his pocket the next day.

—Christmas services at the Unitarian church were very interesting. A new service, consisting of responses, carols and songs by Rev. Mr. Garnett was used by the Sunday School. Mr. Jaynes' address to the children was most happy and interesting, teaching lessons of truthfulness, patience and unselfishness, by charming stories, which were not only entertaining for the moment, but must have left their impress for future hours of trial and temptation. The floral decorations of the church were simple but very tasteful. Mrs. Walton was the recipient of a beautiful Madonna picture by the members of her class the preceding Friday evening.

—A correspondent of the Woman's Journal, writing about the work done by the Educational Club, says "So we go on gathering honey from the highways and byways of nature, literature, and art. Early in January we are to hold a reception for our husbands, brothers, and cousins, on which occasion we shall offer them a treat in "Hungarian Music," by Miss Charlotte Hawes. Mrs. Booker Washington has told us the story of Tuskegee, and we have voted to support a scholarship in the school, besides making to it some other donations. Altogether, we feel that this Club, and such as this, are powers for good in every community in which they are established, calling together people who might be strangers otherwise, and creating among them kindred sympathies."

—Christmas services were held in the Congregational church on Sunday, unusually large audiences attending both services. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. H. J. Patrick, preached to the children about the "wise men," and the choir rendered appropriate music. The service at 6 in the evening was by the Sunday school, and consisted of music, recitations and responsive Scripture readings. The church was tastily decorated with evergreen branches and wreaths, the organ being especially noticeable. It was festooned with evergreen, while above the key-board the motto bearing the words "Christmas Gospel," the subject of the evening, was surrounded with branches of berries. The decorations were in charge of the flower committee of the Society of Christian Endeavor. The music by the choir and chorus, which filled the choir

gallery and platform, was never heard with better effect, the singing of the fine Wonder Night being especially enjoyed by all.

—The Water Board met at the City Hall, Thursday evening, and concluded their business for 1886.

—A reception was tendered to Miss Mabel Stewart by her High School friends on Tuesday evening.

—The Schubert Concert Company entertained a fair-sized audience in the City Hall, Wednesday evening. The program was very entertaining, and included numerous selections by Mr. Frye and musical offerings by Señor M. Hernandez, Mme. Anna Howes-Hernandez, Mrs. O. F. Kimball, Mr. F. H. Hobart and other popular artists.

—At a meeting of St. Bernard's Court, M. C. O. F., on Monday evening, 27th inst., the following officers were elected: Chief ranger, M. J. Duane; vice chief ranger, John Hargeden; recording secretary, Jas. B. Healy; financial secretary, B. D. Farrell; treasurer, John W. Gaw; senior conductor, M. F. Hargeden; junior conductor, Jas. F. Dolan; inside sentinel, Richard McGrath; outside sentinel, M. McCarthy; trustees, F. T. Cox, W. H. Mague, D. J. O'Donnell.

—At the trial of Edward A. Dexter for running over J. H. Harwood, one of the High School boys who were drilling on Walnut street, in front of the High School, J. C. Ivy appeared for the prosecution, and E. H. Pierce for the defense. The trial lasted from Wednesday afternoon until Thursday noon, and resulted in the conviction of Dexter, who was fined \$30 and costs for assault and battery, and acquitted on the charge of fast driving. He appealed. The case was of great interest to the High School boys, and a large number of them were in attendance.

AUBURNDALE.

—Mr. E. L. Pickard lost a valuable cow this week, from some mysterious disease.

—We are very glad to learn that Mr. Hagar was able to visit the City Hall Tuesday morning.

—Patrick Benson, a laborer, has been missing since Christmas day, much to the alarm of his wife and friends, who have failed to find any trace of him.

—Prof. Bragdon has an article in this week's Zion's Herald on the "The Opening of the German Congress." He is spending the winter in Berlin with his family.

—It is said that the two lamps which have so far lighted the tunnel were placed there at the expense of Alderman Fiske. The City Council has now ordered gas lamps to be put up.

—The Seminary looks quite deserted this week. The alligator in his tank in the hall is lonesome; the great bell resounds occasionally, with echoes reaching far and wide through the corridors and calling only a few young women together, who are doubtless glad the vacation is short.

—The Chautauqua Circle met at Captain Miller's on Wednesday evening. The program included an interesting account of the events of 1886, by Mr. Chase; Observations on American life, by Franklin Roth, teacher of French and German at Lasell; Quotations from Milton, and the usual geological questions.

—A fine program of music was sung at the Centenary M. E. church on Sunday. Miss Fish sang the song, "Thy Light is Come," by Holden, in a very creditable manner and the whole quartette acquitted themselves well. The regret was that Mr. Kendall's hoarseness compelled the omission of the Mendelssohn trio for male voices, which we shall, however, still hope to hear.

—Officer W. G. Bosworth was surprised on Christmas evening by the receipt of a Howard gold watch and chain, inscribed with his name and the date, and bearing the legend, "From Friends." It was a gift of some 93 citizens of Auburndale, who testified in this way to their appreciation of Mr. Bosworth's faithful services and his unfailing courtesy. It was the intention to have the presentation made in the men's room at the station, in due form, but the plan miscarried. To say that Officer Bosworth was surprised, is stating it very mildly, and he wishes to express through the Graphic his appreciation of the kindness of his friends.

—The Christmas season has been unusually merry in our village and the observance of the festival in some form was more general than ever before. On Thursday, 23rd, the Williams school had their celebration. In Miss Pinckney's room was a tree with decorations and gifts in abundance. In all the rooms there was a distribution of cards, gifts and refreshments and the young people were sent home in a happy state of preparation for further festivities. On Friday evening there were the Christmas trees in both the Congregational and Methodist churches, and on Tuesday, the Festival of the Holy Innocents, the Sunday School of the Church of the Messiah had their service and their tree at Mr. C. R. Brown's. The Sunday school numbers

seventy-six.

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—At a meeting of St. Bernard's Court, M. C. O. F., on Monday evening, 27th inst., the following officers were elected: Chief ranger, M. J. Duane; vice chief ranger, John Hargeden; recording secretary, Jas. B. Healy; financial secretary, B. D. Farrell; treasurer, John W. Gaw; senior conductor, M. F. Hargeden; junior conductor, Jas. F. Dolan; inside sentinel, Richard McGrath; outside sentinel, M. McCarthy; trustees, F. T. Cox, W. H. Mague, D. J. O'Donnell.

—At the trial of Edward A. Dexter for running over J. H. Harwood, one of the High School boys who were drilling on Walnut street, in front of the High School, J. C. Ivy appeared for the prosecution, and E. H. Pierce for the defense. The trial lasted from Wednesday afternoon until Thursday noon, and resulted in the conviction of Dexter, who was fined \$30 and costs for assault and battery,

SHE CAME AND WENT.

(THE CENTURY FOR JANUARY)

She came and went, as comes and goes
The dewdrop on the morning rose,
At a short day along the life
At the end of day along the life.
Her coming made the dawn more bright;
Her coming made the blossoms shine,
Her going made the blossoms dim,
Her going made the dreams dim.
Her feet, her twinklin' feet did pass,
Beneath them green grew the grass;
The song-birds ruffled their small throats
To swell for their blithest notes,
But when she went, the blushing day
Sang in her absence and gray
Sang in her absence and gray.
She ne'er made the dawn more bright;
And now, like vanished perfume sweet,
Her memory grows and vaguer still.
The world seems less forlorn,
Since once so bright a vision came
To touch our lives with heavenly flame,
To show to our bewildered eyes
What beauty dwells in paradise.

—James B. Kenyon.

A CHRISTMAS AFTER WAR.

"Say, darkies, has yo' seed old massa, wif his must-
dash on his face?"
Go long dis de wawn's mawin', like him gwine
To de land of place?"
De massa run—Ah! Ah! de darkies stay—Oh! Oh!
It mus' be now de kingdom comin' an' de yar' ob
jubilo!"

A clear, melodious voice sang in a hearty
some way the rollicking melody so popular
in the beginning of the late war. In spite
of my weariness, after a long tramp, my
feet involuntarily kept time with the lively
music of voice and violin, and on looking
about me I saw a venerable, fat and
comfortable looking colored man sitting
under the shade of his gourd-vine-covered
veranda playing dexterously the well-re-
sined bow across the strings of a much
mended fiddle. The music ceased as I,
with slower step, reached the top of the
hill, and a stentorian voice called out:

"Walk right in, marster. Yo's beat out,
ole Kiah kin see dat. Gwine ter Richmond, hey?
Bin ter Deatonsville an' ter fin' Appamattox Court House, an' you
toughed out Grant, an' Lee, Johnson, Taylor,
and Kirby Smith, who fought to de berry
las', durin' the late wah. Yo's on de right
track ter fin' Richmond, but yo' mus' res' a
bit wif ole Kiah, an' Rhody. Bless mar-
ster's soul, he kin ketch any train dar, dey's
goin' all de time—ki, yi, yi, yi! Dey is
shorely, marster. I kayn't help er larin'
ter see how slick an' easy yo' Yankees kin
fly 'roun' 'mongst we uns now. 'Twarn't
so in de wah time. Lawsy, no. 'Pears
like dis chile hab raly seed de millennium
dat ole Marster Bijur usened ter tell 'bout
when ole missus hab one ob her spells.

"Put down yo' stick'n budget, 'spect yo'
am a carpet-bagger—yi, yi! Now doan' git
mad wif Kiah. Sot down on de bench.
Rhody'll bring yo' gre't shugary slices ob
watsh million, yallar' n red-meated ones.
Yo' mouf'll watah ter look at um. Bless
marster's soul, 'twill do jes' dat.

"So yo' has seed whar de two gre't gun-
rels had their final talk 'bout de surrender.
Honey, Grant an' Lee was two gran' sojers,
an' terday dey's walkin' de golden' streets,
dar hearts filled wif lub seek as we kayn't
dream 'bout. Kiah kin mos' see dar hea-
bly countenances, an' dars more on 'em
de gre't comp'ny 'sembed in dat city,
settin' on de hea'bly benches an' leanin'
on de golden bannisters, dar anxieties,
aches, battle scars, an' tired feelin's all
gone. Sech a comp'ny! Stunwall Jackson,
Albert Johnson, Winfield Hancock, Gar-
field, Thomas, George B. McClellan,
Ab'm Linkum, an' oders Kiah kayu'nt
member 'bout now, all healed ob dar scars
an' holdin' a neber-endin' lub-feast, forgittin'
'bout de clash ob arms an' thirstin' fer
vict'ry.

"De news ob de fallin' ob Fort Sumpter
'vided de Bijur household, an' yo' knows
tis said a house 'vided 'gainst its' carn' stan'.
I tonged ter de Bijurs in Virginny, an' we libed
in gran' style. Ole Missus was true surren grit,
high-steppin', regular 'ristocrat an' seeder. Arter she hear de
news at de breakfas' table she rise up an'
say firm like, 'De dasdard's! Like a Spar-
tan moder I will quip my sons ter dribe
howlin' back dese invaders.'

"An' I", says Missy Ellinor, de oldes'
daughter ob de Bijurs, 'wil gib' my luber
an' my broders ter our cause!'

"Den young Marsters Roland an' Allan
riz ter deir feet, deir eyes flashin', an' swore
eternal fal'fulness ter dear Souland.

"Ole Marster Bijur sat at de head ob de
table, his hand held de paper shakin', while
Missy Helena, de second darter, stood
beside him, pettin' him, an' Marster Hugh
kept powerful still, lookin' white an' sad."

"Hugh, my son", called out ole missus,
right sharp, 'has yo' no manhood in dis
evil hour? I hab no wish ter beoder
ob a coward.'

"Den Marster Allen hissed out—'Moder,
yo' has a traitor in yo' house. He hab his
head full ob norren ijees, an' he'd trail, if
he could, our bonnie blue flag in de dust.'

"At dat, ole missus speak de crueles'
words, which make pore marster Hugh
look it ter die, but he had ter answer de
pinted questions axed him, an' when his
mar inquires—"

"Is yo' gwine ter help dribe home dis
cowardly toe?"

"Den de reply, jes' like himself, slow an'
stiddy, cum: 'Ef fight I mus', 'twill be wif
de boys in blue an' fer de Union.'

"Ole Kiah is sorry ter be bledged ter say
missus forgot 'bout him bein' her baby, she struc' his
face, den spit on him.

"Eliza" thundered Marse Bijur, who
was a Quaker an' married de Virginny
belle when she was vis' in Philadelphia.
Thee is a good wife and mother; just now
thee is wrought up almost to madness.
Thee shall not insult our son, Hugh, who,
like his father, wants little ter do with
war's horrid work. Woman, be thankful
that a part of the Bijur household desireth
to wear only the armor of a Christian sojer.
Better is he dat riteh his spirit.'

"At dat preschin', missus fire up,
her face glowin' like a deep red rose, and
fairly screamed: 'I rue dis day, dat I'm de
wife ob a cold-blooded fish, who in his
cowardice, flaunts his Quaker dread of un-
godly strife before me. I might hab mar-
ried a chivalrous surren suitor whose blood
flowed redly in his veins. Coward! Schemer! Dastard!"

"Eliza, Helena will see thee to thy
chamber an' soothie thee," said Marster
Bijur smooft, leavin' de table ter see dat
we boys an' girls were all at work in de
co'n an' cotton field's.

"Honey, for a few months arter dat we
had high jinks goin' on in de Bijur man-

shun an' de nigga cabins. Marsters Allen
an' Roland ride away captains, bofe on
'em, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, an'
two monty fine an' sniptious lookin' young
men, in dar hansen gray uniforms, dey was.
While de comp'y was bein' made up,
an' dey was a drillin', de surren ladies
meet roun' at each oder's houses' ter make
jellies an' knickknacks, sides scrapin' lint,
rollin' bandages, cuttin' up dar sof' white
gowns ter make 'em, loadin' de sogers,
knapsacks wif artikles dey had ter trow
away when dey commenced marchin'. Den
dey make gran' silk flag, red, white and
blue, bearin' de single star, ter be presented
ter Marster Paul Pope, who was gwine
wif Beauregard. Missy Ellinor made de
gown, her blue eyes shinin' wif a tender
sparklin' light in 'em, an' her glitterin'
golden hair fallin' aroun' her like a glory,
when she handed it ter Marster Paul, who
looked as if he thought her an angel.

"In June, Marster Hugh went ter jine
McClellan's men, but dar was no 'good
seeds,' 'God watch ober yo', giben' dat
pore boy, 'cept by his par' an' Missy Helena.
Ole Missus wouldn't see him at all, an' I
dassent tell him what was in my heart.

"Den we had ter start Norf, an'
seach a mis'ralie set as we were. Every one
on us cried, when we looked back at de ole
gray stin' house, de big tree shad'in' it, an'
de sweet, sourren posies bloomin' as brabe-
ly as ef twarn't wah time.

"Dey was no prospeck ob de wah closin',
old missus' courage seemed broke, she no
longer boasted dat de sourren's could whip
de Yankees, five ter one. Sah, anybody,
eben dose wif stony hearts couldn't help
pit'in' dey sourren ladies, raised like
de liies of de fiel', suddenly deprived ob
real necessities. Old missus took it ter
heart, bein' bleeged ter beg her way Norf.
Twas monty slow gittin' on. We had great
trouble gittin' passes and transportation,
havin' ter walk many miles, 'an' de goin'
hungerin' dan de most abused niggas eber
did, an' de Bijur, ladies looked wuss'n
spectable beggars. Of'en we had ter
dodge rattlin' shots an' scoun'tin' parties.
One moonlight night we camped in an
empty schoolhouse near de Virginny state
line. Arter supper, Missy Ellinor was takin'
in' a walk, when she stumbled over a man
lyin' down. Callin' me, we helped him ter
stan' on his feet, an' ter de holler behind
de house.

"'O, do please shoot me,' he groaned,
an' no wonder, de man's eye was lyin' on
his cheek, a great hole in his face, an' in his
clenched han' was de bullet hole that he had
picked out ob his woun'.

"Missy Ellinor an' me worked ober him
all night, dough he wore a blue coat, an'
she hated 'em. She had a woman's tender
heart, an' helped bind up de stranger's
wounds. To'rdz mawin' his feber cooled an'
he peared ter be hev in a han' sum'fuller.
I knew Missy was thinkin', as she bated de
slender han', 'Traps dis very han' sent my
Paul ter his def', den I says low-like—'For-
gib yo' enemies, honey.'

"He open his shiny black eyes an' whis-
per—I am—an-enemy—an'yo' has-
ministered—unto—me—an' trate's I lib a
young sojer in a blue coat, riden' a fiery
chestnut sorrel hoss, rode up, sayin'—

"'John, I've be'n searchin' fer yo' all
night long. Uncle, kin yo' help de gen-
man on my hoss?'

"'Hush! honey, I knowed dat voice, an'
so did Missy Ellinor, who held tight over
her head de ole copperas colored cotton
sun-bonnet.

"'Sartin, I kin, Marster Hugh.'

"'Who—what—it's Uncle Kiah' an' den
he jumped off 'n his hoss, 'n a pair ob sof
arms was clasped tight roun' his neck.
'Twas a joyful meetin'.'

"Ellinor, my darlin' sister, tank yo' fer
tendin' my comrade, John Bussey from
Massachusetts. I know yo' considers him
an enemy. Dear chile, I knows 'bout Paul.
I saw de man who shot him down, Ellinor;
Paul's han' was raised 'gainst him, he hap-
pened ter be a little quicker. I saw dat he
had Christian burial an' a decent grave,
under libe-oak tree. I marked de spot
an' some day we kih lay him wrapped in de
Bonnie Blue Flag in old Virginny soil.'

"'Oh, brother, yo' comforts me so much,
yo'll forgib de wicked words spoken ter yo'
by—'

"'Tut tut—I members miflin' but dis-
I'm holin' in my arms my sweet sister,' den
he larfed so loud dat ole marster an' missus
wif Missy Helena, kih runnin' out.

"Marster Bijur jes' acted like a crazy
man in his joy, not gibin' Missy Helena a
chance ter hug an' kiss him. Old missus
stood off, two sets ob feelin's agertatin'
her. She was a-yaearin' ob him, but she
felt dat he'd disgraced da family. All at
once' she sprung inter his arms, laid her
head on his breast, an' a power ob lub
lighted up dat moder's face. See a recon-
ciliation made Kiah feel good.

"De tattoo beat, an' Marster Hugh had
ter go. Aween us all, we left de wounded
comrade on de hoss, Marster held him
tight, an' ast us ter stay in de skule-house
between two fires.'

"Marster Bijur was one ob de peacables'
men I ever seed, good ter ebery creature.
His niggas hated ter leabe him but dey was
crazy ter free. I mus' own ter feelin'
high steppin' like, when a donkey, de only
libe creature lef' em, kih rubbin' his head
on my shoulder. De tough' kih ter me,
onec' I wu' like a head of cattle, but now
I was counted a man. Dribbin' up 'San-
cho,' an' straighten' up, I stood gazin'
dey over de valley troo de silbery mists dat
had sumfin' to do with me.

"In an hour he kih back, bringin' fram
de sutler's wagon good bread, rale Rio coffee,
sugar, ham an' aizs, de fust good eatin'
we'd had for many a day. Marster
Hugh spen' most ob de day wif us, per-
vidin' us wif letters in passes, 'n money to
git decent cloes in Philadelphia. We got
trou wifout any mo' trouble, an' waited in
de depot while Rhody went shoppin'; none
ob de Bijur ladies knew anyfin' 'bout cheap
buyin', an' dasseut risk spendin' seach a
leetie dol' ob money les' it wouldn't go haf
way coun'.

"While we uns sot waitin', one ob mar-
ster's broders kih inter de ladies' room wif
his darter, a sweet, purty girl, 'mensey
scrumptious lookin' in her Quaker gray
gown an' long plumes swingin' from her
han'. Marster felt 'shamed ob our rags an'
wouldn't make his se'f known, while de
ladies draw ober dar faces dem hateful
yaller cotton bonnets.

"'Yo' see, sah, dey had no ijee ob dar
streme shabbiness, as all de sourren ladies
looked jes' like 'em. Yo' ter has' member,
sah, de blockade shot us off from eben de
necessities. Cloes will war out, an' de
want ob leetle om'ry things, sech as needles,
thread, pins an' buttons, can cause lots ob
trouble 'mongst folks who want ter keep
things straight.

"When Rhody kih back, she had sumfin'
for all, an' we went ter a hotel ter git shot
off our rags, we hunted up de oldes' an'
plaines' Bijur in de city.

"Honey, de welcome we 'ceived warmed
cockles ob our hungry hearts. Mind yo',
dey was reg'lar abolishun' folks, an' firm as
adaman for de Union, but neber by word
or look did dey hurt de feelings of de
sourren refugee Bijurs.

"I went back ter Marster Hugh, who was
a first lieutenant an' pop'lar wif his boys.
De Massachusetts man wasn't able ter active
service, so he was cookin' fer his com-
pan' y. I was Master Hugh's body servant,
an' I hab no peace of min' day or night,
wearin' after him. He was allers out,
scoutin', skirmishin' er' sposin' hisself.

"Afore we started norf, de battles of Mal-
vern Hill, Cedar Mounting an' Second Bull
Run, Virginny; Richmond, Kaintuck; Sou-
Mountin, Maryland; Murfurdale, Kaintuck;
an' Hugh, my son, called out ole missus,
right sharp, 'has yo' no manhood in dis
evil hour? I hab no wish ter beoder
ob a coward.'

"Den Marster Allen hissed out—'Moder,
yo' has a traitor in yo' house. He hab his
head full ob norren ijees, an' he'd trail, if
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war's horrid work. Woman, be thankful
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gowns ter make 'em, loadin' de sogers,
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away when dey commenced marchin'. Den
dey make gran' silk flag, red, white and
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spectable beggars. Of'en we had ter

TO CRITICS.

(CENTURY "BRIC-A-BAC.")
When I was seventeen I heard
From each censorious tongue,
"I'd not do that if I were you."
You see you're rather young."
Now that I number forty years,
I'm quite as often told
Of this or that I shouldn't do
Because I'm quite too old,
O carpings world! If there's an age
Where youth and manhood keep
An equal poise, alas! I must
Have passed it in my sleep.
—Walter Learned.

THE FATE OF TEB.

(Springfield Republican.)

"We cannot have so many cats about the barn," said Farmer Allen, as he was giving orders to his men one rainy autumn morning. "Jack, you are a new hand, and I am not supposed to be aware of any of your weaknesses or aversions. A dozen cats ought to be plenty to keep these buildings clear of vermin, and here are three times that number, counting kittens and all. The boys will tell you which are my favorites. Teb, there, is not one of them, but I doubt if you can master her in any way and you might as well let her alone. Hey, Teb!" as a very fat, handsome striped cat came purring to his side. "You are a feline with a history. A regular witch, if one ever lived, I doubt if you could be drowned, and no one will ever attempt to burn you, but there is one thing I want you to understand—you are not welcome here. Do you understand that, Jack?" Teb is never to be made welcome. She abuses her privileges and brings bad luck to her entertainers.

"She has been all about this neighborhood since Jim Blackburne brought her to town, because his mother, who had just died, was fond of her. It is bad luck to move a cat. That is an old saying, but the old sayings are more than as likely as not to come true. Jim Blackburne died when he had lived here less than a year, and Teb left the house and went up the street to Mrs. Andrews's.

"A fine old cat as ever lived," her new mistress said, but she found that Teb caught more chickens than mice, and that she preferred cream to skim milk any day. Mrs. Andrews died pretty soon, and the old cat straightway marched down the hill and took her abode with old Mrs. Peters and her sister. "A regular ladies' cat as ever lived," said Mrs. Peters, much gratified at Teb's preference. When Mrs. Peters died, the winter after, Teb was a great deal of company for the remaining old lady, and when she, too, took her departure, Teb lost no time in crossing the field to the widow Burton's.

"Don't let her into the house," cried Aunt Ruth in alarm; "she will stay here until I die if you do," "Nonsense," said Widow Burton, "I always liked the old beauty. Here, Teb, is a cushion for you!"—and there you stayed, didn't you, Teb? until the fair young widow died herself, and then you crossed the street and took up your quarters at Mr. Carter's. "That dreadful old cat has slipped in here," cried Carter with dismay. "I wish some one would drive her out. Can no one be hired to shoot her?" "She's a fine cat," said Grandma Carter from her rocking chair in the corner. "Come here, puss, and she took her on her lap, wrapped her apron around her and made her welcome, every day, as long as she lived, but that wasn't very long. Mrs. Carter was taken ill immediately after her mother-in-law's funeral and Teb stayed on, under protest, until Mrs. Carter was taken to a hospital in the city for treatment, and Teb honored me by descending to reside in my barn.

"She never has been made welcome here. A price is set on her head. See her now! She knows I am talking about her, and she realizes that her welcome in this town are worn out, and that all the kind-hearted people are dead. I suspect that would be what she would say could she express her mind. I have a most unmanly dread of you, Teb,—to any one who will put you out of the way before Thanksgiving I will give a fat turkey."

Every man in the large barn at that shield the nearest available missile at poor Teb, but she slipped up a post, like lightning, and stood on a cross-beam above their heads with her back humped, her great tail waving, and spitting at them viciously.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the farmer. "Talk about nine lives, that cat has 19. I have known her for 10 years, and when she was moved into town she was gray with age. Come pussy! poor pussy," and the old cat walked demurely down, and jumping upon the farmer's knee, purred like a kitten, while he stroked her back and said:—

"You are a bad old cat! I don't want you here! You had better move on! You are plotting mischief whenever you lie here in the sun. I don't like your looks; you have got an evil eye, and you are a strong little creature full of fight. You are ruler here, and I can't help myself, although I know you will bring calamity to the place some day."

"Why not shoot her?"

"She has been shot at more times than any chicken hawk in town, and will smell a gun as far as any sachem crow. Lift her,—she weighs 30 pounds. I weighed her last week."

"I would not dare touch her," said Jack; she growled at me when I came first into the barn."

"But she would not touch any one whose intentions toward her were good, but woe to the person who approaches her with treason in his heart."

"Let's get the fat turkey," said Jack to the chore boy, Tim, as Farmer Allen walked away. "I believe I can manage to kill the old witch. She is fond of cream. I will catch her with a slip noose and hang her. You don't know what slip noose means, do you, old Teb?"

That night the two young men proceeded to execute their plot, and with a pan of cream, a strong cord and a lantern prepared to the barn.

"Everything is working to a charm," said Jack, as Teb put her nose into the bait. "Careful now!"

By that time Teb had made one of her flying leaps, the kerosene lantern was dashed to the floor, and the great barn was in flames. The boys escaped with the horses, they never quite knew how, but Teb was never seen on the premises again, although the farmer insisted upon expecting her for a long time.

The boys got their fat turkey, but farmer Allen told me two years later—

"I believe my soul I saw Teb at the county fair last week. She was asleep on a blue satin cushion and scores of people were crowding around looking at and admiring her, but when I said, 'Hey, Teb!' she opened her eyes and gave me such a knowing wink that I said, 'All right, Teb, I've got my insurance and the boys have got their turkey, and I will keep still if you will!'"

Reading Aloud.

If you ask eight people out of ten now, they will tell you that they hate being read to. And why? Because from their childhood they have been unused to it, and used only to such a monotonous drone as robbed even the Arabian Nights of half their charms. The husband, at the end of a hard day's work, returns home to pass the evening absorbed in his book, or dozing over the fire, while the wife takes up her novel or knits in silence. If he reads to her, or he could tolerate her reading to him, there would be a community of thought, interchange of ideas, and such discussion as the fusion of two minds into any common channel cannot fail to produce. And it is often the same when the circle is wider. Large families pass the hours between dinner and bedtime, each one with his book or work, afraid to speak above his breath because "it would disturb papa." Is this cheerful, or wise, or conducive to that close union in a household which is a bond of strength through life, which the world can neither give nor take away? They cannot be blamed, for they all read abominably; and it is enough to have endured the infliction of family prayers, gasped and mumbled by the head of the family, to feel that listening to such a delivery for any length of time would exacerbate one beyond endurance.

But it was not always so. In the last century—even as late as fifty years ago—reading aloud was regarded as an accomplishment worth the cultivation of those (especially those who live in the country) with pretensions to taste; and it was, consequently, far more frequently found enlivening the domestic circle. There were fewer books, fewer means of locomotion, fewer pleasures of winter nights outside the four walls of the country parlor. The game of cribbage, or the sonata on the spinet, did not occupy the entire evening after six o'clock dinner; and Shakespeare and Milton were more familiar to the young generation of those days than they are now.

I was troubled with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

AYER'S Sugar-Coated Cathartic PILLS.

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Henderson, Henderson, Mo.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Atleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Downsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Eising, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

COLUMBIA

Bicycles & Tricycles

HIGHEST GRADE OF CHINES MADE.

The test of the roads for 3 years has not worn out a single Columbia. Their riders hold the best World's Records.—In majority at every League meet.—Almost invariably ridden by long distance tourists.—Every part in terchangeable.

Catalogue Sent Free.
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of tow test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Greatest Blood Purifier

KNOWN

This Great German Medicine is the cheapest and best. 120 doses of SULPHUR BITTERS for \$1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of skin disease, from common pimpls on the face to those full-blown Scrofulous.

SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep seated diseases. Do not take it for mercury, or any other order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS.

BLUE PILLS

For mercury, they are trust in, whatever what all the SULPHUR BITTERS is the purest and best you use.

Try a Bottle To-day!

Are you low-spirited and weak, or suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

Send 3-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

IMPERIAL EGG FOOD. Will largely increase EGG Production! Strengthen weak & emaciated Fowls. Promote Health & Vitality. Fowls & Game Birds, and Smooth Plumage, help through moulting, furnish bone and muscle for young chicks; Prevent and Cure all Diseases incident to Poultry. No other food can supply all the nutriment to make eggs at cost of less than 1c. a week per fowl.

CHICKEN CHOLERA is usually the result of weakness caused by a lack of the proper elements of diet. This is the only true Scientific Egg Food. Thousands of Testimonials. If your local tradesman does not keep it, write to F. C. STURTEVANT, Hartford, Conn.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Fitchburg Railroad.

Train service in effect on and after July 6, 1886.

Leave Boston for Fitchburg at 6.30, 8.30, 9.00, 11.35 a. m.; 3 (ex.), 3.05 (ex.) 4.40, 6.00 (ex.) 7 (ex.), 10.40, 11.15 p. m.; Sundays at 9.25 a. m., 11.35 a. m.; 12.45 p. m.

For Greenfield, 6.30, 8.30 (ex.) 11.35 a. m.; 13 (ex.) 17 (ex.) 10.30 p. m.

For North Adams, 6.30, 8.30 (ex.) 11.35 a. m.; 13 (ex.) 17 (ex.) 10.30 p. m.

For West, 8.30 (ex.) a. m. with drawing room car, 13 (ex.) 17 (ex.) 10.30 p. m.

For W. F. West, 8.30 (ex.) a. m. with drawing room car, 13 (ex.) 17 (ex.) 10.30 p. m.

From Adams, 6.00, 7.45, 9.35 (ex.) a. m., 3.00 (ex.) 6.35 (ex.) and 9.50 (ex.) p. m. Sundays 6, 9.35 a. m., 3.00 p. m.

From Boston for Fitchburg, 6.00, 7.45, 9.25, 19.35 ex. 2.05 a. m.; 2.02, 3.00 (ex.) 5.24, 6.35 (ex.) 7.39, 9.50 (ex.) and 10.45 p. m. Sundays, 6.00, 7.31 (ex.) 9.35 (ex.) and 10.40 p. m. 6.00, 7.35 p. m.

From W. F. West, 8.30 (ex.) a. m. with drawing room car, 13 (ex.) 17 (ex.) 10.30 p. m.

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WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,
Is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also Real Estate to sell and to Rent. For particulars see Real Estate column on this page.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Dr. and Mrs. Heman Lincoln have their daughter, Mrs. Alfred G. Langley of New- port, R. I., with them for the holidays.

—There will be a midnight service New Year's Eve in the Methodist Episcopal church, from 11 p.m. to 12 m., Friday, Dec. 31st. All are welcome.

—One of the odd gifts of Santa Claus was an immense "popped corn ball," measuring three feet in circumference. It was afterward served as the concluding course at the family dinner party, and found to be very palatable.

—Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Wheeler of North Attleboro' made a Christmas visit at the home of Mrs. Wheeler's father, Mr. R. A. Howes, Moreland avenue. Mr. Wheeler returned on Saturday to his parish, to perform a marriage ceremony and be present at the children's festival.

—Crystal Lake has been in good skating order for the vacation, though the light snows have damaged it somewhat. Crowds have enjoyed the sport, ladies, gentlemen, college and theological students, girls and boys, and little children making their first break-neck ventures in acquiring the poetry of motion on the gay skates brought by Kris Kringle.

—Mr. S. G. Steves has taken a contract to complete Associate Hall. The work will be pushed, and it is hoped will be ready in February for service. A hardwood floor will be laid. There will be a rear entrance from Pelham street. An addition will be built for ante-rooms. When completed we shall have a commodious and pleasant hall, easy access.

—Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, who one year ago were living under the paternal roof of the colonial Rice house, on Centre street, have now made their home in a Japanese house in Numero, Yesso, Japan, as missionaries. The weather is cold, but they have two Boston stoves. The work is opening with so much of interest that they are to buy land and build a chapel, the money for which is already in transit. There are no other missionaries at this port.

—The attention of the school committee has been asked by Mr. C. C. Barton to the need of a school building for Thompsonville. The chapel, which was built twenty years ago, is quite too small for the school work. It is estimated that a new building would cost about four thousand dollars. The primary grades, only, are taught here; when prepared for the fourth or fifth grade the pupils enter the Mason school at the Centre, seven-eighths of a mile away. There is a prospect that there will be quite a large increase in the number of families in this section, whenever houses are built that can be rented at a moderate price. A resident declares that a number of families wish to locate at Thompsonville, who are now living in Brookline and environs.

—Mrs. Dr. Galusha Anderson of Salem was in town on Tuesday, the guest of Mrs. Gardner Colby. At the meeting of the Woman's Foreign Mission Circle at the Baptist chapel, she spoke of the organization of this society in 1871, and the fact that from it sprung the general society which now numbers thousands of members, supporting lady teachers and doctors and Bible readers in the East. Mrs. Anderson was the first secretary. Dr. Anderson was then a professor at the Theological Institution. His family occupied one of the twin professors' houses on the hill, which were sold and moved off and located on Parker street about ten years since. The sons will be remembered by their schoolmates here. They are now both scholarly men.

—Thirty men, eight horses, two derricks, and a stationary engine, which is well housed, are at work on the foundations of the new Baptist chapel. The lowest stones are 17 feet below the surface; the distance between the cellar floor and main floor will be ten feet six inches. About one-third of the cellar wall is done; the foundations are far below the frost line. The men employed in the work are Swedes, Scotch, Dutch, Italian, Irish and American. Mr. Arthur Muldoon, Station street, has a department of the work in charge. Mr. A. P. Mead, of Mead, Mason & Co., contractors, has temporized an office in one of the horse-sheds. The workmen are boarded in and about the village, and are able to have a hot dinner every day. It is expected that the work will be so managed that considerable will be accomplished this winter. It has been found that it will be necessary to move the old chapel a distance of several feet at least.

—The catalogue for the current year of the Newton Theological Institution shows this favored and favorite seminary of New England and doing an increasing work. There are five professors and sixty-nine students: Senior class, seventeen; Middle, eleven; Junior, twenty-five; not in the Regular Course, sixteen. The students represent seventeen colleges. The separate enumeration of students out of course makes the classification more serviceable to a proper judgment of the value of the figures. As during the past year, a liberal provision is made for elective studies; and a course of lectures, to be given by President David J. Hill, LL. D., of Bucknell University, Pa. The institution is strong in the confidence of the churches, as well as in the grateful attachment of her alumni, so many of whom have served and still serve the churches with faithfulness and honor.

—On Sunday afternoon a Christmas concert was held at the Baptist chapel, at the usual hour of the Sunday School, under the care of Mr. A. W. Armington, superintendent. The room was crowded. The music was led by Mr. B. A. Crocker, Miss Addie LeCompte presiding at the piano. The carols which were very sweetly sung by the children, were, "Once in Bethlehem of Judah," "When Shepherds Watched their Flocks by Night," "What Child is This?" and others. After the service of prayer and praise, a recitation, "The Shepherd Boy's Song in Bethlehem," was given with feeling and spirit by Miss Isabel Patten, and "White Chrysanthemums," the Christ flowers, by Miss Angie Parker, with excellent effect. Rev. W. L. Haven spoke of the "child-king," Jesus, contrasting his advent with that of earthly royalty. Mr. Robert N. Van Kirke, of the "Hill," followed with remarks on our national birthdays. The service closed with songs by the children.

Mr. Armington read a very interesting letter from Mr. H. L. Haskell, agent, who received and distributed the gifts sent by this school among the children cared for by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Boston.

—Rev. Dr. N. S. Burton of Ohio and wife are passing a few weeks at the home of their son, Prof. E. D. Burton, Beacon St.

—Dr. and Mrs. Bliss, missionaries of the American Board at Constantinople, are spending the winter with their daughter, Mrs. S. Langdon Ward, Homer street.

—The Gun Club, which meets every Thursday evening at the Bowling Alley, has offered three prizes for the best scores made during the season.

—The Newton Centre Young Men's Lyceum held its bimonthly meeting at the chapel of the First church on Thursday evening. Mr. E. B. Bishop was elected president. Mr. G. A. Holmes read the "Lyceum Review."

—Mrs. Gardner Colby, Centre street, entertained Mrs. McKinlay and her family of missionaries' children on Christmas Eve. A new member of this family is a young son of Mr. Sutherland, who is about to sail for the East.

—For "Afric's sunny fountains," Miss Hamilton of Nova Scotia, just appointed by the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society to the work among the recent converts on the Congo in Africa, was present at the meeting at the Baptist chapel on Tuesday, and spoke of her call, her confidence in the Lord, her hope and consecration. Miss Hamilton is a fine, fresh looking English bred lady, and of marked fitness for the work. Mrs. O. M. Gates, Parker street, made a thrilling address of an half-hour's length.

—On Thursday evening the wedding of Mr. George A. Ward, son of Mr. George K. Ward, Ward street, and Miss Anna H. Trowbridge, occurred at the home of the bride, the residence of Mr. Benjamin W. Kingsbury, Homer street. Rev. T. J. Holmes performed the ceremony, in the presence of a large circle of family friends and relatives. The wedding gifts were many and valuable. Mr. and Mrs. Ward will occupy the very pretty and substantial house just completed by Mr. Ward on Mason street, near Ward street.

—The large auditorium of the First church was filled with worshippers on Sunday morning. The bright and joyous Christmas music was most exalting, as given by the quartette of the church, Miss Smith, soprano, Mrs. W. H. Pratt, contralto, Mr. J. W. Hill, tenor, Mr. A. W. Cole, bass. From the opening Te Deum to the closing hymn the service was an Alleluia. The sermon by the pastor, Rev. T. J. Holmes, was from the text, "The Word was made flesh," John 1:14, an excellent discourse teaching the great lesson of God's love, in Him who "gave gifts to men," and giving thanks to God for His "unspeakable gift."

—On Wednesday evening a Christmas festival was held in the chapel of the First church. Two large trees decorated with ornaments and candles and loaded with sweetsmeats, and the singing of carols by a chorus of children, were features of the evening, during which two of Eames's expressmen came in, bringing a large box. On opening this out jumped a messenger from Santa Claus, Mauritz Emery, who in a funny speech declared that his father, Santa Claus, had gone south to visit the children and left him to visit here. His smiling mask and scarlet and white fur-trimmed garments caused much merriment; his speech was received with applause, and a reply given by Otis D. Swain. After the distribution from the boughs of the trees, and the serving of the collation, the large audience adjourned to the church, where Mr. G. H. Brown, organist, furnished music while the time was passed in the happy, social converse of pastor and people.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—As the days begin to lengthen, look out for the cold to strengthen.

—The new depot is progressing finely and will be ready for occupancy soon.

—The Chautauqua Club meet at the house of Miss Thompson, Floral avenue, on Monday afternoon.

—Mr. D. S. Farnham has contracted with Mr. Coppinger for a cellar on Lake avenue near Walnut street.

—The M. C. Club spent a pleasant afternoon (30 inst.) at the residence of Mrs. A. F. Hayward on Centre street, and enjoyed a social lunch.

—That racket on the blacksmith shop, (called for by the correspondent of the Newton Journal) will come in due season; only have a little more patience.

—Perambulators should take great care in their movements when the light snow covers the icy spots, lest their perambulators come to a painful end.

—At the Congregational church last Sunday, the pastor (Rev. Mr. Phipps) preached. The musical portion of the service was finely rendered by a quartet, consisting of Mrs. A. F. Hayward, soprano; Mrs. E. J. Hyde, alto; and Messrs. Greenage and Brickett, tenor and bass; Miss M. L. Stone, organist.

—On Tuesday evening the children of the Congregational Society were treated to an entertainment in the chapel. Ice cream, cake and candy were served. Rev. Mr. Jennings of Attleboro gave an exhibition of stereopticon views, which were enjoyed by all.

—At the adjourned parish meeting of the Congregational Society, held on Thursday evening, 23rd inst., the report of the auditor was accepted. The parish committee reported, recommending the sum of \$2,625.00 be the amount raised for the current expenses of raising the funds to be adopted last year, excepting that at the sale for choice of pews no premium less than five dollars be allowed. The salary of the organist and sexton was advanced.

Miscellaneous.

Conscience stricken: First broker—"I see that the Standard Oil Company is improving its code of morals." Second broker—"How is that?" First broker—"It has just bought a railroad. Formerly it would only have bought the officials." —[Puck.]

Young woman (to dealer)—I would like to look at canes, please—for young gentleman.

Dealer—Yes, ma'am. What kind of a head would you like?

Young woman—I'm not particular, only it must be a material that won't make him sick at his stomach." —[New York Sun.]

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—Mrs. Willard Marcy, we are sorry to hear, is quite sick with pneumonia.

—Officer Purcell was the happy recipient on Christmas day of a handsome and comfortable easy chair, a meerschaum pipe and a cigar holder, from the citizens of this village, who think that his efficient services should be honored in some way, and that the holiday time is the best time to do it. The officer is very popular in this village, and he attends to his duties faithfully.

—The advent of Christmas brought with it the usual festivities. At the Baptist church the Sunday school had the usual Christmas tree, which was a source of enjoyment to young and old. All the members of the school were remembered, not forgetting the pastor, Mr. Safford, who received at the hands of his friends a sum of money to gladden and encourage his heart, and help make his Christmas indeed a merry one. At the Methodist church the usual Christmas tree was omitted, and in its place was substituted a Christmas supper, which was thoroughly enjoyed.

High School Notes.

The High School Chorus has been permanently organized, and will begin work immediately after the Christmas holidays. It is hoped that a very large number from the school will attend the first meeting, the finishing touch being a bunch of beautiful hot-house flowers in her corsage. When the conductor came into the car to collect fares she suddenly remembered that she was without her pocket-book, and her friend was in the same plight. An explanation to the conductor proved unavailing, as both women were strangers to him, and he told them that he would have to leave them at the next way-station. Snatching the bouquet from beneath her cloak, Margaret rose to her feet with queenly dignity and exclaimed: "Is there no one in this car who will purchase these flowers?" A stranger instantly came forward and paid both fares, but of course refused to take the flowers; but Margaret Fuller's card which he received he still keeps, and the incident was the beginning of a pleasant acquaintance.

The High School Review has undertaken the publication of a sheet called the "Lyceum Docket." It contains a full account of the proceedings of the Lyceum and the full text of the bills to be considered. John Cutler is the editor.

The fifth regular meeting of the Newton High School Lyceum, was held at the High School, Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 7.30. In the absence of the clerk, Mr. Walter Ellis, '86, was elected clerk *pro tem.* After an interesting musical program and recitations, the clerks read Bill No. 6, an act to stop the coining of the present silver dollar. On this bill the society went into committee of the whole, Ex-President Jones, '86, being called to the chair. The debate was opened by Mr. Adams, Prime Minister, and continued by Mr. Markham, Postmaster General. There being no opposition to the bill, the committee rose. The bill was finally passed by a large majority. As there appeared to be no interest in debate, a motion to suspend the orders of the day was carried, and the remainder of the evening was occupied by an impromptu program by the musical committee.

The second annual "Reception and Party of the N. H. S. Review Staff," was given by the staff of '86-'87 at Armory Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 30. The gas-jets at the sides of the hall had been very prettily draped with the Calisthenic sashes of '86, '87, '88 and '89, and copies of the first page of the cover of the Review. Over the door at the foot of the hall and under the clock, was the class color of '88 and the letters "N. H. S." in evergreens. At the head of the hall the inscription "Review, '87," was also worked in evergreen and was perhaps the prettiest decoration of all. Socially and financially the reception was a success and great credit is due the members of the staff who by hearty and united effort brought about the result. The following ladies received for the staff and also acted as matrons: Mrs. Stewart of Auburndale; Mrs. Crockett and Mrs. Spinney of West Newton and Mrs. Vassall of Newton Lower Falls.

The Sewerage Question.

The discussion of the sewerage question, which is now agitating the citizens of Framingham, is of almost as much interest to Newton people, as to the citizens of that town, as almost the same conditions prevail here. Fortunately the Horticultural society has taken the matter up, and are to discuss it at an open meeting at the City Hall on Jan. 22th. Meanwhile it is important to know what other towns in this vicinity propose doing, and we therefore give a report of what was said at the meeting held in Framingham this week:

Samuel B. Bird of Framingham, representative elect from the district, was the principal speaker, and he presented a plan for the disposition of the sewage of Framingham. He spoke of his visit last year, as a member of the Legislature, to Moon Island, Boston Harbor, to witness the sewerage system as operated there by the city of Boston. He was told, he said, that those works were constructed, not for the city of Boston alone, but with an idea that the suburban localities could be accommodated, Framingham to be included with others in this plan. Two members of the Boston drainage commission, Mr. Bird said, had told him that they regarded it as feasible and proper to allow Framingham's sewage to enter the main drain of Boston. The city of Newton has no drainage, neither has Natick. The city of Boston is interested in keeping its water supply pure, and it must be kept so. The state of Massachusetts is interested in the sewage disposition at the reformatory prison for women at Sherburn. Inasmuch as the commonwealth, the cities of Boston and Newton and Natick are interested, the speaker thought a drain could be constructed without imposing any great burden on the town of Framingham.

In 1873 Mr. Bird stated that Framingham's town debt was \$57,525, and that 6 and 7 per cent. interest was being paid on it. If the sewerage system that he proposed was carried out, and Framingham's proportion of the expense is \$200,000, we could place our bonds at 3 per cent. and pay interest on the debt incurred as easily as we did on the debt of 1873. The valuation of the town was stated to be 50 per cent. higher now than at that period. The system as proposed provides for the starting of a large drain or sewer in South Framingham, and running it through Natick and Newton, to connect with Boston's main sewer. Such a plan, the speaker thought, would prove permanent and effectual. He spoke of the probability of Marlboro, which would soon be a city, and of Westboro and Ashland, desiring to enter the sewer he proposed some time. If the town sewerage committee favor this plan, it would be necessary to arouse an interest in the matter in the localities below us. Mr. Bird was asked if any surveys or plans had been made whereby the expense of his plan might be determined, and he replied that there had not, as far as he knew.

Edgar Potter stated that he would be happy if the assurance could be given that Framingham's expense in the matter would not be over \$200,000 or \$300,000. This system he would much prefer to the other

named, provided the expense was not too great.

F. N. Oxley of Ashland, a member of last winter's legislative drainage commission, referred to the proposed metropolitan system as surveyed, and the burden of his remarks consisted of a lengthy statement as to the manner in which the city of Boston had obtained control of the water sources and land lying contiguous thereto. This disposition still continued. The city, he said, was at the bottom of this present trouble. The problem of drainage and sewerage in this vicinity was one that must be solved soon, but he advised the smaller towns to go slow and allow the larger and wealthier communities to move first in the matter.

The other speakers were Willard Howe, Luke R. Landy and Hollis Hastings.

The hearing was adjourned to next Saturday afternoon, at which Charles A. Rogers of Boston, who is interested in a scheme for the purification of sewage by a chemical process, has been invited to appear.

Margaret Fuller.

A Boston correspondent of the Critic writes that one evening Margaret Fuller with a younger friend took a suburban train to attend a small social gathering. She was dressed with unusual care, the finishing touch being a bunch of beautiful hot-house flowers in her corsage. When the conductor came into the car to collect fares she suddenly remembered that she was without her pocket-book, and her friend was in the same plight. An explanation to the conductor proved unavailing, as both women were strangers to him, and he told them that he would have to leave them at the next way-station. Snatching the bouquet from beneath her cloak, Margaret rose to her feet with queenly dignity and exclaimed: "Is there no one in this car who will purchase these flowers?" A stranger instantly came forward and paid both fares, but of course refused to take the flowers; but Margaret Fuller's card which he received he still keeps, and the incident was the beginning of a pleasant acquaintance.

It is to be hoped that this latter day Locksley Hall does not represent Mr. Tennyson's real convictions. A poet, like an ordinary man, should be mellowed and softened by the process of time, and, if his vision is not bounded by the narrow horizon of self, he will take a broader and wider view of life as he grows older, and see from the elevation of old age, like Moses from Mount Pisgah, brighter and better things in the future for his race. The world takes no step backward. Mr. Tennyson's lamentations to the contrary notwithstanding, and 50 years of the present are worth a cycle of the past. —[Baltimore Sun.]

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Young Wife (anxiously)—Oh, I hope not, dear. I took such pains with them. I even sprinkled them with Jockey Club before I put them to boil, to take away the unpleasant odor. —[New York Sun.]

The social craze in Washington just now is the "yellow lunch," which probably consists of omelettes, baked squash and pumpkin pie. The yellow lunch will give way sooner or later to the green tea or the blue breakfast. —[Philadelphia Press.]

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NEWTON GRAPHIC.

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NEWTON.

The Waverley Tennis Club had a very pleasant German, New Year's Eve, at the residence of Mr. J. C. Potter.

The Newton Bicycle Club has been invited by the Boston members to a meeting at the Quincy House, Boston, to be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 11.

The cold weather of the early part of the year caused business for the plumbers, as hundreds of water pipes were found frozen.

Mr. T. Francis Little has given up his dancing classes in this city, and those wishing to take lessons of him can do so at Caledonia Hall, 43 Eliot street, Boston.

Mrs. Dr. Frisbie goes to New York Saturday for a two week's visit, where she will be the guest of Hon. Joseph Blumenthal and daughter.

Rev. Mr. Nichols at the Methodist church will preach Sunday morning, having for his subject, "In the beginning." In the evening his subject will be "Emancipation Proclamation."

The entrance to W. Howes' market, which has been nearly blocked up by the new building adjoining, is to be changed and put into convenient shape again as soon as the weather will permit.

At the close of his sermon on last Sunday morning, Dr. Shinn briefly alluded to the fact that he had completed twelve years as rector of the parish, and had that day begun his thirteenth year.

The Pilgrim Fathers meet next Tuesday evening, when the list of charter members will be closed. This lodge promises to be one of the largest in the city, and over fifty charter members have already been seated.

Mr. Brackett has rented both of the outside stores in his new brick block, although it will be some months before the block will be completed. There are also several applicants for the middle store and evidently more convenient and modern stores are needed in this part of the city.

Mr. Hiram Leonard conducted the Y. M. C. A. service last Sunday in his usual earnest and impressive manner. A good degree of interest prevailed, and at the close a short season of prayer was enjoyed. Next Sunday, at 4 o'clock, Mr. W. H. Partridge will have charge and will conduct a praise meeting.

At the meeting of the Board of Health on Tuesday, Councilman Burr was appointed as the member from the Council, and the Alderman is to be appointed when the 2nd ward trouble is settled. Agent Mosman read the annual report of the board, and it will be presented at the next meeting of the Common Council.

Rev. Dr. Gregg, who has preached at Eliot Church several times within the past few months, has received a call to the Park street church, Boston, over which Dr. Withrow was lately pastor. Dr. Gregg has been settled over the Third Reformed Presbyterian church of New York for 16 years.

The old Grace church chapel, which was moved to Watertown some ten years ago, and became the chapel of St. Patrick's Catholic church, was damaged by fire on Monday to the amount of \$2,000 on the building and \$800 on the contents. The fire is thought to have started from the furnace.

The great tenement block on Morse street, in the Watertown district, is 252 feet long, and is the property of Mr. Francis W. Adams of Boston. It is being built by Mr. E. A. McKay of Boston. There are 14 tenements in the building, each to be let at a rent of \$15 per month. It is expected that the building will be ready so that tenants can move in by the middle of the present month.

The first anniversary of local assembly 4931, K. or L., was held at Cole's Hall, New Year's Eve, with 65 couples in attendance. Dancing was the order of the evening, and as good music was provided, the evening passed very pleasantly. A fine supper was served in the hall, and the old year was danced out and the New Year in. The affair was very successful financially as well as socially.

The following newly elected officers of Channing Council, No. 76, Royal Arcanum, will be installed at the next meeting, Jan. 18th; Regent, Geo. R. Aston; Vice R. Chas; Gregg; Or. J. Evans; Sec. J. G. Tatt; Col. W. H. Pearson; Treas., F. L. Clark-Chap. A. J. Wagstaff; Guild, R. J. Morrissey; Warden, Festus Eagan; Sentry, W. A. Prescott; Trustees, C. A. Gregg, J. G. Taft; Thomas Pickthall.

The time-honored custom of "watching the old year out and the new year in" was observed at the Methodist church, where, in spite of the rain, a fair sized company enjoyed the usual services of the occasion. The last few minutes of the old year were spent in silent prayer, and the new year was ushered in with vocal prayer and praise, after which the company separated with new and earnest purposes to begin the "Happy New Year."

The schedule of prizes of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1887, has been made up on very liberal scale. Nearly \$7,000 is offered, the largest amount appropriated in years. Of this amount, \$3,500 is appropriated for plants and flowers, \$2,200 for fruit, and \$1,000 for vegetables. In addition to these prizes are a large number of special prizes offered by individuals for various classes of fruit and flowers. One of the most notable of the latter is the series of gold and silver medals offered by the General Union of Holland, for hyacinths, tulips, and narcissus, to be competed for at the March exhibition.

The last regular meeting of Middlesex Court No. 60, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, was held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, 1886. The session was devoted chiefly to the annual election of officers, and the following gentlemen were elected: Chief Ranger, P. A. Mulligan; Vice-chief Ranger, R. J. Morrissey; Recording Secretary, J. E. Briston; Financial Secretary, Richard Beard; Treasurer, G. E. Stuart; Sen. Conductor, P. H. O'Brien; Jun. Conductor, M. E. Neess; Inside Sentinel, M. Dwyer; Outside Sentinel, M. Rooney; Trustees, J. F. Horrigan Jr., F. M. O'Donnell, M. D., and J. A. Devlin; Representa-

tives to Annual Session of High Court, Dr. J. R. McLaughlin and T. J. Hartnett.

The next Nonantum Club sociable will be held at Cyclo Hall, next Wednesday evening.

The last of the series of sociables given by Waban Lodge, I. O. O. F., will take place next Monday evening.

The Helping Hand Society of Grace church met Tuesday evening at the residence of Miss Clark on St. James street.

The installation of the officers of Eliot Lodge, K. of H., Monday night, was a very enjoyable affair. About 30 members were present, and District Deputy Waitt officiated.

The officers of Lafayette Lodge of Watertown, I. O. O. F., were publicly installed by District Deputy W. S. French and suite on Tuesday evening last, music being furnished by a male quartette. After remarks from the grand officers and others a light collation was served.

Last Sunday evening was so unpleasant that but few were in attendance at Channing Church, and at the request of Judge Pittman, Mr. W. P. Tyler and others, Rev. Mr. Hornbrook will repeat the sermon given on Sunday morning. Its subject was "The Lesson of our Brief Days."

A number of quite brilliant receptions were given on New Year's day, and the majority of houses were open to callers. The number of gentlemen calling was larger than usual, and one lady found when the cards were counted that 90 gentlemen had called. This is believed to have been the largest number of callers at any one house.

There have been several accidents through the agency of the deadly double-ender, the past week. One of the most serious was on Monday evening, when a party of boys were coming down Newtonville avenue. At one of the curves in the street the sled swerved from the track and ran into a lamp post. Hugh Sinnott receiving the full force of the shock by his head striking the post. He was unconscious for some time, and was found to have a severe scalp wound. He was taken home and is reported to be improving.

The Clafin Guard finished a very successful series of entertainments on Wednesday evening last, with an excellent concert by the following talent: Ladies' Schubert Quartette—Jessie Edna Olivier, 1st soprano; Jennie Whitcombe Worster, 2d soprano; Marie Louise Kaula, 1st alto; Annie Louise Whitcombe, 2d alto. Herr Fritz Giese, solo violinist; Miss Addie L. Nichols, reader; Frank J. Smith, accompanist. The Company wish to thank the people of Newton for their patronage, and hope to find them ready next winter for another course.

The ladies of Newton who have been chosen to act on the committees for the G. A. R. Carnival, have issued an appeal in behalf of Charles Ward Post G. A. R. The generous and hearty co-operation of all citizens is solicited. The first and only G. A. R. fair was held 15 years ago, when \$300 was raised, which has been judiciously expended in aiding worthy veterans and the widows and orphans of soldiers. It is hoped to increase the fund of the Post to a sum which will yield \$500 annually, and there should be a generous response.

A young couple who came to Newton on a recent holiday to be married had a rather eventful time of it. They did not know that a license was required and they had to make two trips to Chestnut Hill before they found Col. Kingsbury and secured the requisite legal document. By that time it was rather late in the evening, and when all was ready there were no witnesses in the house. Messengers were sent out to summon some, and while waiting the decorations in the house caught fire, causing a great deal of excitement and confusion. At last the fire was extinguished, the witnesses found, and at 10 p. m. the couple were comfortably married.

At the annual meeting of the Newton Savings Bank the officers of 1886 were re-elected, and 2 per cent. semi-annual interest on deposits was declared. The statement of the bank gives some interesting figures illustrating its continued growth. The amount of deposits, Dec. 31, 1886, was \$1,448,438.78; Dec. 31, 1885, \$1,326,847.66; showing an increase during the year of \$121,591.12. The gross earnings for the past year were \$74,322.76, and the amount of the guarantee fund, Jan. 1, 1887, was \$26,579. The number of depositors on January first was 5,930, an increase of 461 during the year. The amount of deposits received on the four days, Dec. 29, 30, 31, and Jan. 3d, was \$29,723, which shows that the new year is starting off well.

The annual Christmas and New Year's Festival of the Channing Sunday School occurred on Friday of last week. After games in the afternoon, and a supper for the children, the well known Santa Claus piece "Twas the night before Christmas," etc., was illustrated by tableaux. Santa Claus was seen on top of the chimney—then seen (and heard) as he landed in the open fireplace—then he came out from under the mantel—the children duly "nestled" were there too—filled all the stockings, returned again into the fire-place, and "laying his finger aside of his nose, and giving a nod, up the chimney" (by means of a hidden step-ladder, "he rose"). Mr. Dudley H. Prescott, of Boston, imitated various musical instruments to perfection, and entertained all for a half hour with ventriloquism. His "Marching through Georgia" on a cornet (without the cornet) was capital. The roll of honor of those pupils perfect in attendance during 1886 is as follows: Alice Angier, Harold Byfield, Dora Daniels, Alice Hahn, Frank Pitman, Hattie Stevens.

Mr. Clapp's second lecture on Shakespeare's plays drew a large audience to Channing Church vestry, Wednesday evening, and the subject was Henry V. It was treated in a very interesting manner, and the hearers could not fail to obtain a better understanding of the play and the characters it represents. Mr. Clapp said it was one of the last of the historical plays, and was filled with a joy and calm confidence characteristic of the man. Henry V and Hamlet were contrasted, one who always acted, who had an earnest and deep religious nature, and the other a dreamer, who found it difficult to carry out his convictions. A noteworthy fact about the play was that there were so few female characters in it, and those had very little prominence, aside

from the tender love scene with Queen Catherine. Another fact was that Shakespeare failed to carry out his intention as announced in an earlier play, to give more of the life of Falstaff, but kills him off at an early day, probably because he was unwilling to mar the character of Henry by contact with one who sneered at duty. It was offensive to his moral sense to allow any of his former associates to live and so they all met violent ends, not even the boy being allowed to live. The next lecture will be upon Othello next Wednesday evening.

Ex Postmaster Tobey of Boston has gone into business with the American Investment Company.

An art exhibition is talked of to be given in the vestry of the Channing church, the first or second week in February. Much interest is taken in it by the people of the society.

The Boston Herald says that the city of Newton has a right to congratulate herself on her low death rate of 13.79 per thousand of her population for the past year, thus showing herself to be the healthiest city in the state.

The dramatic performances at the City Hall, the first of February, will be a very interesting event, as some of the best amateurs in the city will take part. Roberton's comedy "Home" will be given, and the receipts will be for the benefit of the Cottage Hospital, to which these entertainments will afford a pleasant means of contributing.

A NEW ORATORIO.

WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED BY A CITIZEN OF NEWTON.

Most of our readers are probably not aware of the fact that a great musical work has been composed during the past year, by one of the well known resident musicians of this city. It is no less than a sacred Oratorio, entitled, "Emmanuel," ("God with us.") A brief description of this composition may be of interest to the readers of the GRAPHIC. The Oratorio was written, (or the greater part of it,) within the last six months, given within a month from that time. It is divided into three parts, viz:

Part I. "The Advent" announces the birth of the "Messiah;" the song of the Angels, the rejoicing on earth; His growth in wisdom, strength, and spirit, and closes, leaving Him engaged in His blessed ministry of love to all mankind.

Part II. "The Betrayal and Crucifixion," describes the scenes of His betrayal into the hands of the unbelieving Jews, by the traitor disciple; the prayer of the Saviour that the cup might pass from Him; the crucifixion; the prayer of the Saviour for the forgiveness of His enemies; the death; the quaking of the earth; rending of the rocks, and testimony of the Centurion.

Part III. "The Resurrection and Ascension" is very dramatic, and tells of His resurrection from the grave, appearance to Mary Magdalene and the other disciples; the giving of the Divine commission to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, and the final ascension into Heaven.

Including the opening overture, there are 63 numbers, comprising solos, recitations, trios, quartettes, and choruses. It would be difficult to speak of the beauty and effectiveness of special numbers in the work, without going carefully through it from beginning to end. It must be heard in its entirety, to judge correctly of its merits. It has been examined by some of the most eminent musicians in the country, who pronounce it "effective" and "interesting."

The choruses are now being studied by the West Newton Choral Union, under the direction of the composer, and it is expected the

[Written for the Graphic]
WAR PICTURES.

No. II.

"Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard;
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble Reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth."

This may have been a faithful picture of the soldier in Shakespeare's time, but it was not in our last war. Let us consider the character of the men in our ranks in this paper, and perhaps correct a few mistaken ideas. Many of you, readers, remember those heroic days, and can recall the sight of the blue columns that went marching through Boston on their way to the front, with their bright standards of silk and gold, their young, elastic tread and hopeful faces, so little aware of what was before them, and you can also recall the return of these regiments, and the altered manner, the bronzed faces, the martial bearing of the men, and the few tattered shreds that hung from the staves—all that was left of the beautiful banner they bore away so short a period before.

Who were these men that were so willing to follow their country's flag, to save that country for you, and, in the terrible energies of battle, peril life and limb, that you might now enjoy the blessing of peace? Before we go on with these "pictures," it will be well to portray the men, their character, and the motives that guided them, or many of them, and how they came out of the grinding of the mill of war.

The regiment with which I had the honor to serve was as good as any that went from Massachusetts; it was raised in the summer of '62, under the call for 300,000 men for three years, which term it just completed as the war ended. The men were mostly from the manufacturing and rural towns of Eastern Massachusetts, nearly all Americans—many young farmers' sons, or skillful artisans in factories, and a very large proportion of them were married men, yet the average age of the regiment when mustered in was less than 24 years. There were men in the 30's and 40's of course, but many stand on the roster as 18, though they were not over 16; as the Government would not enlist men (?) of less than 18 years, all had to claim that age to enter the service. When I look at young men of 18 and think how many of our brave boys, my comrades, were then what they are now, I realize how young we must have looked to our parents and elders, with our smooth faces, whole regiments not older in looks than the older members of our High School Battalion or the Boston School Regiment.

Many of our men from the larger towns and cities were well educated in public schools, many were graduates of High Schools, and to my knowledge very few made their X on the pay-rolls. I was informed at one time that the regiment drew the largest state aid for families, of any Massachusetts regiment, and instance this as a proof of the good, substantial character of these men—family men.

It was customary when pay-day came round, for many of the men to send home their pay. An arrangement had been made with the City Bank of Worcester, that the money should be sent them by express, and they would pay it out to the men's wives or friends. To this end, the men gave their money to the adjutant, who would give them a check on the bank to order, and the money was then sent to the bank. On several occasions checks were given amounting in the aggregate to four or seven dollars.

Now the temptations that beset the soldiers were at times very great, and one cannot easily appreciate the self-sacrifice and self-denial they would suffer, so as to get their few hard-earned dollars home to their families. Every regiment had its sutler, who followed it along, and generally had a stock of goodies to retail out at exorbitant prices—though, when it is considered how difficult and dangerous it was for him to keep up with us on an active campaign, and the hazards he encountered, perhaps the prices were not so very high. It was hard for a man who was hungry, or tired of hard-tack fried in pork fat, to refrain from an occasional indulgence in some of the delicacies he could so easily obtain, for the sutler would trust him till the next pay-day.

I sadly remember a young soldier who came to me when we were paid off at Louisville, Ky., en route to Vicksburg, and brought me all his pay to send to his mother. He was an only son and she a widow. I said to him: "Why, Ellis, this is your entire pay—what will you do if you need anything? It may be a long time before we see a pay-master again." But he insisted that his mother would need the money more than he, and I gave him a check for it. Poor fellow! he never saw the pay-master again; he fell on the skinnish line at the battle of Jackson, and we buried him at the foot of a large Southern cypress in our front line of battle, and he sleeps, as many another good and loving son does, in an unknown grave. One of the saddest duties I ever performed was to have to write to his mother of his death.

It may be thought that the soldiers found no time or inclination for mental improvement in all the excitement of military life; but such was not the case, as anyone would admit if they could have seen the books that passed around among us and were read "all to pieces." It was customary, when possible, to buy a few books of a character that could be easily carried, and in the quiet and sometimes dullness of camp-life, or winter-quarters, there were many books circulating in the regiment. The first time I read Tennyson's "In Memoriam," was while we lay in camp at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. The book belonged to the Sergt. Major of the regiment, who was a graduate of Brown University, a gallant soldier, who subsequently rose to the rank of captain and brevet-major, and was wounded at Cold Harbor. There were many books of as high a tone as the one above mentioned that were eagerly read by officers and men. When we went down to Vicksburg we purchased at Memphis quite a little stock of books to read during the summer campaign. During a siege or field service, when all drilling and parades were necessarily dispensed with, there is a great deal of loafing time for the soldiers. Of course there were men who would not read, but

preferred to spend their time playing with a dirty, greasy pack of cards, but those men were the exception and not the rule in Massachusetts regiments.

Another thing that filled up much spare time was letter writing. We were a letter-writing regiment, and, let me say here, that there was no one thing that did the men more good, morally, than the writing and receiving of letters. The arrival of a mail was speedily known in camp, and the "orderly" was at once in demand to get his company's mail.

It came down through the various channels, of corps, division, and brigade, until it reached the regiment, and was here ascertained by the regimental post master and delivered to the Company Orderlies for distribution. Our mail was always heavy, and sometimes when we had been out for some days or weeks on a scout, where we could not reach it, it would accumulate to mountainous size. Once, I remember, how a very large back mail came to us just at dark, when we had just started out on a scout, where we had no camp comforts, no candles, and were not permitted to have fires, as we were facing the enemy, and light would have drawn their fire. So we had to keep our letters all night unread, and it was amusing the next day to see the men marching along and reading their letters as best they could. And no man will ever forget the trials and vexations that beset him when writing letters, with a cracker box for a desk, if, indeed, such a luxury was to be had, and in the evening it may be, sitting on the ground by the light of a dim candle in the shanty of a bayonet, fighting off moths and gnats with one hand, and writing with the other. After one had had a bitter experience of knocking over a portable inkstand, he would ever after use a pencil. Many of my letters home were written with a pencil, while on the march during the halts, using a horse and saddle for a desk, and adding to the letter from time to time, until some opportunity offered to post it. When I think how we used to forward letters from little towns in the wilds of the border states, or entrusted them to some stranger bound to a settlement, with little hope of their ever reaching home, it seems considerable to say that so far as I know, not one of my letters written at the front, failed to reach its destination. It is greatly to the credit of the government that it recognized the good effect of letter-writing, and made every effort to faithfully deliver all soldiers' letters. After the arrival of a mail, the effect was at once apparent, discouragement and gloom gave way to hope, and the men would often be seen at fires steeping a dipper of tea that had come in a letter, or exhibiting some little comfort made by mother, wife, or sister, and forwarded by mail. But, alas! it was not always good tidings. Sometimes the black-edged envelope told the soldier in advance to prepare for sorrowful news, and this was not of infrequent occurrence among so many men.

One night, our bugler, who sounded "taps," and who rarely gave out a false note, made such a wretched piece of work of it I went out to investigate. I found him sitting on the ground, his head bowed down on his knees, a picture of grief. He had just received news of his mother's death, but faithful fellow that he was, had tried to complete his day's duty, only to find his emotion could not be controlled.

Now, as regards temperance among soldiers. You cannot expect to get together a large body of men from all walks in life, without finding some among them who will abuse the use of liquor if they can get it. But it is a matter of surprise to me, looking back at those times and considering how much provocation there was to intemperance, that there was so little.

By provocation, I mean that men who are weary, discouraged, blue, will give way to temptations they would not under other circumstances. Very bad liquor was sometimes plenty and easy to get, but drunkenness was severely punished, and men would not often care to risk being crucified on the spare wheel of an artillery caisson, strapped up to a tree with a bayonet in their mouth, or stand for hours on a barrel or stump in hasty-marching order, with musket at a "carry," for being drunk.

At one time we campaigned in Bourbon county, Ky., where whiskey was abundant and much better than the water, and yet there was very little drunkenness among the men even there. Still some men would get it and abuse it, and it was the constant aim of the officers to prevent them.

It was found necessary to inspect the men's rifles when they came in from picket, for whiskey was so free there that if a man leaned his rifle up against a house or tree there was danger of its getting full, as the liquor trickled down the bark, or the side of the house.

At one time it was well known that it was plenty in camp, and all the efforts to detect how it came in failed, it was finally found that a man who had been permitted to peddle milk in camp, had just enough milk under the stopper of his can to pass the guard, and under that another stopper below which all was whiskey and "vexation of spirit."

In Mississippi when malarial diseases began to be very prevalent, whiskey doctored with quinine was served out to the men, a gill to each man, not enough to intoxicate, but it was found that some did get too much, and it was discovered that some who didn't like "lightning commissary" would trade off their ration to some who in this way would accumulate enough for a regular spree.

The colonel stopped this by compelling the men to drink the ration in presence of the surgeon or forfeit it.

But after all, as I have said, intemperance was the exception, and most men brought home as good habits as they carried out.

Smoking was an almost universal habit, but even this had to be tempered with moderation, for oftentimes we were where tobacco could not be had for love or money. Then the men would resort to dried leaves or bark, but it was a fact that the men were never so tractable and good-natured as when there was an ample supply of tobacco. Perhaps this may account for the custom of supplying the prisoners in state institutions with tobacco. It was never so plenty with us before or after, as the day we crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and the tobacco warehouses along the river fell into our hands.

Boxes of the finest "navy" and "pig-tail" were kicking around, and every man loaded himself down with all he could carry. Many a poor fellow charged up those impregnable heights weighted down with tobacco in his pockets, or strapped on his back, he was destined never to smoke, but in many cases it served as a pillow for his dying head out on the fatal slope in the cold December night. I maintain that the life of a soldier as it was lived in our war, did him no more harm, morally, than the average of young men will get in growing up in any community.

The necessity of obedience to military discipline; the constant association with

men, many of whom were of a very high type of manhood; the self-sacrifice which was often imperative, were more apt to elevate a man's character than the reverse. Numberless instances are told of the high moral courage brought out by the war, and the tender devotion of man to man, when death and the absence of woman compelled men to look to their comrades for all the last kind offices, and take the place of mother, wife or sister. Many a man who would face the enemy's fire unflinchingly, had not the courage to utter an oath. It was a rare thing in my regiment to hear profanity. Brave men are not the men who can flippantly take the name of God in vain. If there were such men, they were not the ones selected to serve on the Color Guard or to lead a "forlorn hope."

And just a few words here as to bravery. The American soldier is brave by nature. There are too many proofs of it in all our wars to leave it in doubt. Even if a man dreaded the ordeal of battle, he would rather face it than endure the contempt of his comrades. Still, there were *skulks*. I remember seeing after the Battle of Fredericksburg, three men perched up astride of a pole about 20 feet from the ground, and on their backs in huge letters were these words: "I skulked," "So did I," "And I too." A good story was current about that time, of one of Hawkin's Zouaves, 9th New York Infantry, who was seen rapidly making for the rear, and was hailed by an officer: "Here, where are you going? Are you hurt?" "No," said the Zou. "I'm not hurt, but I'm terribly demoralized."

We knew our peril—in battle we would gladly have been somewhere else; but still there was always the hope that we would get off safely, and as we knew that only one out of five or six hit, there were after all a good many chances in our favor. We had not followed the advice of Polonius to his son, "Beware of entrance to a quarrel." But as we were in we were determined to follow out the other part—"but, being in, bear't, that the opposer may beware of thee."

I will close this sketch of our soldier in his moral traits, by saying that many of our men were in a high degree religious, communing church members before enlistment, and consistent Christians in the service. We had our chaplain, our regular Sunday service, when in permanent camp, and the men of the regiment who were of religious tastes (and there were not a few), soon banded together, held regular services and meetings for prayer and devotion. These men were reliable men in every sense of the word, brave in battle, true, faithful comrades, and they were the ones to whom we looked when we laid away some brave fellow in a hastily made grave, to say a word of comfort or eulogy, and lift up a prayer to the God of battles.

Comrades, have I not faithfully pictured your fellow-soldiers?

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REV. C. F. BROOKS

says that his little girl is troubled with malaria very severely, and that she has got it from a bad cold. But, he never thinks of leaving New York for his summer resort without a few bottles, for they always cure his family, and are far superior to quinine.

ACCIDENTS

and how to deal with them, and other valuable medical information, will be found in Dr. Kauffmann's great Medical work; elegant colored plates. Send two cent stamps to pay postage to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

NEWTON, MASS., JAN. 8, 1887.

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Telephone No. 7909.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

Entered at Newton P. O. as Second Class Matter.

MAYOR KIMBALL'S MESSAGE.

No one can read Mayor Kimball's Message without realizing the great benefit to the city of having in the mayor's chair a gentleman of such long experience in city affairs. It is a careful, thoughtful and conservative document, and will be held to justify the support given him by the great majority of citizens in the recent municipal campaign.

He reviews at length the city's financial status, and presents the facts and figures so plainly that every reader can get a just and comprehensive idea of the expenses of the various departments, the city's debt, and why it has been increased. The increase was due to public improvements made, the erection of buildings for educational purposes, and the extension of water mains, so that it represents actual property possessed and used by the city. No expense can be incurred except by a year and may vote by two-thirds of the City Council, so that the responsibility for the increase is divided among many members who so far seem perfectly willing to assume the responsibility. Nevertheless, as Mayor Kimball says, those who are constantly demanding public improvements, have an important share in this responsibility.

Mayor Kimball takes strong ground in favor of prudence and wise forethought in outlays, and at the same time exercising such a reasonable liberality as will draw accessions to our population, and maintain the reputation of the city as a desirable place of residence. To do this, and at the same time keep down the tax rate to a moderate amount, is the problem that confronts our city government, and during the past three years the problem seems to have been successfully grappled with.

The recommendations made are worthy of careful consideration, and some of them should be adopted. Among these is the recommendation that the city government should consist of one board instead of two as at present, by which considerable expense would be saved, and a great deal of time and useless red tape. There ought also to be more voting precincts, especially in Wards 4 and 5; and there is no question but that some system of sewerage should be adopted, before the lack of drainage becomes injurious to the healthfulness of the city. The metropolitan system is endorsed as the most feasible and suitable one for this city, and the question deserves speedy and careful consideration.

The remarks about the annexation of that part of Newton this side of Charles River deserves attention, as the territory is certainly more intimately connected with Newton than with Watertown. The good work done by the Cottage Hospital receives merited praise; the Free Library and the West Newton Athenaeum receive appreciative mention; the benefits conferred by our excellent school system are acknowledged and some needed improvements suggested, and the efficiency of the fire department is warmly praised.

The statement is made that the city farm is too valuable to be retained by the city, when a smaller and cheaper farm would answer the purpose equally well; some important improvements are called for in the highway and street lighting departments, and the increased work laid upon the much abused board of assessors is noted, with commendation for the way in which they have performed their arduous duties. The water department is commented on and some needed changes recommended, and attention is called to the excellent standing of the Clafin Guards.

Mayor Kimball certainly shows by his message the magnitude and diversity of the interests confided to the city government, and the need of diligence and intelligent care on the part of city officials. The message is also a proof that the interests of the city have so increased that it is almost a necessity that there should be in the mayor's chair a man who has the time and the ability to devote himself almost entirely to the service of the city. It is a comprehensive and somewhat lengthy document, but it deserves the careful study of every citizen, and we therefore give it in full in a Supplement which accompanies this issue. It has been generally spoken of as the ablest and most exhaustive annual paper delivered by Mayor Kimball, and it is a matter for congratulation that we have in the mayor's chair a man who so thoroughly understands the needs of the city.

THE ANDOVER TRIAL.

The trial of the Andover professors for heresy, just concluded, has already settled some things, whatever the decision of the case may be. It has revealed in the clearest light the admirable Christian character, the broad and spiritual thinking, the deep and earnest piety of the five men who have been on trial. It has also brought out the fullness and scope of the ancient creed on which the seminary rests, and shown that the men who wrote it, not agreeing among themselves in what they considered unessential points, but clear and united upon certain great principles and lines of doctrine, made the creed strong in its statements of these, and in-

tentionally free, and with liberty for the new light which should break out of God's word.

As to the proceedings at the hearing, the argument of Professor Smyth will bear comparison with any production of modern times, for the elevation and accuracy of its Christian thought, and the poise of its ripe scholarship; while the addresses of Professors Tucker and Harris gave to the method in theology, which substitutes logic in the place of scripture and spirit—a blow from which it will not recover.

As for the lawyers, notable indeed were the utterances of Judge Hoar, counsel for the prosecution, in his manly argument, in which he spoke of the "unworthy attacks of the prosecutors about a professor attempting to smother or conceal his opinions," and said, "I do not think there is a man in Massachusetts who ever heard him (Professor Smyth) who would believe or would suggest such a thing." "I will say for myself, once for all, that I listened with great admiration to the defence of Professor Smyth, and that I look upon him as an upright, able, conscientious, Christian man, eminently so, and nothing involved in this case would lead me to question it."

STATE TREASURER BEARD announces that he is tired of the misrepresentations, misstatements and insinuations of the Advertiser and Record toward himself—and no wonder. Those papers could not have treated Mr. Beard worse if he had been the most rabid kind of a Democrat, instead of a Republican leader, whose services and advice helped to give the Republican party of Massachusetts an honorable fame in the nation. His only fault is that he does not see any reason why Congressman Long should be chosen Senator; but this is an unpardonable offence in the eyes of the Advertiser and Record, whose editor seems determined to either elect Mr. Long or disrupt the party; why a state official has not as much right to give advice on political questions as the editor of the Advertiser, for instance, is something that is evident only to Mr. Lodge himself. Mr. Beard's criticism of the latter's lack of manliness is richly deserved.

THE BOSTON HERALD has started a profit-sharing scheme for the benefit of their employees, which means more than many such schemes, as the Herald has profits to divide. It is a generous way of treating workmen, and the Herald has set a worthy example to other large concerns. Probably the scheme will be found to pay in the end, as all the Herald men will now feel a personal interest in the business. The publishers also recommend that a Herald benefit society be established, for the benefit of those who are ill or disabled, and promise to contribute a sum equal to the gross amount put in by the employees. Such liberality on the part of a large concern like the Herald is worth noting.

Judging from the pictures of the Boston aldermen, which appeared in the Herald, the Boston of to-day is certainly not the Boston of Winthrop and the Pilgrims. The pictures might do for representatives of the latter-day pilgrims, who seek refuge in Boston from the cold weather, but how men with such faces could be elected aldermen in the modern Athens is incomprehensible, that is, if the pictures do them justice. It would be safe to wager that none of the men represented bought a hundred papers each, unless it was to burn them. The unfortunate victims certainly had the sympathy of the readers of the Herald.

WATERTOWN has a new aspirant for its post office, Albert B. Hall, who has already a petition bearing 738 names, or more than half the voters in the town. The other applicant is James F. Lynch, who is said to have the Democratic leaders behind him, although he has much fewer names than his rival. One curious coincidence is that both applicants are in the grocery business, and probably the post office will become an adjunct to a grocery store. There is no fault to be found with Mr. Gleason, the present postmaster, except that he belongs to the wrong party.

The great improvement which has taken place in the Boston Post under its new management has been followed by a corresponding increase of readers, and the new special departments lately added, make it one of the best daily papers for the business men and family reading. The prospectus which is published to-day, shows what the paper will be in 1887.

MR. WALTER ALLEN had a vigorous letter in the Boston Journal this week, in which he characterizes the way the Long canvas is conducted as on "the low level of a mere effort to gratify some impatient ambitions." The criticism is just and the letter lets much needed light on recent political methods in this state.

CONGRESSMAN ELY thinks tobacco is a comfort and not a luxury, and so favors reducing the tax upon the weed.

The Veteran City Fathers.

The members of the first City Government of Newton had their annual dinner at the Woodland Park Hotel, last Saturday evening. Ex-Mayor J. F. C. Hyde presided, and the invited guests were Superintendent of Schools Emerson, Superintendent Seaver of Boston, Mr. John W. Dickenson, all of whom made addresses, and Rev. I. N. Tarbox, who read a poem. The guests have to make the speeches and provide the literary entertainment, while the veterans supply the dinner, and so can enjoy the occasion without being called upon to make after dinner speeches. Two of the members are dead and two were absent from the city, but all of the other members were present, and also Mr. Julius Clarke, who was then auditor of the city.

Mr. Powers next introduced Mr. Warren P. Tyler, as a man who might have been mayor of Newton, if he would have accepted a nomination. But he refused, something which few men do—I never did.

Mr. Tyler said he did not know how serious such an offer was, but it would have been very foolish for a man who knew nothing about city affairs to have accepted

THE CITY FATHERS DINE.

THE OLD AND NEW MEMBERS MEET TOGETHER AT LEE'S.

The members of the city government of 1886 and 1887 had dinner at the Woodland Park Hotel, Wednesday evening, in company with the heads of the various city departments and Judge Park. All of the aldermen of last year's board were present except Alderman Dearborn, and all of the present except Alderman Hollis. Of the councilmen, only Messrs. Burr, Billings and Pond were absent. The dinner was served in excellent style in the large dining room of the hotel, which is handsomely finished in cherry, the heavy ceiling of the wood, and the wainscoting, being very effective by gas light. Ex-Alderman Powers presided, with Mayor Kimball on his left and Judge Park on his right. Mayor Kimball was not able to be present until about 9 o'clock, having to attend a meeting of the school board earlier in the evening.

After the more substantial part of the dinner had been discussed, the Arcadians Ladies' Quartet were introduced by Alderman Johnson, who said that they would respond for him, as he did not pretend to be much of a speech maker. They gave several fine selections and were heartily applauded, the guests evidently appreciating this unexpected feature of the dinner.

After the coffee had been served, cigars were passed, and the diners prepared to enjoy the "feast of reason and flow of soul," which could not fail to mark the speeches with such a witty toast master as Alderman Powers.

He began by alluding to the great variety of talent represented. There were men of destin and men of disaster, men on the highest crest of the wave of political prosperity, and men at the very bottom of the sea. The combined wisdom and fame of two city governments had assembled, and he proceeded to bestow Mikado names upon the high dignitaries present. In a more serious tone he spoke of the friendships formed, and the hard work for the city done by the retiring members, and said he doubted not but that all had in view the highest and best interests of the city. The gentleman he intended to call out first would show the relation of "Poetry to Politics." Poets had been highly honored in recent years, with high political positions. Mr. James Russell Lowell had been sent as minister to England. Tennyson, the poet laureate of England, had been given a seat in the house of lords, and it was therefore fitting that the poet laureate of Newton should be sent to the board of aldermen.

Mr. George Petree, who was called upon to respond, was received with hearty cheers, and made a good humored response to such a glowing introduction, and said the dinner reminded him of the old times under the town government, when all was harmony and love and it was the duty of all to serve. The dinner could not be called a "junket," as each one paid his own score, but it was such an enjoyable affair that he hoped it would become an annual custom. Mr. Petree closed with some good-natured jokes at the expense of the toastmaster, and was several times interrupted by cheers.

Mr. Powers next introduced Judge Park, by saying that in the recent trials of the boodle aldermen in New York, there was more or less friction between the aldermen and the judiciary, but in Newton such had never been the case, and the head of the judiciary was always an honored guest among the aldermen.

Judge Park in reply said that it was characteristic of people of his age to look backward, and he illustrated the points he made, by telling of the high character of the first mayors of Boston, men such as John Phillips and Garrison Gray Otis, and spoke of the gradual descent in the character of Boston officials, as opportunities for robbery arose, and men who wished to be profited by them got elected to office. In Newton, the high character of the first mayors has ever been kept in mind in the choice of their successors, and the city government of Newton had always been a model one. He was proud of the city, of its unequalled educational advantages, and through his sons educated at the Newton Schools, he had come to regard Newton much as he once regarded Boston. The greatest need of the city at the present day was drainage, and that would entail a vast expense, but it must be met if the city is to continue to grow. The Boston & Albany railroad had done a grand thing for the city in opening the Circuit road, and making available for houses so many beautiful and healthful sites for homes, and if the drainage question was met there was no limit almost to the growth of the city. He congratulated the city on possessing so many excellent men who were willing to serve it, and especially on its possession of such a silver tongued orator as the chairman of the meeting, which called out much applause.

Chairman Powers bowed his thanks and said that all countries and all ages had possessed some men of destin, such as Napoleon the first, or Grover Cleveland in our own times, or as here in Newton, Mayor Kimball.

The Mayor was greeted with hearty cheers, and said that he supposed that he ought to return his thanks for such a flattering introduction, and if he ought to do so, he would. He excused himself for not being present earlier, as he had to attend the meeting of the school board for organization, but he congratulated the city on the excellent city government of last year, and as he was unable to distinguish any marked difference between outgoing and incoming members, he presumed the government of 1887 would display equal honesty and ability. He had expressed himself so recently at such great length, that he would be very brief. He agreed with Judge Park as to the urgent necessity for sewage, and hope this year the question would be taken hold of and pushed through. The city government of Newton was not a mysterious affair, all was done openly, and the qualities that made a man successful in private business would make him a valuable legislator for the city. He was confident that the city government of 1887 would maintain the reputation of its predecessors for honesty and integrity.

Mr. Powers next introduced Mr. Warren P. Tyler, as a man who might have been mayor of Newton, if he would have accepted a nomination. But he refused, something which few men do—I never did.

Mr. Tyler said he did not know how serious such an offer was, but it would have been very foolish for a man who knew nothing about city affairs to have accepted

such a nomination, and no right minded citizen would do so without previous experience. He was satisfied that a good man was chosen to fill the position of mayor, and although as a Republican he had voted the Republican ticket, he believed that a citizen's party in municipal affairs was right, and that national politics had nothing to do with the choice of city officers. There ought to be only one ticket, and that the citizen's, for all were equally interested in the welfare of the city, and that good men should be chosen was the important question.

Mr. Powers next introduced Alderman Ward, by saying that in 1797 the first town meeting of Newton was held, and among the selectmen chosen was John Ward. In 1886 another John Ward has been elected, in emulation of the virtues of our ancestors.

Mr. Ward replied that he thought he was safe from being called on to make a speech, as he felt rather out of place in such a gathering. When in the city government before 13 years ago, he was with men of his own age, but he was chosen contrary to his wishes and he would try to do his duty to the best of his ability. He then spoke of the great advance in experience and knowledge of the way city affairs should be conducted made since he was first in office, and said that he was proud of such an able city government.

Mr. Powers then called upon Mr. E. W. Cate, president of the water board, as a man whose business it was to tell about pure water.

Mr. Cate thought it was an appropriate time to bring up the water question, as there had been water everywhere during the dinner and not a drop to drink. He wanted to thank the members of 1886, for the kind way in which they had always received the suggestions of the water board, especially for the way they had carefully pinned-hole the water ordinance, over which the board had labored so carefully for years. (Laughter.) The water question deserved the thoughtful consideration of the new government. We had put pure water into the city, and now the great question was to get it out. Millions of gallons were poured into the ground daily, and the new city government should carefully consider the drainage question, and take prompt action before the health of the city was endangered.

Mr. Powers next introduced Ex-President French of the Common Council, as a man who had agreed with him, after the election returns came in, that adversity was better than prosperity.

Mr. French responded by saying that he had been left at the bottom of the well, but the invigorating air of Brighton Hill was favorable to city government officials, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that the locality would be well represented the ensuing year by his neighbor who had been chosen.

Mr. Powers next gave the sentiment of the Hotel in Politics, and said that hotel men appeared to be usurping the power that was popularly credited to the ghi-mill, as shown by the election of Tilly Haynes in Boston and Alderman Harwood in Newton.

Mr. Harwood responded by saying that the hotel men ought to be able to do the right thing, as their business was to serve the public, and while he thought that better work might have been done if the other candidate had been chosen, he would do his best to look after the interests of the city, and also see that his friends on Brighton Hill were taken care of.

Ex-Alderman Fiske was then called on, as a man who for three years had done faithful work for the city, and whose retirement was generally regretted. Mr. Fiske said that brevity was the soul of wit, and so he would try to have that merit. He was impressed with the excellence of having such a dinner yearly, and was glad to meet the City Fathers, yet the city mothers deserved some consideration, as they had been left alone many nights when the fathers were, or pretended to be, at City Hall. He hoped the next time, that the ladies would also be invited, as they were as much or more interested in the welfare of the city. He thought the art of dining was worth cultivating, by Yankees especially, and quoted some very applicable lines from the *Autoocrat of the Breakfast Table*.

Mr. Powers then paid a high tribute to the excellent work done by the assessors of the city, although they did not always find the tax-payers grateful, and introduced Mr. S. M. Jackson as a man who was popular in spite of his office.

Mr. Jackson said he came to dine and not to talk, but the dinner had been such a pleasant affair that he thought one should be held every year. The hour was getting late, however, and he would not detain the members with a long speech.

Mr. Powers dismissed the meeting by saying that he had several questions to refer to the City Solicitor, but as it was train time they would have to be deferred until the next meeting.

The Pomroy Home.

The fourteenth report of the directors of the corporation of the Rebecca Pomroy Home for orphan girls is published, and this noble institution appears to have a measure of the support it so richly deserves from the people of Newton. The report gives the list of officers, the corporators, the by-laws, the regulations for the management of the Home; the directors' report, which gives a short history of the Home, and pays a deserved tribute to the Superintendent, Miss Boyden, and her assistant, Miss Lizzie Robbin. In the 14 years of the Home's existence it has received 61 homeless, destitute and orphan girls, and surrounded them with tender and motherly care. Of these, 35 still continue their relations with the Home. Fourteen of the former inmates who are out at service, have deposits in the bank aggregating \$109, which speaks well for the lessons of economy and thrift taught to them. During the past year the receipts have exceeded the expenditures some two hundred dollars, but this is due to the generous donations received of clothing, provisions, fruit, etc., which have saved the funds of the institution, and it is hoped that in time the mortgage on the estate on Hovey street will be paid off. Special mention is given in the report to Dr. Scales, who generously attends the children free of charge. Dr. Chase of Newtonville, who has voluntarily assumed the care of the dentistry of the pupils, and the never failing kindness of the Misses Shannon and other friends receives fitting mention. The report closes with a list of the cash donations received during the year from individuals and from churches, which is a very long one, and shows the general interest felt in the Home. On the last page is a public appeal, which invites all those interested in this charity to visit the Home, judge of its merits, and contribute their aid in sustaining it.

Private Rooms at the Hospital.

To the Editor of the Graphic:

I attended a meeting of the Building Committee of the Hospital on Wednesday, and found its members in some perplexity. It was not that things were not going on well, for they could not be better managed than they are under the care of Miss Pray and her well-trained helpers. It was not that there were no patients, for nearly fifty have been treated in the past half year, and there were twelve actually present in the wards of the institution on Wednesday.

The perplexity of the committee was occasioned by the demands for private rooms for the accommodation of special surgical and similar cases, who could not be treated in the regular wards.

The committee had before them some rough plans of a new wing, and it was suggested that \$5000 would build and furnish it.

Our citizens have been so generous in their contributions thus far that some may think we should wait a few years longer for this extension. But I have great faith in the generosity of Newton people. Many of them regard themselves as stewards of the Lord's bounty, and are determined to do all the good they can. They are not willing to waste money in foolish display or in mere selfish enjoyment, but are ready to use some fair proportion for any good object which touches their sympathies and commends itself to their good judgment.

I have not been requested to make any appeal for this new work, but it seemed proper that some one should let it be known that there is an opportunity just now to make good use of \$5000. Possibly some family may wish to construct a memorial of one of its members now at rest, or some one may be glad to offer a part of this as a thanksgiving for recovery from sickness. I presume that the whole building, or particular rooms in it, might bear any name the donors might select.

If the new wing is built substantially after the sketches examined, the whole cost of the building would be about \$4000, furnishing \$1000. Separate rooms might cost about \$250.

The corporation has its annual meeting on Monday, the 17th. It would make a very cheerful meeting indeed if it could then be announced that good friends of the hospital had offered to build the greatly needed wing.

In case any one should wish any preliminary information I shall be glad to give it.

Yours very truly,

NEWTONVILLE.

—Mrs. Walter Chalcner has been visiting friends in Springfield, Mass.

—Horticultural Society meeting at Cycle Hall next Tuesday. See advertisement.

—Miss Ella Macomber has returned after most enjoyable sojourn in the metropolis.

—Mr. Dearborn has a fine new fire-proof safe, placed in his office a few days since. It is one of Damon's improved.

—Mr. D. C. Heath is making a trip south and West, having been in Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, and still proceeding.

—Mr. Henry Ross is building a house on Trowbridge Court, opposite the residence of Mr. H. C. Hayden.

—S. M. Viles' 1775 sleigh attracts a good deal of attention upon the streets, as it appears regularly after every snow storm.

—Miss Emma F. Johnson of Nashua, N. H., has been added to the already efficient corps of High School teachers, and has entered upon her new duties.

—Mr. B. F. Barlow, who has been suffering for some time from rheumatism, is just beginning to get out again. He is gaining slowly, and we hope surely.

—Rev. B. K. Pierce spoke at the Methodist church Thursday night, and the special meetings which have been held all the week were largely attended.

—Atwood & Weld sold building lots on Clarendon street this week, to Mr. Angus Brown and Mr. Chas. F. Hall, who intend to build upon them as soon as the weather permits.

—In coming home from Gen. Lew Wallace's lecture, last week, Alderman Grant fell and sprained his knee, which confined him to the house for several days. He is now better and about again.

—The evening services in the Universalist church will be discontinued until the first Sunday in February, when the Rev. R. A. White will begin a course of lectures on "Questions of the Hour."

—There will be a Kate Greenaway party in the Central Congregational parlor on Tuesday evening of next week, in which a large number of little ones are to take part, all in appropriate costumes.

—In spite of the bad weather, those who received had a large number of callers on New Year's evening. The receptions of Mrs. Frank Gaillard, Miss and Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Dr. Hunt were noticeably elegant.

—A young people's choir is being organized at the Central Congregational church, and already a rehearsal has been held. Copies of the "Gospel Choir" have been procured, and the choir will add greatly to the interest of the social services of the church.

—A Philomathean society is to be formed here by young men for study and mutual improvement. A meeting will be held next Tuesday evening at Mr. F. D. Young's office. The latter or Herbert M. Chase will furnish particulars to those desiring to join.

—Rev. Pleasant Hunter will give the first of a series of sermons to young people on Sunday evening, at the Congregational church. All are cordially invited. Sunday services are at 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

—Mr. William B. Tewksbury arrived in Newtonville last Saturday morning, almost direct from the Indian Territory. He will tarry for a few weeks before leaving with his wife for Kansas. His old friends most warmly welcome him among them.

—Next Monday evening, Mrs. William Claffin gives a reception to the students of the School of Theology and to the professors and some of the friends of Boston University, at the new theological building on Mt. Vernon street.

—The poles and wires are nearly all in position now, so it will be but a comparatively short time when gas light in the streets of Newton will be among the things that were. It is expected to have the electric light in Newtonville square Saturday evening.

—The next meeting of the Every Saturday Club will take place at Mr. John Dickinson's tomorrow (Saturday) evening. Subject, "Autony and Cleopatra," as portrayed by Shakespeare. Papers will be read, and afterwards a discussion upon different details of the subject.

—The officers of Chas. Ward Post, G. A. R., were installed Thursday night. The Watertown Post and several members of the Natick Post were present, and "hard-tack and coffee" were served, although there were many fixings of a less primitive style.

—The Newtonville Woman's Guild met Tuesday, Jan. 4th, with Mrs. H. B. Hackett. The parlors were well filled. The work of the afternoon was a "query box," which contained several questions worthy of more time. Those taken up led to an earnest, thoughtful and quite general discussion.

—A packet of five charged and disgruntled letters, saved from the late wreck and disaster at Springfield, were received at the Newtonville post office, Wednesday morning. They were but sorry relics of so sad a destination, but will be preserved as precious curiosities by the owners.

—Why should not the signal for "no school" ring out on such bitter days as were Monday and Tuesday? Many of the poorer children, with but thin and scanty clothing, must suffer intensely, and the sympathy of the more warmly clad ought to go out to them with more material help from those who have enough and to spare of the comforts of life.

—The regular meeting of the Goddard Literary Union was held Tuesday evening, and but a small number were in attendance. A short program was given, (several promised numbers not being at hand.) Songs were sung by Mr. Pinkham and Mrs. Sherwood, a selection was read by Miss Louise Pinkham, piano solos were given by Mr. Bissell and Mrs. Kimball, and an original paper on "People" was read by Mr. Bradshaw. The meeting adjourned at an early hour, Mr. Bradshaw having filled the chair as President pro tem.

—Now that the coasting season is upon us, a list of accidents begins to appear. Wednesday afternoon, Master Howard Emerson was enjoying this sport up back of Mrs. George Kimball's, when he lost control of his sled and was thrown suddenly against a tree. He was carried home, and his friends were much alarmed until after Dr. Keith had examined the little fellow and pronounced no bones broken and no serious injuries, only a pretty severe bruising and shaking up. It was a fortun-

ate escape from what might have been a serious accident.

—It has been suggested that a class for studying stenography be started in Newtonville. Miss D. S. Gurney and Miss N. F. Lovett, who are experienced workers, are ready to open a class here, should enough persons desire to study, to make the undertaking an object. The terms are very moderate, and as this is a most useful educational matter, the opportunity should be improved. Any one who may care to know further of the matter, may consult Mrs. Shawdon at the Post office, or either of the ladies above named, at Room 43, 38 Bromfield street, Boston.

—Mr. Richard Sackett, father of Mrs. A. R. Mitchell, died very suddenly on Saturday morning last, from the bursting of a blood vessel in the head. He was 81 years old, and has made his home with Mrs. Mitchell for some years. Mrs. Sackett is absent in Michigan on a visit to another daughter, where she has been seriously ill for some time, and it is feared that she will not recover from the shock of her husband's death. Mr. Sackett was born in Cummings, but removed to Iowa some 35 years ago, and resided there until within the last ten years, when he came to reside with his daughter here. The funeral was held on Monday, at Mrs. Mitchell's residence, and the burial was in the Newton Cemetery.

—The young people of the Congregational society had their first social meeting of the season last Thursday evening, Dec. 30. A very pleasant program had been planned and was carried out, consisting of reading and music, and a generally social time. Miss Belle Blodgett gave one of Jean Ingelow's well-known poems in a most charming manner, and a Miss Abbott of Boston contributed several selections to the entertainment of the evening. Rev. Mr. Hunter gave a practical talk to the young people on "Thinking," encouraging every one to think for oneself, and improving much of the time which is wasted by thinking seriously upon some subject which might in the long run help others as well as oneself. A generally social evening followed. A goodly number were out, in spite of the bad weather, and the affair seemed a successful beginning to what will prove to be a course of helpful and enjoyable meetings.

WEST NEWTON.

—See announcement of the meeting of the West Newton Lyceum.

—The annual meeting of the Firemen's Relief Association will be held the first Wednesday in February.

—The American Legion of Honor installed their newly elected officers Thursday night.

—Joseph Carney of River street was before the police court on Wednesday for keeping a liquor nuisance, but as an important witness was absent his case was continued for 14 days.

—The Royal Order of Good Fellows did not install their officers Wednesday evening, as they intended, but the exercises were adjourned to the first Wednesday evening in February.

—At the civil service reform examination of police officers, held last week, Sergeant Richardson was examined for promotion to the position of captain, and officer C. E. Davis for sergeant. Both passed an excellent examination.

—A party of some forty of our ladies and gentlemen improved the beautiful moonlight eve of Tuesday, and its fine sleighing, and drove up to South Natick, to Baily's hotel, where a fine supper was served, and music and dancing and a jolly good time filled the hours into the early dawn.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Cook of West Newton will celebrate their golden wedding at their residence, the Anchorage, on Saturday. Cards have been issued for a reception from three until five. Mr. and Mrs. Cook will start next week for California, where they will remain until summer.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Pratt left for southern California Wednesday of this week. They will stop at Omaha, visiting their son and daughter a few days, and joined them by Chas. Robinson, wife and daughter, who will spend the winter in the same vicinity. George Frost and wife also leave about this time for their home in Florida.

—The death of Mr. Brooks, a prominent lawyer of Boston, was very sudden, caused by an attack of apoplexy. It occurred at Mrs. Brigham's house in West Newton, where he had taken board for a few weeks. Mr. Lawrence Bond has long been associated with him, and has only within a few weeks returned to his office, after several months of impaired health.

—At a recent meeting of the West Newton Knights of Honor, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dictator, L. Frank Johnson; vice dictator, George Bailey; assistant dictator, H. W. Crafts; guide, F. T. Burgess; chaplain, E. C. Frost; sentinel, John Riley; outside sentinel, J. A. Harding; trustees, F. E. Hunter, W. H. French, E. T. Wiswall.

—The following officers of the Iron Hall have been elected: Chief justice, F. E. Crockett; vice justice, J. D. Wellington; accountant, C. H. Stacy; cashier, M. F. Lucas; adjuster, F. B. Cotting; prelate, Peter McKay; herald, C. H. Berry; watchman, A. E. Trowbridge; vidette, K. C. Woodside; trustees, A. J. Fiske, C. Seaver, Jr., E. W. Glover; medical examiner, E. C. Crockett.

—At a meeting of the Royal Order of Good Fellows, held Thursday evening, the following officers were elected: Past ruler, Albert Nott; ruler, E. W. Bailey; instructor, F. H. Humphrey; council, G. H. Baker; director, W. E. Glover; prelate, L. F. Warren; secretary, A. E. Trowbridge; financial secretary, C. H. Stacy; treasurer, F. E. Hunter; sentinel, W. S. Scammons; outside sentinel, J. Woodward, Jr.; trustees, E. S. Merchant, C. G. Phillips, F. B. Cotting.

—Before the incoming of the new city government for 1887, the council-room underwent quite a process of renovation. The ceiling, which had been badly disfigured by water, was newly and tastefully frescoed, and our city fathers also had the pleasure of sitting at desks freshly covered with crimson rep, in both rooms, the work faithfully performed by our upholsterer, J. Zeller.

—Mr. Jaynes of the Unitarian church preached an impressive New Year's sermon. This year he took an opposite view of the subject from the last, when he bad his hearers look forward rather than backward. He endeavored to impress the importance of keeping the past in mind, its mistakes and follies, that by them we may be guarded and strengthened

in the future. We are at present what all the experiences of the past have moulded us, thus the importance of each passing moment, which as quickly becomes the past and part of us.

—Lorenzo Gleason of Allston died while riding in a hack from Wellesley Hills to his home in Allston on New Year's day. He and his wife were spending the day with relatives there, when he was suddenly taken ill and they started for home. Before reaching Lower Falls he felt much better, but when coming up the hill from Lower Falls his wife found that he was unconscious. Arriving here the driver drove to Doctor Nott's, and it was found that life had departed. Officer Holmes accompanied the sadly bereaved lady to her home in Allston.

—The reception given by the Woman's Educational Club to their friends was a very pleasant occasion, a large number being present. Miss Haws, having spent several years in Hungary, gave an enthusiastic description of its life, particularly of the music associated with it, illustrating it with airs on the violin, accompanied by the piano. The love of the Hungarian for his country is almost idolatrous. There are at present 150,000 gypsies living in Hungary, and the wild, free life of the country is peculiarly attractive to them. The Hungarian often writes his last name first, giving as his reason that it was the name which he had when he came into the world; the other was given afterwards. Some of our most noted musicians had their birth-place in Hungary, and many of our finest compositions borrow largely from the Hungarian, its style being peculiarly wild and weird. The close of Beethoven's seventh symphony has many of its striking effects. After the address a supper was served, and a very social hour closed the enjoyable evening.

—Judge Benjamin Franklin Brooks died suddenly at Mrs. Brigham's, where he made his home, on Tuesday night. He was in town that day, and was perfectly well except for a severe cold, but when he arrived home he was stricken with apoplexy and died in a few minutes. The funeral services were held at the Clarendon street Baptist church, Boston, to-day (Friday), at 12 o'clock. Mr. Brooks was born in Sturbridge, Worcester county, 70 years ago, and was admitted to the bar almost 50 years ago. Mr. Brooks was one of the most successful lawyers in Boston, and he enjoyed the reputation of being one of the leading lawyers, if not the leading commercial lawyer in the State. His practice was very large, and in the conduct of cases and the settlement of intricate litigations he always showed great judgment and sagacity.

—The board with two exceptions is the same as last year. Mr. Walter C. Frost of Newton Highlands filling the vacancy caused by John A. Gould's retirement, and President Coffin of the Common Council succeeding President French.

—Supt. Emerson made his annual report. The Drawing and Writing Committees were omitted.

—The committee on Rules and Regulations, after having revised the old Rules and orders of the School Board, reported a new set which were partially accepted, the old ones being set aside. They were left open for a final revision at the next meeting.

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—Old Cotton Needed.

—Old cotton cloths are greatly needed at the Cottage Hospital, and contributions of old sheets, pillow cases, or anything of the kind, which can be torn up for bandages, to be used in the care of the sick, will be gratefully received.

Bishop will preach and administer the rite of Confirmation.

—We see from the Mayor's inaugural address that special attention is called to the advisability of having the foot-bridge accepted as a public way; also of having a through water connection on Grove street.

The School Board Organize.

The School Board met Wednesday evening, and organized for the year. Mr. Fisher Ames was elected chairman, and Supt. Thomas Emerson, secretary. The following committee were appointed:

High School Committee.—Fisher Ames, Edmund W. Converse, John W. Dickinson, Wm. S. Smith, Albert B. Putney, Chas. C. Barton, George W. Shinn.

Evening Schools.—George W. Shinn, A. Amelia Smead, George A. Walton.

Music and Sewing.—A. Amelia Smead, George W. Shinn, Albert B. Putney.

Text Books.—Charles C. Barton, Alonzo S. Weed, William A. Smith.

Rules and Regulations.—Wm. S. Smith, Walter C. Frost, George W. Shinn.

Salaries.—Edmund W. Converse, John W. Dickinson, Lewis E. Coffin.

Accounts and Printing.—Isaac Hagar, Fisher Ames, George A. Walton.

School Houses.—Chas. H. Stone, John W. Dickinson, Fisher Ames.

Supplies.—(a new committee)—Alonzo S. Weed, Wm. D. Philbrick, Edmund W. Converse.

Committees to visit schools by Wards.—Ward 1. Edmund W. Converse, Chas. H. Stone, John W. Dickinson. Ward 2.—John W. Dickinson, A. Amelia Smead, George W. Shinn. Ward 3.—Fisher Ames, George A. Walton, Isaac Hagar. Ward 4.—Isaac Hagar, Wm. S. Smith, Fisher Ames. Ward 5.—Albert B. Putney, Walter C. Frost, Wm. D. Philbrick. Ward 6.—Chas. C. Barton, Wm. D. Philbrick, Walter C. Frost. Ward 7.—George W. Shinn, Alonzo S. Weed, Edmund W. Converse.

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MARTHA ATKIN'S MARRIAGE.

[Written by Julia D. Whiting.]

"I don't see why you can't give your consent. 'Tain't my fault that I'm a widower. Sickness will take off the best of folks; I don't care what care's taken of 'em,—I did for Luthery all any husband could have done, I don't care who you call up for an example, and it's allers been a saying among us, and 'tis among a good many, that I know, that a man that's good to his first wife may be depended on by his second, and I ain't a braggin' when I say it's so with me. I like your Marthy, and she likes me, and your wife ain't agin me, as you be, and I don't know why you be! There ain't anythin' you can throw agin me, but that,—that I'm a widower. All I can say is, that ain't a crime. There's been a great many in my fix, and will be agin, and—"

"If you can see a spot when you feel as if you wanted to drown your breath a minit, I'll take that time to answer ye."

"Well, I'm waitin'," said Methuen Roe, a widower of some year and a half's standing, who had been wooing Martha Atkins for the past three months, and now desired to bring the siege to a close. Mr. Roe and Cain L. Atkins were standing, braced up against the woodhouse door, arguing the matter.

"Well," said Mr. Atkins, "tain't your bein' a widower. It wouldn't make any difference to me if you'd had 18 wives."

"I vum!" gasped Methuen, aghast at the idea. "Would make a sight of difference to me. I shouldn't presumed to think of marryin' again!"

"Twouldn't with me," repeated Mr. Atkins, "because I should consider you in the light of a son-in-law just as much in that case as I do now. I don't want you, that's enough."

"Marthy don't feel so," sheepishly observed Mr. Roe.

"Look a' here," responded the other; "when I set up housekeeping I made up my mind there wasn't goin' to be but one will and one way to my house, and that way was goin' to be mine, and I've lived up to it. My children have had to heed my say-so, and they knew it, too."

"Mr. Atkins," remonstrated Methuen, "such principles as that makes a hard life for all concerned. My wife and I, now, had things in common, and hed our say about everything, as it come up, and sometimes I hed my way, and sometimes she hed hers; but it isn't right to rule complete, like that."

"All I want," said the other, waving his arguments contemptuously aside, "is that you should quit coming here. Martha has wasted enough time on you now. Now, you remember what I say. Good-day to ye!"

"I wasn't thinkin' of goin' jest now," suggested Mr. Roe.

"Oh, yes, you was, and so I say good-day to ye!" and, turning on his heel, the farmer took himself into the back-kitchen, leaving the discomfited suitor still at his post. After listening to his wished-for father-in-law's retreating footstems, he said to himself: "I didn't s'pose he'd be so sah'sh. I didn't know he was so unchristian. 'Twouldn't do, I s'pose, to venter in agin. Make trouble for the women-folks, likely. Well,"—and he disconsolately took himself off, while Martha looked after him through the slats of the blind.

"I expect as like as not your father has been real up and down with him," sighed Mrs. Atkins, as she looked over her daughter's shoulders. "Twould a been better if he hadn't spoke up so sudden."

"Well," said Martha, "he didn't want to wait any longer. He wanted I should git ready, come all'd, attituding, as directly as she could bring herself to, to the date of her marriage."

"Yes, I know, and I'd no notion your father was so set agin' him. He hadn't said anything to me, or I should told ye."

Their conference was broken by the entrance of the head of the house, who coming in observed; "I want you should throw on your bonnet, and come and make after so'st I can git that rowen in, this afternoon. You needn't to look after that man, yonder," pointing to the vanishing form of Mr. Roe. "He ain't coming back agin."

Martha did as she was bid, without a word, yet she believed her suitor would return. She was quite right. The next Wednesday afternoon, just as Martha and her mother had "done the dishes," a hesitating knock was heard at the back-door, and on its being opened, there stood Mr. Roe, who inquired if "Mr. Atkins was to home," and on being answered "no," came in.

"How are you, Marthy? I don't know, Mis' Atkins, but you're surprised to see me, coming round to the back-door, but he and I had some words, the other day about my coming here, and he was real arbitrary with me. Now I don't like to have any falin' out with folks, and yet I didn't fall in with his wishes about comin' here,—and so I thought it would be pleasanter if I called when he want to home. I see him, or rather I heard he'd been seen on the 'Holler road—"

"He's gone up to Coleraine to salt the critters," explained Mrs. Atkins. "He's got quite a lot of critters to paster, and he goes up odds times to see 'em."

"Raisin stock is good business, Mis' Atkins," he said appreciatively, "when a man understands it. I thought some of it once myself, years ago."

Here the mother interrupted with, "I expect he'll be back before very long. He went along in the morning, and he drove the Major, and the Major's smart."

"Well, I'll say what I have to say, and go. I wish I knew why he has got his back up so."

"Father don't like many folks any way," Martha murmured apologetically. "Here Mrs. Atkins feigned an errand, and left the room.

Left alone Mr. Roe, after hovering by the open door a little, boldly crossed the room to where Martha sat. "I am concerned to see me wake up so much unpleasantness about me," he said, "and I wanted to see you alone, and see if we couldn't fix things in better shape. I don't believe you feel as your father does, Marthy?"

"No, I don't," Martha bashfully admitted.

"What can I do to smooth your father down? I s'pose you knew what passed between us?"

"No, he didn't say anything."

"Well, he was real up and down; said he wouldn't hev me at all, and ordered me off; but, Marthy, you and me will have to have

our say so, and you and me is old enough to know our own minds. I'm gittin' on, and you ain't a young gal any more, you know, Marthy, and we can't be set down, as if we was children, and yet I can't keep comin' if it's goin' to be so unpleasant. It would be ridiculous for us to be meetin' in the woods, and behind the barn, as if we was young things."

Martha, who had had no romance in her life, felt as if she could have enjoyed such meetings, but said nothing.

"Can't you persuade your father, don't you think?"

"Oh, I daresn't," said Martha, shrinking into herself at the idea.

"Well, then, can't you and your mother fit something, I wish I knew what your father wanted, anyway. I've got means, and—"

"He don't want anybody. He just don't want me to leave home ever," said poor Martha, taking out her handkerchief.

Just as Mr. Roe was about endeavoring to offer some consolation, the rattle of wheels was heard, and Martha sprang up. "There's father! Oh get away! If he should find you here he'd drive you out the roughest way."

"Well, I don't want to git into a quarrel. Perhaps I'd better be goin'. Goodby, Marthy. I'll see you when I can," and shaking her hand, he left, and hurried out of the back door, as Mr. Atkins drove into the barn, too late to say anything. Therefore he reserved his admonitions for his wife and daughter.

Coming, in process of time, into the house, he surveyed his wife in silence a moment, then—"I see you've been havin' a call. Hain't I said I wouldn't have that man hangin' round the house? Don't you know I ordered him away?"

"You didn't say anything to me," ventured his wife.

"And so ye didn't know my will and pleasure. Now, this is goin' to be stopped. I won't have Marthy marryin'! I want her to home. If you go encouragin' that gal, you needn't think you've ever hev any one provided to fill her place. But you won't da'st to do that."

"I care more for Marthy's happiness than anythin' else," said Mrs. Atkins, with sudden boldness. "And he's a good man. I've had my life, such as it's been, and I want to have Marthy have a good time, if she can."

"Oh, that's just like a woman. They never have any reasons, but soft ones. Well, seein' neither you nor Marthy hed any idea what my wishes was, I'll break it to Marthy now, so she won't be in the dark no longer," and going into the sitting-room, he sat himself down and regarded Martha. Finally he broke the silence with, "You've been to singin' school, winter after winter; yet you never seem to sing none at home. Perhaps it's because you don't think of any song you care to sing. Hey! what ye say?" affecting to think she had spoken. "Well, now I know a song that you couldn't do better than to sing to folks, when they come to call on ye. I'll sing a verse to you now. Change the names a little so's to fit," and lifting his cracked and nasal tenor voice he sang:

"When he asked me to wed,
Still my answer was, No!
I'll never marry you.
To be married, Mrs. Roe,
Mr. Roe! Mrs. Roe!
Captain Roe! Cousin Roe!
No! I'll never marry you.
To be called Mrs. Roe!"

"You don't seem to take to it," he observed, looking over at Martha, who had covered her face with her apron and was crying with mortification. "Well, well, girls are hard to suit. Paint every one has a father that's willin' to spend his time singin' to 'em. Well, I can't spend any more time on ye now, seein' you take so little interest in 't,—but you think over that so's to do that."

"Marthy, don't you fret, and waitin' for me to get out. Mr. Roe proposed to me for a piece farther toward home. As Mrs. Slate disappeared into the house, he turned toward Martha, with the remark: "She's a real clever woman, so is your mother; all your folks are, except—

but I don't want to waste time talkin' about relatives. You and me are alone again, and I don't know when we shall have a chance again, for I can't come to your house the way I hev,—I hear your father is making his threats he'll set his dog on me. Now I ain't the kind of man to stand any such handlin' as that without payin' back. I ain't a beggar, to be drove off—nor I ain't one that wants to have a quarrel with any one—and I never sneaked into the back door before on any errand, and I can't do it even for you. So I shan't come again, unless your father should change his mind—"

"He never will," said Martha. "He never gave up anything he fixed his mind on."

"Then it will be as easy to break away one time as another."

"If it wasn't for mother," said Martha. "I don't feel as if I could leave her to get on alone."

"Well, I feel for your mother, but I don't see as things will be any smoother one time than another. There, I can't take you any farther, that turn in the road will fetch us in view of the house." As he spoke he got down from the buggy and helped Martha out, and as he took her hand, at parting, left a small round parcel in it. "I hasn't made you a present of any kind, Marthy, for all I think of you. I've been so upset, seesom so; but I see that when I was in Lanesboro, and I thought maybe you'd like it."

Martha thanked him shyly, and turned away, nor dared to look at her gift until the sound of his wheels had died away. Then she undid the paper. It was a locket, a large one, of an oval shape, with an ornament on one side of a branch of black enamel, supporting three waxen berries. Martha was very much pleased. "I expect those are pearls," she said to herself, and carefully rolled it up in its tissue papers and put it in her pocket, and then hastened home, relieved to find that she had not yet been missed by her father.

After this the time dragged wearily along. Martha neither saw nor heard of Mr. Roe. She did not doubt him, but she realized that he meant what he said. Her mother urged Martha to leave her, but her conscience would not let her, and her fear of immediate vengeance at the hands of her father also deterred her. Cain Atkins would have felt flattered had he guessed at the absolute fear her daughter had of him.

As Christmas approached Mrs. Slate announced a great departure; she was to give a Christmas dinner, a thing unheard of in the annals of the family or the neighborhood. Martha longed to go; the uncertain weighty upon her, and she thought that once at her aunt's she should see Mr. Roe, but her father promptly crushed all such hopes.

"If Sister Slate is a mind to waste her means, and slate is fool enough to let her, gettin' up dinners on such heathenish days," said Mr. Atkins, "she may, but I and mine shan't countenance 'em."

"There ain't nothin' heathenish about Christmas day," said Mrs. Atkins, "the Bible fixed it!"

"Well, who keeps it? Nobody except Episcopals, whose minister goes 'round his pulpit, like a walking show, with his wife's white gown on. I shan't do it. You needn't to ask, you ain't goin'!"

Mrs. Slate came in person to urge her wishes; all to no avail. After a fruitless discussion with her brother, she was fain to leave discomfited, assuring him with great heat that he was "as arbitrary as the Grand Turk."

A thorough inspection of the house now being finished, and the housekeeper desired to get tea, Mr. Roe began to plead his cause.

"Now, Marthy, you see what I have to offer you. You've been 'round and seen it all; and all there is, as far as I'm concerned, is for you to fix the day." As Marthy said nothing, and looked distressed, he turned to the aunt again. "I didn't take you to my shop, but you know about my business. Your husband has traded with me for years."

"I don't need persuadin'," laughed Mrs. Slate.

"And," he continued, "I go to the shop regular and make it my business to tend to my business, and not be hen-buzzin' round the house, meddin' with the women folks. I ain't no desire to be under foot all the time, neither. Men folks has their places, same as women, and better stick to 'em."

"I wish to goodness all men folks did," ejaculated Mrs. Slate.

"Now," he proceeded, "if Marthy will only say so I'll fall in with any idea she may have about it. What be we waitin' for, Mrs. Slate?"

"Nothin' as I know of, if Marthy would

only pluck up a little spirit," asserted Mrs. Slate.

"What be we, Marthy?"

"I don't know," said poor Martha, "but I hain't never stood out against father, I don't dare to."

Seated at the table Mrs. Slate gave her approval of the china, adding that she had a sprigged set intended for Martha.

"This set," said Mr. Roe, regarding the sugar bowl affectionately, as he turned it in his hand, "was what Luthery had when we went to housekeeping. She never broke anything. The set is as whole as ever, unless my housekeeper may have broken some, but I guess she hain't. Careful woman, Mis' Smith is; good manager too. I think she keeps the ends as well as Luthery did."

"Well," said Mrs. Slate, "we must be gettin' home. Marthy has got all the milkin' to do, and her father will be in a regular tew 'f she ain't on time."

During the time occupied in getting the team ready, Mrs. Slate gave her niece good advice about the danger of delay, and reminded her that man wasn't inclined to be put off with patience, and suggested that, tired of waiting, he might console himself with his housekeeper. Martha's faith was not to be shaken by thoughts of the housekeeper, no matter how capable, and she only smiled at her aunt's forebodings.

As they drove toward Mrs. Slate's, Mr. Roe called attention to his horse. "That's a good, free creature, Mis' Slate. I bought him since I saw Marthy. I wanted my wife should have a horse she could drive herself," with a glance and smile at Marthy, who was touched with this fresh proof of his goodness, and cast a triumphant look at her aunt, though all she said was: "I don't know how to drive. I never tried."

"Then take hold now and try," he said, and handed the reins to Marthy, and praised her driving, though indeed the steady old horse conducted himself and she only smiled at her aunt's forebodings.

Arrived at Mrs. Slate's, Martha was not allowed to get out. Mr. Roe proposed to her for a piece farther toward home. As Mrs. Slate disappeared into the house, he turned toward Martha, with the remark: "She's a real clever woman, so is your mother; all your folks are, except—

but I don't want to waste time talkin' about relatives. You and me are alone again, and I don't know when we shall have a chance again, for I can't come to your house the way I hev,—I hear your father is making his threats he'll set his dog on me. Now I ain't the kind of man to stand any such handlin' as that without payin' back. I ain't a beggar, to be drove off—nor I ain't one that wants to have a quarrel with any one—and I never sneaked into the back door before on any errand, and I can't do it even for you. So I shan't come again, unless your father should change his mind—"

"He never will," replied her mother, hurriedly folding up one garment after another, and cramming them into the trunk. "Put on your best clothes, quick—Amos will be ready pretty soon—you're goin' to your Aunt slate's."

"I can't,—what are you thinking of? Father hurt, and you do to everything!"

"Marthy, do you mean to marry that man or not?" demanded Mrs. Atkins, pausing a moment in her hurried preparations. "Yes, I know. Well, if you do, you'll have to marry him to-day, your father is on his back and can't overtake you and Amos will help you off. He put it in my head. I don't like girls running away to git married—but when they have such fathers as you have, there ain't no other way. You can say your mother did it. Don't waste your time talkin'." I'll help you with your dress."

Martha, quite dazed, obeyed her mother, protestin' all the time. "It ain't right; what will you do? O think, how he will—I won't do it! I can't leave you!"

"Marthy, do you want to break my heart? do you?"

"I can stand anything, but seein' you have. You know what he is, and he's standin' ready, and waitin' for you—but he ain't comin' to you—an' there ain't no other way. Amos can ride along to Mr. Roe's place, and he'll git the minister ready, and your father won't know anything about it. Now"—and lifting the trunk at one end and Martha taking the other, they carried it softly down stairs between them, and out of the door. Amos, driving up at the moment, the trunk was put into the sleigh, and Martha was helped in and the robes tucked around her, almost before she knew it.

"Amos," said Mrs. Atkins, "I see what I'm doing—but I've he'd to do." Amos gave a comprehensive grin, but said nothing. The tears ran down Martha's cheeks, but her mother restrained her feelings until she should be alone.

"Now, Marthy, don't you fret; you'll keep Chri-tmas after all," and don't you think of me. Amos, you see if he's to Mrs. Slate's; and if he ain't, ride over to his house, can't much out of the way; and you can hurry, so as not to keep him waitin' for the doctor," hopelessly mixing her pronouns, in her hurry and agitation.

"Taint right," said Martha, "leaving you

SUNRISE.

By Rose Hartwick Thorpe, author of "Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight."

Silence profound: then faintly
Low whisperings in the air,
A presence holy, saintly,
Hushed voices breathing prayer.
A wavering light uncertain,
A soft glow spreading wide,
A dusky, sombre curtain
Drawn silently aside.
Pale rays of rare completeness
For down the sky's dim lawn,
Moist lips of rosy sweetness
Upraised to kiss the dawn.
A sudden burst of rapture
From bird-throats swelling long,
Which echo elates recapture.
And flood the earth with song.
A richer color showing
A richer across the gray,
A deeper carmine glowing,
Night shadows rolled away.
A gleam of polished silver,
A glow of liquid gold,
A liquid mass of splendor,
A glow manifold.
Aystal car suspended,
Hung swaying in the blue,
The grand coronation's ended,
And rose tints fade from view.

Oh, human heart, grown tender
With thought beyond all speech,
This sunrise scene of splendor
No human art can reach;
Revives hope's blessed story,
Bids faith ascend on high
And view eternal glory,
Where rose tints never die.

—[Brooklyn Magazine for January.]

New Magazines.

The Americanism of The Century is exhibited in the make-up of the January number. Except a short communication, it is wholly written by Americans. Its subjects are for the most part American and chiefly those of close and present interest to our people. Readers of the Life of Lincoln, by Nicolay and Hay, will be grateful for the liberal portions of that work which are presented to them from month to month. Among other interesting articles are "George Bancroft in Society, in Politics, in Letters;" "The Relative Strength and Weakness of Nations;" "Comets and Meteors;" "French Sculptors;" "Fencing and the New York Fencers;" and "An Indian Horse-race." The fiction comprises the opening chapters of Mr. Cable's new Acadian story, "Cannicro;" "The Wimpy Adoptions;" "The Hundredth Man," etc. In addition to the above there are yet to be mentioned the papers in the war series, which, though occupying less space than formerly, deal comprehensively with what is probably the most interesting part of the Gettysburg fight—the third day. General Hunt describes the manoeuvres from the Union point of view, while General E. P. Alexander of Longstreet's corps adds a supplementary popular account of the memorable "Pickett's Charge." The poetry in this number is well up to the standard, and the other departments are well represented.

Miscellaneous.

Some letters mailed at Atlanta, Ga., in 1883, have just arrived at their destination. That is nothing, however. We know of letters that were mailed ten years ago that have not yet arrived.

The acme of Anglomania: "Barker!" "Yes sir." "Bring me some chopped ice, a bottle of soda and some bromide." "Yes, sir; but I beg pardon, sir, you weren't drinkin' last night." "No; but the Prince of Wales attended a big dinner and I feel awfully rocky this morning." —[Judge.]

Husband—"I saw young women fall from the top of a Fifth avenue stage this afternoon." Wife (shocked)—"Was she killed?" Husband—"No; wasn't hurt a bit. She had on a tailor-made suit." —[Puck.]

Fifty-five and a half million cans of tomatoes have been packed this year, according to the American Grocer. And yet our very best people are still undecided as to whether the love-apple should be pronounced "tomato" or "tomayto." —[Philadelphia News.]

"Look here, waiter," said a man in a city restaurant the other day, "is there any difference in your roast lamb and roast mutton? I don't detect any." "Oh, yes," said the waiter, "you will notice that yesterday, when you had roast lamb, I gave you a 25-cent check. Today, when you had roast mutton, I gave you a 20-cent check. There's the difference." —[Providence Journal.]

The Atlantic Monthly

FOR 1887

Will contain, in addition to the best Short Stories, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, and Criticism, two Serial Stories:—

The Second Son,

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TERMS: \$4.00 a year in advance, postage free: 35 cents a number. With superb life-size portrait of Hawley and Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Lowell and Holmes, \$5.00; each additional portrait, \$1.00.

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Postal Notes and Money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money-order, draft, or registered letter, to

Houghton, Mifflin and Company,
4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Miscellaneous.

"An' you say dese chickens am young and tender, does you?" "Sartin' dey is?" "How come dey got dese grate long spurs, den?" "Oh! dem are spring heels! Don't you notik dat de youngest chickens always wears dat kind?" —[Judge.]

Parson Surplus Eel of Austin is a speculator on the sly in cotton futures and other stock speculations. His mind was running on stock quotations when he was asked by an humble member of his flock if he was satisfied with the way his parishioners were attending to their Christian duties. "Well," replied Parson Eel, absent-mindedly. "I am long on slips and book marks, but rather short on suspenders." —[Texas Sittings.]

A Democratic Congressman and his wife had been reading about Bishop's mind-reading feats Tuesday night, and the subject was resumed last night. "I understand Senator Ingalls was a confederate," he said. "What?" she exclaimed in amazement. "As rank a Republican as he is ever a Confederate?" Well, I don't believe it, that's all." —[Washington Critic.]

"And that is silver ore, is it?" said Mrs. Snaggs, as she examined a piece of curious looking mineral. "Yes, my dear," replied her husband. "And how do they get the silver out?" "They smelt it." "Well, that's queer," she added, after applying her nose to the ore; "I smelt it too, but didn't get any silver." —[Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.]

Two girls were having a very animated discussion when Jones entered, and at first didn't observe him.

"You're real mean," said one.

"You're just as hateful as you can be," responded the other.

"I suppose you don't know any better, though."

"If you had any respect!"

"Oh, Mr. Jones!" —in duet.

"Oh, don't mind me," said Jones, taking a seat. "Keen it up; I rather like it. I'm a member of a choir myself."

Am. Sportsman—What did I bring down, Pat?

Pat—Yer own dog, sur; blew his head all off!

Am. Sportsman—Where's the bird?

Pat—Picking at ther dog, sur! —[Life.]

Your folks were never in trade, of course?" inquired the heiress granddaughter of an honest and thrifty mechanic who acquired boodle and became one of the most distinguished of the elite of Washington. "Bless you, no!" innocently explained the honest dude; "none of my people had ever money enough to go into business. They all had to get government positions or try to practice law." —[Washington Hatchet.]

Health is impossible when the blood is impure, thick and sluggish, or when it is thin and impoverished. Such conditions give rise to boils, pimples, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and other disorders. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies, invigorates, and vitalizes the blood.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hoad's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

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Absolutely Pure.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now in healthy and strong as ever. —Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in its family, for Sarsaparilla, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alternative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded. —W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my digestion improved, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored. —Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered. —H. D. Johnson, 717 Franklin, p. m.

For the West, \$6.30 (ex.) a.m. with drawing-room car, 13 (ex.) with sleeping cars for Chicago and St. Louis, and 17 (ex.) p. m. with sleeping car for Chicago, 10.30 a. m. with 13 (ex.) a. m., 1.05, 3.00 (ex.) and 7 (ex.) p. m.

For Greenfield, 6.30, 8.30 (ex.), 11.35 a. m., 13 (ex.) and 17 (ex.) 10.30 p. m.

For North Adams, 6.30, 8.30 (ex.) a. m.; 13 (ex.) and 17 (ex.) p. m.

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For the West, \$6.30 (ex.) a. m.

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,
Is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also Real Estate to sell and to Rent. For particulars see Real Estate column on this page.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—“Over the hills and far away,” is the song of the gay tobogganist these keen moonlight evenings.

—Master George May’s famous double runner carries 18 passengers. The more the merrier, and the longer the run if well freighted.

—The Mason and Rice schools opened their doors for the new year with the mercury hovering about the zero point. On Tuesday morning at daybreak it stood eight below.

—Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Bates lectured before the Woman’s Union in Boston Wednesday evening, on “How to Keep Well.” Mrs. Bates has more calls for the delivery of her lecture than she is able to respond to.

—An orchestra will assist the chorus at the Concert in the Improvement Society course of entertainments next Wednesday evening, Jan. 12th, in Mason Hall, at 7.45 o’clock. Tickets with reserved seats for sale at Mr. J. J. Noble’s store.

—Mr. George H. Coffin, Center street, who after an absence of some years, has returned to Newton, has resumed the work in the Baptist church at the Falls, where his brother, the late Eugene E. Coffin, Elgin street, was so deeply interested.

—Rev. and Mrs. John B. Gow and daughter of Bridgeport, Ct., have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Gow’s father, President Hovey, Summer street. Mr. and Mrs. Gow have a very interesting and successful work in the church of which he is pastor.

—Miss Carita Clark, daughter of Mr. Charles P. Clark, Pleasant street, has entered a young ladies’ school at Hartford, Ct. Miss Helen Hawthorne, daughter of Mr. Robert Hawthorne, Pelham street, is at Mrs. Green’s School, Wellesley.

—A young carpenter named William McDonald, living in White’s Block, and employed by Mr. S. D. Garey on a new building at Chestnut Hill, fell a distance of about thirty feet on Tuesday, suffering a severe injury in the back and spine. He is now at the Newton Hospital.

—An exquisite specimen of crayon drawing is exhibited in the window of Mr. J. J. Noble’s store. It is life-sized head and bust of a gentleman, taken from a cabinet-sized photograph. The expression of the face and finish of the picture are very fine. It is the work of Miss Annie E. Noble, Pleasant street.

—Several of our citizens are detained from business by illness; Mr. James W. Hill, coal merchant, is confined to the house with a severe cold; Mr. William A. Roffe is unable to be at his painting shop; Mr. George E. Wales has recovered sufficiently to be driving out, and attending to business; Mr. Charles S. Davis is convalescent and gaining daily.

—The funeral services of Mrs. Harriet C. Knight, wife of Mr. Thomas G. Knight, was held at her home on Crystal street on Friday afternoon at three o’clock, Rev. Mr. Wheeler attending. The burial was with kindred at Bath, Maine. Mrs. Knight bore her protracted illness with Christian fortitude.

—The Improvement Society chorus, Mr. F. H. Wood director, held a rehearsal in Mason Hall on Monday evening. The music for the concert next week was performed. There will be another rehearsal next Monday evening, when all members who wish to assist should be present. Those who remember the marked success attending the Old Folks’ Concert last year, by this same chorus, will feel assured of an interesting evening of music.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Hartshorne, Institution avenue, intending to pass the winter in California, left home on Thursday, the 6th inst. They will journey via the Southern Pacific route to Pasadena, in Southern California, where they will winter at the Raymond House, recently erected by Hon. Emmons Raymond of Cambridge, Mass., and of which Mr. Merrill, the popular manager of the Crawford House at the White Mountains, is the proprietor.

—Mr. W. M. Heath, who has been for the past three years local agent for the Adams Express Co., reports the holiday business of the company to have been far larger this year than ever before. Mr. Heath, by faithfulness and promptness, has made his express line popular and well patronized. This company are now transporting the goods made by the spinners at the Upper Falls silk mills.

—This week of prayer has been observed by the churches with a deep spirit of devotion, and good numbers attending. At the First church the meetings have been led by the pastor, Rev. T. J. Holmes, that of Wednesday evening being a union meeting. At the Baptist chapel Rev. Dr. Hovey led the meeting on Monday evening, and Mr. Asa W. Armington on Tuesday evening.

—On Sunday evening Rev. Dr. N. S. Burton, at Akron, Ohio, preached at the Baptist chapel from the text, John 3: 16, a strong spiritual discourse. Dr. Burton is the father of Prof. E. D. Burton of the Hill. He has for years been a successful pastor in Ohio, and has also acted as temporary president of Denison University at Granville, Ohio, which labor is now to be undertaken by the newly elected president, Dr. Galusha Anderson of Salem, Mass.

—The case of Mrs. J. Warren Newell against the city of Newton, which has recently been decided in her favor, gives her the verdict with \$3000 damages. This claim has been pending several years. The charge against the city was of negligence in the care of the sidewalk on Station street, where the claimant fell and sustained injuries, painful and serious, to the forearm. The case was decided at the Middlesex superior court, Cambridge. Messrs. Robinson and Gale were counsel for the plaintiff.

—A very funny story is told about a youth who started last Sunday from his home on Institution Hill for church. He did not succeed in keeping the straight and narrow path, and soon found himself following Horace Greeley’s advice and going West at an extremely rapid rate, finally landing near Cypress street, a good deal the worse for wear. He did not continue on the road to church for his face and hands, to say nothing of his clothes, were not in a churchly condition. Fortunately he was not seriously injured.

—The ebbing of the holidays carries back to college and distant homes many who have “kept the feast” on their native soil. They go to Brown, Amherst, Vassar,

Wellesley, etc. Master Allan Jomson returns to Mr. D. L. Moody’s Mount Herman school at Gill. He gives an excellent report of the school. The regime is that known as the Mt. Holyoke system. Miss Carrie J. Newall, Station street, a graduate of Wellesley, returns to Mr. D. L. Moody’s Northfield Girl’s School, where she is librarian and teacher.

—Fine coasting on Cypress street hill on Tuesday. This is one of the streets where this sport is allowed.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—The healthfulness of Newton Highlands is shown by the fact that many people come here from other places, and find their ill-health vanishes. Dr. J. D. Loveling, after twenty years successful practice in Essex, Mass., found his health impaired, and, after travelling in various places, came here, and found that it agreed with him so well that he remained, and his health improved so that he was soon able to practice again.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—The boys have made the most of the excellent coasting this week.

—This has been the week for those new resolutions; we hope they are still in force.

—Many of our citizens attended the inaugural ceremonies at the City Hall on Monday last.

—The meetings of the Young People’s Society of Christian Endeavor are held in the vestry of the Baptist and Methodist churches alternately on Wednesday evenings of each week.

—Freeman Baker, the alleged Newtonville “fire bug,” who was credited with coming from Upper Falls, lived just five weeks in this village, so that we are hardly responsible for him.

—Notwithstanding the inclement weather on New Year’s eve, the event was duly celebrated at the residence of Mr. Bernard Billings. There was an extravagant use of red fire, and as the clock sounded the hour of 12, the discharge of rockets, bombs and other fireworks, welcomed the event of the New Year—1887.

—The prospect for the immediate starting of the paper mills is good. The new company is taking hold of things in earnest and intend to erect another building soon, 100 feet by 40, for their accommodation. Business has been prostrate in that section of the village so long, it will have the additional charm of novelty, when the wheels of industry are once more set in motion.

—The former pupils of the Grammar school are to hold their annual reunion on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19. The program to be presented is one of unusual attractiveness, and one that will meet with the hearty approval of all. These reunions are generally successful, and the committee are confident that the reunion of 1887 will not be behind those of previous years.

NEWTON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A TRIP THROUGH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

—The regular monthly meeting of this society last Monday evening was most interesting and instructive, and will not soon be forgotten by those who were so fortunate as to be present. On motion of Dr. J. F. Fribie, all routine business except the proposing of candidates for membership was omitted, that the entire evening might be given to the tour through the Sandwich Islands, under the guidance of G. D. Gilman, Esq., whose long residence of more than twenty years in that group of islands had enabled him to gather a vast fund of information about the islands and people, from the earliest recorded visit of white men to the present time.

—This lecture by Mr. Gilman was illustrated by quite a number of specimens of natural history, including the lava rock which forms so large a part of these islands—they being of volcanic origin,—lava icicle or stalactite, material from the palms used in the same manner as we use curled hair for upholstering, a poison crab and many others; a great variety of articles manufactured by the natives, some of which are no longer made by them, as imported articles are much better adapted for their use; and the stereopticon.

—Among the manufactured objects of interest, were ornaments for the arm and leg made of ivory or shells—one for the leg made of dog’s teeth, worn by dancers to make a gentle rattling as the feet were softly moved; and a curious badge made of human hair and ivory, to be worn around the neck by distinguished chiefs or men high in authority; large feather plumes, emblems of royalty; household utensils, made of wood or other material; bone fish-hooks; cloth manufactured from the inner back of a tree, very curious and interesting, and many others—all of which were eagerly examined by the audience after the lecture.

—The pictures thrown upon the screen, with the explanations given by the lecturer, held the close attention of the audience from the first to last. These represented the entrance to the harbor of Honolulu, the largest city in the islands; the principal government buildings, including the royal palace, house of parliament, post office, hospital, educational buildings, and private residences, as well as pictures of the royal family. A glowing tribute was paid to Queen Emma, Mrs. Bishop and others of high rank, whose public benefactions and true worth have hardly been excelled in Christian communities.

—A picture of Capt. Cook, the real discoverer of these islands, and one representing his death at the hands of the natives, was also shown. When he first visited here he was worshipped as a god. When about to leave he requested the natives to furnish him with wood for his vessels. They refused to do, whereupon he ordered his men to tear down the sacred building and carry the timbers to the shore to be conveyed on shipboard. The enraged natives resisted and he was killed near the shore, being stabbed with a knife or dagger made from a piece of iron which had been sold from the ship.

—By easy stages the audience was taken from the city through the islands, across the valleys and up to the craters of the volcanoes. The course of a few of the lava flows and the general appearance of the running mass of molten matter was graphically described as he saw it.

—Mr. Gilman is a clear and distinct speaker, his easy, colloquial style impressing his

audience at once that they are listening to a man who is telling of what he has seen and knows. Taken altogether his lecture was one of the most interesting and instructive ever given before this society. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gilman will give this lecture again in a larger hall, and that the pupils in our schools will attend, as the valuable information he gives can hardly be obtained elsewhere.

—The very beautiful slides were manufactured by J. W. Black & Co., Boston, and the stereopticon was under charge of Mr. Chas. H. Stevens of the Boston Stereopticon Co., who very successfully presented the views in the best lights.

The Ward Two Recount.

—The Board of Aldermen held an adjourned meeting Thursday evening, to recount the votes for alderman from Ward 2. The meeting was marked by several interesting episodes. Mr. E. H. Pierce read a letter from Mr. A. R. Mitchell, appointing him his attorney in the case with full power to act. The case was then open for discussion, but there was an evident purpose on the part of the board to proceed to recount the votes, the arguments brought forward by Mr. Pierce at some length had no effect, as at about eleven o’clock the board began a recount, which lasted until two o’clock and no variation was found from the last recount. The board then adjourned to next Monday evening to hear arguments from Mr. Pierce.

—It is not possible to give a detailed report of the proceedings for want of space. Mr. Pierce began by saying that the petitioner

wanted to open the case and show why he should be given the seat.

—Mr. Grant said that his argument was simply this, he believed that he had the largest number of votes.

—Mr. Pierce criticised the position as rather unusual, and then proceeded to argue in behalf of his side. He first wished to ask the City Clerk some questions, but Mr. Pierce began by saying that the petitioner

wanted to open the case and show why he should be given the seat.

—Mr. Grant said that his argument was simply this, he believed that he had the largest number of votes.

—Mr. Pierce then proceeded to call for the minutes of the first meeting for the recount, and also asked if the ballots were sealed up as required by law. The clerk replied that they were not, but they were kept in his private safe, of which he only had the key. Mr. Pierce replied that he did not mean to insinuate that the ballots had been tampered with, but only that they had not been kept as required by law, and therefore, under the law of the State, they ought not to be counted or relied upon as evidence. He quoted a number of authorities in support of his position.

—Mr. W. E. Plummer said that the only question was who had the most votes, and if the ballots had not been tampered with, and no one charged that they had, Mr. Grant should be given the office.

—Mr. Grant replied to Mr. Pierce, and said that he did not quote from the authorities fairly, and read from some of them at length to prove his statement.

—Mr. Pierce was often interrupted by the Aldermen during his remarks, and there was an evident anxiety to get to work on the ballots. Mr. Grant’s majority of three votes having much greater weight than any arguments that were brought forward. Mr. Pierce closed by stating that if the ballots were counted he should have something to say about a portion of the tickets, which he should claim were not honest ones and not to be counted, and no right-minded man would desire to get an office by means of such tickets. At 10 o’clock a recess was taken, after which the much counted tickets were again counted.

—Mayor Kimball made the following appointments: Water board, Alderman Petee and Councilman Coffin; trustees of Free Library, Alderman Petee and Councilman W. P. Tyler, and A. L. Edmonds (at large); member of the board of health, Councilman H. M. Burr; City Auctioneers, Eliot J. Hyde, Chas. F. Rand, Allison O. Swett, Samuel W. Tucker, F. G. Barnes, James F. C. Hyde, D. H. McWain.

—The Read Fund Lecture.

—The first lecture in the Read Fund course for 1886-87 occurred in Armory Hall Wednesday evening, and was well attended. Alderman Dearborn introduced the speaker, Prof. A. Sargent of Cambridge, who began the first of a series of emergency lectures.

—Taking as his subject the structure and functions of the bones, he proceeded to point out and explain the names and uses of the principal bones of the body.

—After which he told of the manner of procedure in case of simple fractures, especially of the arm, giving in detail the various means by which it could be perceived that a bone was broken, and then the manner of going to work. “The idea is,” the speaker said, “to straighten the limb, extend the muscles and protect the part from further injury, by the use of bandages and splints.”

—The manner of bandaging fractures in the various parts of the body was explained.

—The lecture was interesting and was fully appreciated by the large audience present.

—Three more emergency lectures will be given, and persons rendering efficient aid in case of accident by means of knowledge gained at these lectures, will receive a certificate of approbation from the Mass. Emergency and Hygiene Society.

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NEWTON GRAPHIC.

NEWTON, MASS., JANUARY 8, 1887.

SUPPLEMENT.

Mayor Kimball's Annual Message.

An Exhaustive Review of the Different City Departments.

Some Excellent Recommendations to the City Council.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council:—

In pursuance of the requirements of our City Charter, we have convened to assent to the oath of the several offices, to which we have been elected, and to enter upon the duties consequent upon our acceptance of public trusts. The faithful execution of these obligations will require a thoughtful consideration of the needs of all the people and of each locality, and also a careful deliberation in determining the policy of the government essential for a wise and economical administration of public affairs and best suited for the advancement and permanent improvement of the city.

It is the duty of the City Council to appropriate in November of each year a reasonable sum of money to meet the expenses of the city for the succeeding year. What amount such reasonable sum is, depends upon the customs and wishes of the people, upon the advantages and conveniences they require, and their willingness and ability to be taxed for them. I am in favor of the lowest rate of taxation, and the most prudent expenditure of money, compatible with the proper maintenance of the various departments, and a reasonable provision for improvements that are essential to the growth of the city, it being the only way to gain accessions to our population and increase our wealth. Whatever be the sum raised, it should be strictly accounted for and represented by actual improvements.

It is well understood in our city that the tastes, enterprise, and means of the inhabitants require and are satisfied only with the best arrangements for their convenience and comfort. And Newton has won an enviable reputation as a desirable place of residence; a healthful and beautiful city.

It appears to be the general opinion that the City Government is entirely responsible for whatever may be its policy in regard to expenses; to a certain extent this is true, but it is an indisputable fact that the responsibility rests chiefly with the people themselves; they are the principals, the electors, they can and should advise, insist upon, and inaugurate such a policy as they believe ought to prevail.

The general appropriation for the year 1887 was made in conformity to the charter, and a liberal amount has been appropriated to defray all the expenses of the year. Owing to the large demands that will be made, and the tendency to expend money, it will require, however, caution and good management to keep the expenditures within the amount appropriated.

I remind you of the rule that no appropriation made for a specific purpose shall be used for any other object, unless by vote of the City Council.

The monthly statement of the Auditor has been improved by the addition of a column showing the expense incurred but not paid, which, deducted from unexpended balances, shows the actual standing of the accounts of each department. It is a help in guarding against exceeding the appropriations.

Of the appropriations of the year, one thousand dollars is to be paid to the Cottage Hospital towards its support. It is agreed, however, that patients for whom the city is liable may receive care up to that amount. Though the Hospital is a private institution, it is a great public benefit, and the beneficent work it has already accomplished is sufficient to commend the noble and philanthropic enterprise to your generous consideration.

Recently the City Council appropriated a thousand dollars towards the improvement and beautifying of the Newton Cemetery. This, also, is a private institution, but it is one of general interest to the people, and is highly creditable to its originators. The handsome chapel, and conservatory lately completed, at a cost of \$25,000, is the munificent gift of Hon. John S. Farlow, as a memorial of the late Dr. Henry J. Bigelow. It is an appropriate and beautiful expression of the respect and tenderness entertained for the dead, and is a lasting and graceful illustration of the liberality of the donor.

The form of government best adapted to cities is a subject of considerable interest. It is a New England custom to have a Board of Aldermen and of Common Council, and for the reason that two branches insure safer legislation. There are many arguments to sustain the statement, but a long experience in municipal government leads me to believe that for smaller cities at least, one Board is equally safe and far preferable. It being the duty of a City Council to determine the amount of money that shall be appropriated, and the purposes for which it may be expended, it is of the greatest importance that the decisions made be based upon a thorough investigation and careful consideration of each item in detail, and this can best be done when all the members are together and participating in and benefiting by the general discussion of all questions. It would secure a greater interest in city affairs, a more careful study of the various subjects presented, and consequently better preparation for the intelligent,

prudent, and prompt performance of the city's business. I renew a former recommendation to amend our City Charter, which permits the election of the members of the City Council for one year only, so as to provide for their election for a term of two years, allowing only a portion to retire at the same time. As it takes a considerable part of the first year to become acquainted with the city's business, a longer term would secure the benefit of the knowledge gained, would prevent radical changes in the committees, and would ensure a majority of the City Council experienced in municipal affairs. It is a sufficient answer to the argument that there would be a risk in electing officials for a term of two years, because some unworthy person might be elected, to say that Newton is particularly fortunate in having so numerous a list of citizens whom it would be safe to trust in any capacity in the management of its affairs. I recommend that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of a revision of the city charter to conform to these suggestions.

The provision made by the public statute for voting precincts in Newton is inadequate for the convenience of the citizens. Under the present arrangement, only about two-thirds of the legal voters go to the polls on election day. The long distance necessary to be travelled in some of the wards in order to exercise the right and privilege of voting is a serious objection to many. Our city, with its many villages widely separated from each other, is so unlike other cities in the Commonwealth, and its area is so extensive, that we should be justified in petitioning for special legislation so as to provide for at least four more voting precincts. It is desirable to afford every reasonable opportunity for all citizens to discharge the important and responsible duty of participating in the selection of public officials, and in determining the policy of the government. Ours being a government by the people, the greater the number who take part, the greater the security.

Repeated efforts have been made for several years by various persons to secure the annexation to Newton of a certain part of Watertown on the south side of Charles river. There are many reasons to justify the endeavor. Many of the people residing in the section alluded to, whose interests are apparently identified with ours, favor and urge the proposition, and it would in many respects be advantageous to Newton to control the territory, particularly with reference to public improvements desirable and likely to be made. I recommend that a committee be appointed to consider whether it is desirable for Newton to acquire the territory, and, if so, that the City Council authorize such measures to be taken as may clearly appear to be for the benefit of the city and just to the town of Watertown.

FINANCE.
On account of transaction of the year 1886 there is out-standing a temporary loan of \$69,700.00
Bills Unpaid, 20,000.00
Balance of proceeds of notes issued to pay for additions to the High School and Free Library, 36,200.00

Total, \$125,900.00
Against which there is Cash on hand, \$44,938.22
Uncollected taxes good, 75.00.00
Due the Treasury for advances made for extension of water mains to be charged to water construction account, and to be repaid by the issue of water bonds, 9,629.15

\$129,267.37
And due from miscellaneous sources, \$10,000.00
There has been advanced from the Treasury, by order of the City Council, cash for the following expenses:—

Repair of damages caused by the freshet, \$10,000.00
Auburndale Subway, 4,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses, 6,000.00
Farlow Park, 500.00
Armory, 400.00

Making, \$20,900.00
This is to be repaid into the treasury from the next annual assessment and collection of taxes.

The total amount of payments made by the City treasurer was \$1,044,043.80 as follows:
Ordinary city expenses, \$329,220.21
Interest, 78,716.52
State, county, and national bank tax, 40,696.84
Sinking Fund and commissioners, 44,852.90
State aid, 1,962.95
Water construction, 43,196.69
Temporary loans, 319,700.00
Education, 113,868.02
Funded debt matured, 25,150.00
Addition to school-houses and new schools, 30,179.67
Newton Free Library extension, 12,400.00
Underwood School repairs, 4,100.00

\$1,044,043.80

Total receipts from all sources during the year ending Dec. 31, 1886 was \$1,033,463.09 as follows:—
City taxes, \$443,092.18
Corporation and bank taxes, 51,898.53
City securities sold, 112,000.00
Interest on bank deposits, 503.76
" Taxes, 1,895.43
Temporary loans, 314,400.00
State Aid, 1,391.50
Sinking fund commissions, 20,000.00
Water Department, 61,609.51
Betterment, 1,729.57
Read fund, 2,419.25
Miscellaneous, 22,523.36

\$1,033,463.09

The permanent debt of the city, Dec. 31, 1886, was as follows:
Town notes, 6 1-2 per cent, \$46,000.00
Town notes, 6 per cent, 147,000.00
Accrued interest, 2,769.21 \$195,769.21
These notes all mature by March 10, 1894.
Municipal bonds, 5 per cent, \$34,000.00
Accrued interest, 850.00
Water bonds, 6 per cent, \$600,000.00
Water bonds, 5 per cent, 250,000.00
Water bonds, 4 per cent, 181,000.00
Accrued interest, 26,060.00
34,850.00
1,057,060.00

Public park bonds, 4 per cent,	\$25,000.00
Accrued interest,	250.00
	25,250.00
School notes, 4 per cent,	\$41,200.00
Accrued interest,	714.13
	41,914.13
Newton school bonds, 4 per cent,	\$44,000.00
Accrued interest,	440.00
	44,450.00
Uninvested portion of Kenrick fund,	\$2,740.00
Accrued interest,	82.20
	2,822.25
Newton Free Library Loan, 3 1/2 per cent,	\$23,000.00
Accrued interest,	194.54
	23,194.54
High School Loan, 3 1/2 per cent,	45,000.00
Accrued interest,	367.50
	45,365.00
High School Land Loan,	10,000.00
Accrued interest,	81.67
	10,081.67
Total amount of funded debt with accrued interest, Dec. 31, 1885,	\$1,480,749.25
The amount of funded debt with accrued interest, Dec. 31, 1886, was	1,393,265.11
Increase of city debt,	\$87,484.14

SINKING FUNDS.

The condition of the sinking funds Dec. 31, 1886, was as follows:	
City debt sinking fund,	\$27,096.09
Water debt sinking fund,	194,277.37
Public park loan sinking fund,	12,131.47
School loan sinking fund,	4,473.33
Total,	\$237,978.26
Amount of sinking funds, Dec. 31, 1885,	204,451.05
Increase in sinking funds,	\$33,527.21
Increase in city debt for 1886,	87,484.14

Total increase in funded debt for the year 1886 \$53,946.93

During the year, there has matured and been paid a note of \$20,000, which sum was paid from the city debt sinking fund.

There will mature a town note, Oct. 3, 1887, of \$20,000 which will be provided from the city debt sinking fund.

There will also mature a school note, Jan. 25, 1887, of \$5,150, to be provided for from the tax levy of 1887.

There will mature Oct. 4, 1887, a Newton Free Library note of \$4,600. School notes Sept. 27th, \$5,000, and Oct. 6th, \$4,500, to be paid from the tax levy of 1887.

In 1885, the real estate was valued at \$21,134,820.00

Personal estate valued at 7,865,000.00

\$28,999,820.00

Taxable value of corporate stocks, \$2,650,600.00

Taxable value of bank stocks, 962,870.00

Total, \$32,613,290.00

In 1886, the real estate was valued at \$21,977,061.00

Personal estate, 9,039,869.00

Total, \$31,016,930.00

Taxable value of corporate stocks, \$2,811,844.00

Taxable value of bank stocks, 962.00

Total, \$34,793,774.00

Increase of taxable property in 1886, \$2,180,484.00

Value of real and personal property in the city of Newton, which is exempt from taxation under the provisions of the third and seventh divisions of section 5, chap. 11, of the Public Statutes:

Personal, \$525,868.00

Real, 935,150.00

Total, \$1,461,018.00

The rate of tax per \$1,000, in 1883, was as follows:—

City, \$14.28

County, 0.40

State, 0.72

\$15.40

The rate of tax per \$1,000, in 1884, was as follows:—

City, \$13.00

County, 0.40

State, 1.00

\$14.40

The rate of tax per \$1,000, in 1885, was as follows:—

City, \$12.80

County, 0.39

State, 0.90

\$14.00

The rate of tax per \$1,000 in 1886, was as follows:—

City, \$13.35

County, 0.40

State, 0.65

\$14.40

In reference to the increase of the city debt, it can be said that it is due entirely to public improvements made

the erection of buildings for educational purposes, and the

extension of water mains—and represents actual property possessed and used by the city.

No liability of the city can be incurred except by a ye

and nay vote of two-thirds of both branches of the City Council. The increase during the past three years was in part for the payment of the Williams and Eliot schoolhouses, built and the liability incurred in 1883, for which ten year school notes were issued in 1884, amounting to \$51,500.

Since then the Rice and Barnard schoolhouses have been built, at an expense of \$44,000, for which ten year school bonds were issued.

There has been laid the past three years 50,135 feet of water main, costing \$67,759, which was paid for by thirty year water bonds.

Additional land for the High School lot was purchased for the sum of \$10,000.</p

of the buildings; they were, however, issued and negotiated in 1886 which makes the increase in that year appear large.

The reason for anticipating the sale of these notes before the buildings were finished, was to take advantage of an opportunity to sell them at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. interest per annum, which in view of the prevailing high rate for money was deemed a good business transaction. Partial payments have been made on these buildings as they progressed, amounting to \$41,800. The balance of cash is in the treasury. It is a sound financial policy which permits the future to pay a part of the expense of costly and permanent improvements.

During the past three years the total increase in the city debt for all purposes less the amount paid into the sinking fund to provide for the payment at maturity is \$70,970.60 and during the same period the taxable property has increased \$4,249,536.00; and it is fair to attribute a part at least of this remarkable increase to the management of a wise and honest city government.

READ FUND.

The balance on hand January 1, 1886, from the income of the Read Fund was \$124.05, and the amount received during the year was \$2,419.25, making the sum available for the year 1886, \$2,543.30.

There has been paid for purposes designated by the will of the generous donor as follows:—

For a picnic for children,	\$304.39
For scientific lectures,	241.35
For the Newton Free Library,	397.00
For poor widows of Newton,	510.00
Total,	\$1,452.74

Leaving a balance on hand of \$1,090.56.

The principal of this fund is \$40,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

HEALTH.

It is gratifying to state that the general health of the city is good. Newton is fortunate in its healthful location, the intelligence of the citizens in relation to sanitation, and in having an ample supply of pure water for domestic purposes.

The Board of Health has given great attention and care to the performance of its important and responsible duties. There are many details, however, which must be carefully observed to insure a continuance of the healthful condition of the city and which require the constant attention of the agent of the Board. He should devote all of his time to the work of the department.

A more hearty co-operation on the part of those building new houses or altering old ones, in reference to the observance of the rules of the Board, would facilitate and insure a more healthful condition of our dwellings.

The contracts for the collection of house offal and for work of the odorless excavator have been well performed.

The cost of removing ashes for the year 1886 was \$3,211.83.

I renew recommendations previously made that vacant land in each village be secured for public play-grounds, and that opportunities for bathing and swimming be provided in the various lakes and ponds of the city; such provision is important for the recreation and health especially of the young, and the necessary arrangements can be made at comparatively small expense.

The appropriation for the Health Department for 1886 was \$4,000.

The expenditure was \$2,720.44.

The number of deaths during the year was 275, an increase of only one over 1885. There were but six fatal cases of typhoid and one of scarlet fever, and three fatal cases of diphtheria.

The leading causes of death were: consumption, bronchitis and pneumonia, 53; old age, 17; heart disease, 16; Bright's disease, 10.

SEWERAGE.

On several former occasions I have reminded the City Council of the importance of a thorough discussion of this subject, which is so intimately connected with the health and progress of the city; of the wisdom of its thoughtful and deliberate consideration, and of a careful examination of the various systems now in use in other cities, that hurried conclusions may be avoided, and an effective and economical plan devised for the disposal of the sewage.

Just what system is best adapted to our city is a question of such magnitude, and involves the outlay of so large a sum of money, that it will require the best thought of those most qualified to determine it.

I am of the opinion, however, that any plan for Newton which proposes to utilize the sewage matter should not be favored; there is no profit in it, and any territory within the city used for such purpose would destroy in a great degree the value of adjacent land for habitation. The methods now in use for disposing of the waste matter, while sufficient before the introduction of city water have become inadequate for the purpose. The daily quantity of water used is so great that the soil is becoming unable to absorb it, and the ground in some of the thickly settled localities is gradually being contaminated with filth.

Whenever a system of public water works is established, it should be accompanied with an appropriate system of sewerage. The benefit to be derived from the use of the water is materially lessened by the lack of the necessary facilities for the disposal of waste flowage.

An act of the legislature, approved May 14th, 1877, authorized the city to construct a sewer on the southerly side of Charles River, through a portion of the Brighton district, to a point in deep water in said river opposite the United States Arsenal in Watertown, for the purpose of discharging the sewage of said city into the river, the work to be constructed so as not to interfere with the navigation of said river or to create a public nuisance.

An act approved May 14th, 1878, gave the city authority to construct a sewer through that part of Watertown which lies on the southerly side of Charles River, to connect with or form a part of the sewer authorized May 14th, 1877.

The objection made to this plan was the fear of creating a public nuisance, in which event, the city would have expended a large sum of money in constructing sewers, and no outlet would exist for them.

A special committee on sewerage has been appointed each year for several years past. The committee of 1884 gave great attention to the subject, and made an elaborate report, which is on file with the city documents. The committee of 1886 recommended the adoption by the City Council of the following resolutions:

"That in the opinion of the City Council, the report made to the legislature by a commission appointed to consider a general system of drainage for the valleys of Mystic, Blackstone and Charles Rivers, offers the most satisfactory solution to the problem of disposal of the sewage of Newton, and that the Mayor, City Solicitor and Chairman of the Sewerage Committee be requested to attend the hearings of the Committee on Drainage and Sewerage, at the State House, in behalf of the city, to favor said report, and that our representatives be requested to favor the passage of the legislation recommended in said report."

Under the plan of the Commission, the apportionment

of the cost to the city of Newton of the main sewer with which the city may connect its system of sewerage, based upon a population of about 20,000 people, is as follows:

Of the cost of construction,	\$170,928.00
Interest on same at 3 per cent. per annum,	5,127.84
The yearly charge for maintenance,	1,314.02

The annual charge for outfall and pumping is ten dollars per million gallons, and change in these conditions would alter the cost accordingly.

The persons designated by the City Council attended and took part at the hearings before the Committee on Sewerage at the State House. From lack of unanimity on the part of the cities and towns bordering on Charles River, for which this system of sewerage is contemplated, action was deferred until the convening of the legislature of 1887.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The large appropriation made for the maintenance of our public schools and the adequate supply of superior school houses may be considered as a practical indication of the belief of our citizens in the advantages and importance of education, in its elevating influence, in the preparation it affords for the attainment of success in life, and in the security it gives to the state in supplying an intelligent and loyal people.

The control of the educational department is vested in a school committee elected by the people for a term of three years. The large sum of money and the important interests involved call for the exercise of sound judgment and ability in the management of this department. The committee has conscientiously and successfully directed its many interests, and their endeavors have received the earnest and efficient co-operation of the superintendent and of the teachers. The superiority of our public schools is generally admitted, and their reputation for excellence is well deserved.

The number of teachers employed during the past year was 101; the number of school-houses in use was 21; the assessor's valuation of the buildings and land is \$522,100.00; the total enrolment of pupils was 4,106; the average attendance was 3,238, being an increase of 191 over the previous year. The total enrolment in the several schools was as follows:—

High School,	431.
Eliot,	163.
Lincoln,	51.
Claffin,	201.
Adams,	252.
Jackson,	272.
Pierce,	182.
Davis,	196.
Barnard,	120.
Franklin,	210.
Williams,	332.
Hamilton,	137.
Hyde,	237.
Prospect,	251.
Oak Hill,	30.
Mason,	287.
Rice,	182.
Thompsonville,	44.
Bigelow,	345.
Underwood,	183.
Total,	4,106.

The commodious and attractive new building designed for the use of the High School, and already partly constructed will furnish long needed additional room. It is admirably adapted for the purposes for which it is intended.

The arrangements now existing for the practice of calisthenics are very limited. The room used for this purpose is exceedingly inconvenient. The benefit to be derived by the young ladies of the school from physical exercise, especially under the competent direction they receive, is sufficient to warrant and entitle them to the use of a suitable room. The course of study also includes military instruction for the boys. The purpose of the drill is not alone for the military knowledge acquired, but chiefly as a means of physical development. By vote of the School Committee, military drill is to be continued. The accommodations in the building for this purpose are insufficient and therefore it is necessary that the space needed be provided for in some other way.

The evening school has been well attended. The truant officer has rendered satisfactory service, and through his efforts truancy has decreased. During the year three truants were sent to the Lawrence Industrial School for a term of two years each.

I again recommend that the names by which the school houses are known be placed upon the buildings.

The appropriation for the schools for the year 1886 was \$112,065.00. There was received from the dog-tax \$2,081.23, making a total of \$114,146.23.

The expenses were as follows:

Superintendent and teachers,	\$84,795.60
Secretary,	300.00
Janitors,	5,906.04
Evening School,	632.98
Conveyance of pupils,	785.00
Fuel,	5515.79
Incidentals, including text books and furniture,	1,545.89
Total,	\$113,288.30

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

This excellent institution, founded for the education and improvement of the people, was at its commencement an individual undertaking, and was maintained by private subscription. In the year 1875, the land, building, and books, of an estimated value of \$45,000, were given to the city by generous and prominent citizens, active always in promoting its best interests. There had previously been expended about \$20,000 for current expenses. Since then the Library has been managed by trustees selected by the city for their qualifications for the trust.

The number of books in the Library is 25,090, being an increase in the year 1886 of 1,779 and an increase of 14,087 volumes since it was acquired by the city. The circulation has increased from 57,249 volumes in 1875 to 90,213 in 1886. Of the circulation during the past year, 42,337 volumes were delivered at the Library, and 48,076 volumes were distributed by the daily delivery, as follows:

Newtonville,	11,394.	West Newton,	4,752.
Newton Centre,	10,482.	Upper Falls,	4,471.
Auburndale,	6,873.	Lower Falls,	2,743.
Newton Highlands,	6,616.	Nonantum,	389.
		Oak Hill, (since Oct. 7th),	356.

The total number of names registered for the purpose of taking books from the Library is 5,240.

The appropriation for the Library for the year 1886 was \$8,500. The amount expended was \$8,499.97.

There was also received from the Spear fund, \$70.00. Jewett fund, \$15.00. Read fund, \$97.00.

Upon the recommendation of the trustees for an enlargement of the building, plans were prepared and approved by the city, and work was begun in August last. It will be ready for occupancy early in the spring. The amount of the contract for the improvements is \$23,000. The addition is equal in size to the new building, and, when completed, the library will have ample space for the book shelves, and the delivery of the books, a large and well ventilated reading room, a fine general room, and a well lighted and quiet room for reference and study. The usefulness of the library as an auxiliary to the schools is well appreciated by teachers and pupils. By comparison with others it is safe to say that the Newton Free Library will be one of the best arranged and most complete in the State.

The Athenaeum at West Newton is also a free library and contains 4,500 volumes and has a circulation of 10,000 volumes. A convenient and well lighted reading room is connected with the library, which is frequented by a large number of readers. The amount contributed by the city towards its maintenance in 1886, was \$400.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

The importance of this large department, the attention and carefulness required in its management, and the expenditures necessary to maintain it, may be inferred from the extent of streets to be cared for.

There are 108 miles of accepted streets to be kept in safe condition and convenient for travel at all seasons of the year. There are also about 29 miles of unaccepted streets which receive partial care.

It would be good policy if arrangements could be made by the city and the abutters to make the unaccepted streets of proper width and put them in suitable order for acceptance. The land on such streets would be increased in value and made attractive and available for building purposes, and the streets would be cared for by the city. The gain in taxable property thus made would reimburse the city for any outlay it might make.

There are 42 miles of concrete sidewalks. During the past year 3-4 of a mile was laid and 3 1/4 miles repaired.

The department is remarkably well equipped with all necessary appliances and abundant material for doing work thoroughly and economically.

The appropriation for the highway department, including receipts for work done, for the year 1886, was \$125,872.52. The amount expended was \$126,192.53.

The expenditures for 1886 in detail were as follows:—

Highway general repairs,	\$75,905.66
Widening and reconstruction,	21,220.97
Drains and culverts,	14,785.33
Sidewalks and crossings,	10,000.00
Gravel Land,	1,255.57
Land damages, \$	1,525.00
Curbing, \$	1,500.00

Some of the larger items of expenditure charged to highway general repairs are:

Removing snow from the sidewalk,	\$6,238.73

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ber of services put in during the past year, than in any previous year since the establishment of the water works.

The receipts of the Water Department for water rates for 1886 were \$56,075.17 of which the City paid, \$12,891.29. The expenditures for 1886, were for Maintenance, \$12,886.57.

Interest on Water Bonds, \$54,380.00.

Sinking Fund for Water Debt, \$18,000.00.

The amount of Water Bonds issued to date, \$1,031,000.00.

The deficit in the water rates to pay the cost of maintenance and interest on the bonds in 1886 was \$10,878.70.

The pumping station reservoir, filter, basin, and pipe yard are in excellent condition.

An advantageous contract has been made for 600 tons water main to be delivered in April.

The Water Board has managed the department with commendable discretion and enterprise.

The sum of \$1500 has been appropriated for putting in a small boiler and heating apparatus at the pumping station, to heat the station and the dwelling house of the Engineer and fireman. It is designed as a saving in the amount of fuel consumed, and to heat the premises independent of the boiler used in pumping.

I remind you again of the necessity of a high service supply for Chestnut Hill, Beacon street hill, and Institution Hill, which are now insufficiently supplied by the reservoir. Such provision is greatly needed for this extensive and growing district.

I am pleased to state that in accordance with my recommendation, the general use of meters has been provided for by a recent ordinance as follows:

"The Board shall attach a meter to all services supplying other fixtures than faucets, also to fixtures supplying only faucets where more than three are used. The Board shall also furnish meters to all water takers who desire to use them, regardless of the fixtures supplied.

All meters hereafter set shall be furnished, maintained and renewed at the cost of the City; and the Board shall charge an annual rental therefor, provided, nevertheless, that any meter injured through the negligence of a water taker, or by frost, shall be repaired at his expense."

It is desirable to extend the water main from Grove street to Lower Falls, that locality being now dependent on the Washington street main, and in the event of a breakage would be without water. The distance is about 1700 feet, and I am informed that the income from such extension would be equal to 5 per cent. per annum on the cost.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This department was never more thoroughly organized or in better working condition. The strict attention and great care exercised by the chief is seconded by a corps of capable firemen, and the record of the department for promptness and efficiency is excellent.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph, under the supervision of the Assistant Chief, has given entire satisfaction. It is a most essential part of any Fire Department, and it is important that it should receive regular and intelligent care.

There are about 60 miles of wire, in four circuits, suspended upon 843 poles. The circuits are so extensive that a break in the wire would deprive a large territory of the means of giving an alarm in case of fire. This should be remedied by providing for double the number of circuits.

The stations are in general good repair, and no large outlay will be needed.

There are a few improvements required, such as widening the doors at Station No. 1, and new doors at the Truck station.

There will be need of 1,500 feet of new hose, which will make a total of 10,000 feet in service. Five additional fire alarm signal boxes have been recommended.

It will be necessary to exchange three horses, which have become unfit for fire service.

The chemical engine purchased last year has given great satisfaction, and in every respect has proved to be a valuable fire extinguishing apparatus. The chief will recommend that the permanent members of the department be uniformed. I concur with the recommendation.

A petition has been received from citizens of Wards 1 and 2 requesting that a tower striker be placed in Nonantum to enable them to obtain the fire alarms and the school signals. The request is a reasonable one and should be granted.

The estimated value of the property used by this department is as follows :

Buildings and land,	\$86,000.
Apparatus and furniture,	28,000.
Fire alarm telegraph,	24,000.
 Total,	 \$138,000.

The number of fire alarms responded to was 63.

The loss resulting from these fires was as follows:

Loss on buildings,	\$,
Insurance paid,	,	,
Loss on contents,	,	,
Insurance paid,	,	,
Total insurance at risk,	,	,
Loss over insurance paid,	,	,

The appropriation for this department for the year 1886 was \$26,000.00.

The amount expended was \$26,759.42.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

This department has rendered effective service in the preservation of order and the enforcement of the law.

The ordinance in relation to the Police Department has recently been changed so as to provide for the office of captain. It now consists of a city marshal, a captain, a sergeant, and seventeen patrolmen. The large extent of territory to be protected requires additional force, and an appropriation has been made for two more patrolmen.

Improvements have been made in some of the stations and all of them are now in good and safe condition. The number of arrests made in the year 1886 was 528; the number of tramps who applied for lodging and food was 1,199.

An exceedingly interesting and useful course of lectures on emergency and hygiene has been delivered by Dr. R. P. Loring to the officers of the department. The information gained will be of great service to the patrolmen in rendering immediate and efficient aid to the sick or injured persons who may require their assistance.

The official courtesy extended by His Honor, Judge Park, standing Justice of the Police Court, and his manifest interest in the efficiency of the department and the welfare of the officers are gratefully acknowledged.

It shall be my endeavor, as in the past, faithfully to execute the laws of the Commonwealth and the ordinances of the city.

The appropriation for this department for the year 1886 was \$21,594.00. The amount expended, \$21,591.46.

STREET LIGHTS.

During the past year, 56 street lamps have been added, making a total of 1298. Of these, 783 are lighted with gas and 515 with oil. The gas lamps cost \$17.75 each per

year; the oil lamps cost \$10.50 per year. The appropriation for this department for the year 1886 was \$21,750.00; the amount expended was \$22,113.97. The contract with the Newton & Watertown Gas Light Co. expires May 14, 1887. It provides that lights shall be furnished from sunset until midnight twenty nights in each month, to wit:—the twenty nights least lighted by the moon, and upon cloudy and stormy nights whether there is moonlight or not, as the City Marshal shall determine. Either the lamps should be lighted every night regardless of the moon or greater care taken that they are lighted whenever needed. The terms of the contract requires that the lamps be extinguished at 12 o'clock at night. They should be kept burning much later. The wishes of our citizens for well-lighted streets and the safety it gives to travellers will approve of keeping the lights burning from sunset to sunrise. The increase of cost ought not to be large, as the only additional expense would be for the gas consumed, and with the modern facilities, appliances, and moderate price of material and labor for its manufacture, it can be profitably furnished at a low figure.

During the year the Newton Electric Light and Power Company was licensed to do business in Newton, and was given a writing granting and designating the streets and locations for poles and wires. The company has put up its plant and I understand that it is ready to make contracts. From inquiry and observation it will be found that electric lights are in general use, and that many of the towns and cities in this vicinity are lighting some portion of their streets with electricity, and with satisfactory results. It would be an advantage if the various squares and some of the principal streets in our city were lighted by this system. I recommend that the Council chambers at the City Hall be lighted by the incandescent system of electric lights. It would prove an agreeable light, the purity of the air would not be impaired and the excessive and troublesome heat arising from the large number of gas burners avoided. There is no occasion for and ought not to be any antagonism between the two companies, now furnishing artificial light in this city. The franchises which they have are valuable, and it is to be hoped that the business of selling light may prove profitable to both, and at the same time the public may be benefitted by having a better light than formerly and at considerable less cost.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The condition of the public buildings has been much improved during the past year and generally they are in good order. There are, however, several of the school houses which will need repainting and some other repairs.

Improved sanitary arrangements are much needed at the Bigelow school-house, and new heating apparatus is required at the engine-house at Newton Centre.

During the year 1886 the interior and exterior of the Underwood school-house were repainted and the sanitary arrangements, ventilation, and heating thoroughly reconstructed, at an expense of \$4,100. The Hose house in Ward 5 was repaired, and an addition made which effectually corrects the defective drainage which has existed for several years, and provides the needed room for the highway horses. The cost of these improvements was \$1,800.

The Hyde and Jackson school-houses have been improved so as to provide better light in the school-rooms, at an expense of \$900.

The Pierce, Mason, and Adams school-houses have been repainted.

The area of the High school lot has been increased by the purchase of about 30,000 feet of land, making it now a very fine and ample school lot.

The first section of the new High School building, now in process of construction, will be a handsome and convenient building, costing \$45,000. It will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next school year.

The addition being made to the Public Library will be completed by March 1st, and the old part will be materially improved by the introduction of steam heating and better ventilation; the cost of the improvements is \$23,000.

In the engine and police stations many sanitary and other improvements long needed for the comfort of the occupants have been completed.

If, in the present year, the same care and attention are paid to the buildings needing renovation, that have been given the past year, it is safe to say that our public buildings will be in far more satisfactory condition than for years previous.

The appropriation for this department, exclusive of new buildings, for the year 1886 was \$14,000.00.

The amount expended was \$14,216.41.

POOR DEPARTMENT.

The duty of caring for those whose destitution requires aid from the city calls for the exercise of good judgment and careful consideration. These duties have been performed faithfully and well by the Board of Overseers and the Almoner.

The almshouse is in good condition, well arranged, and heated by steam; the rooms are neatly kept; and plenty of wholesome food is provided for the occupants.

The number of inmates at present is 21, a less number than usual, most of them being feeble and advanced in years.

There has been during the past year a small decrease in the demands upon the department, which is a good indication of increased opportunity for employment.

The appropriation for maintaining the almshouse and assisting the outside poor for the year 1886 was \$12,000. The amount expended was \$11,038.58.

There was paid into the treasury the sum of \$1,922.20, being the proceeds of sales from the farm.

The city farm, being located near the railroad station, at Waban, a locality so available and attractive for building purposes, is too valuable to be retained for its present use.

A much smaller tract of land with the necessary buildings in some inexpensive location would serve equally well. The city would benefit not only by the cash received from the sale of the property over the cost of a new plant, but would also be benefitted by its removal, from the more rapid development of the district, and the consequent increase of taxable property.

ASSESSOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Recent legislation upon the duties of assessors. Chap. 298, Acts of 1884:

SECT. 19 provides that the assessors of taxes of each city shall, on or before the fifteenth day of July in each year, cause street lists of the several voting precincts in such city

to be compiled and printed in pamphlet form for public distribution. Said compilation shall be by precincts separately, not exceeding fifty copies for each, arranged so as to show under the number of the house, or if there is no number, then under such other definite description of the location of the dwelling place as will enable it to be readily ascertained; the names of all persons resident in each dwelling, and as assessed for poll taxes. The said assessors shall send such number of copies thereof as may be required by the board of registrars of voters to the clerk of said board.

Chap. 106, Acts of 1885, requires the assessors to enumerate and return the number of neat cattle and swine.

Chap. 271, Acts of 1885, an act to regulate the Assessment and Registration of Voters provides that: SECT. 1. In the months of May and June of each year, the assessors or assistant assessors of taxes shall visit each dwelling house or building in their respective cities or towns, and make a true list of all male persons, twenty years of age and upwards, liable to be assessed for a poll tax, returned to them by the owners or occupants of said dwelling houses or buildings as residing therein, together with their occupation and age, as near as may be, and residence on the first day of May of the preceding year; and shall also furnish the original list or a certified copy thereof to the registrars of voters of their respective cities and towns, from time to time, before the fifteenth day of July ensuing; and all assessors and collectors of taxes shall furnish any information in their possession necessary to aid the registrars and assistant registrars in the discharge of their respective duties.

Chap. 68, Acts of 1886, calls for further duties relative to the assessment of women.

It is plain that these new requirements have largely increased the work of the assessors, which cannot be actively entered upon till May 1st. Moreover, the street lists, involving lengthy details, must be ready for the printers the latter part of June, to enable compliance with the law, which requires their publication by the 15th of July.

The lists for the Registrars of voters to be furnished by the 15th of July requires a large amount of clerical work within a given time.

It is evident that some changes are necessary in the usual methods of the department to meet the requirements of law, as the street lists and the lists for the registrars of voters were not furnished last year till October. To remedy this, the assistant assessors could be called upon for more service than now rendered. Practically there is no limit to their per diem employment, but care should be taken that persons are elected as assistant assessors who can be relied upon to devote such time as may be necessary to the work.

I bespeak for the gentlemen who now constitute the Board, that confidence which is justly due them, as the duties imposed upon them are of grave importance and affect so directly the revenues of the city.

The term of service in the Assessors' department, rendered to the town and city of Newton by the venerable Chairman of the Board, Mr. Isaac Hagar, has reached the remarkable period of 40 years.

REGISTRATION.

The number of persons liable to poll tax returned by the assessors is 5161. Of this number there were registered up to the time of the City election, Dec. 7, 1886, 3319; a net gain of 137 over last year, but after making allowance for persons ineligible, it is evident that a large number neglect the high duty of suffrage.

Convenient opportunity is afforded by the Board of Registrars for entry of names on the lists, by holding meetings for registration in the several sections of the city and frequently at the City Hall. The important and oftentimes delicate duties of this Board have been performed with almost absolute correctness and with little friction. The cost of the registration department is about \$700.

CLAFLIN GUARD.

This company during the past year has added to its reputation for discipline and effective service.

At the annual encampment, the rolls contained the names of 3 commissioned officers and 59 enlisted men. Of this number 80 per cent performed camp duty. More than half the company have been present at the weekly meetings for instruction and drill.

At the state rifle match, nearly every company in the Commonwealth entered for competition. The state individual prize, the regimental trophy, and the regimental individual prize were won by this command.

The Captain offered his resignation after return from camp, but so valuable are his services that upon recommendation of his regimental and brigade commanders, the Governor was constrained to disapprove the application, which was returned with flattering endorsement.

Such a record of the company commends this organization as worthy of our fostering care and support.

The cost to the city for the year 1886 was \$923.38.

The receipts from the rental of Armory Hall last year were \$245.77. The amount received from the state was \$400.00.

CONCLUSION.

Permit me on this occasion to present my grateful acknowledgements to my fellow citizens for their repeated testimony of regard. Having been elected Mayor for the fourth term, it is not, I trust, inappropriate to publicly express my hearty appreciation of the cordial support I have received, and my regard for the honor thus conferred upon me.

From the review of the various departments, an impression may be gained of the magnitude and great diversity of interests to be provided for and consequently of the indispensable need of a corresponding diligence and intelligent care.

It should be our determination to execute these important trusts with such earnestness and fidelity as will insure an economical, efficient, and progressive administration of public affairs and the advancement of the highest welfare of all our citizens.

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Volume XV.—No. 14.

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That he will also make an elaborate Gold or massive Bronze frame in the best manner and at very moderate price.

That he shows in his window and store more novelties in framing and a greater variety of fine mouldings than any house in Boston.

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And getting your idea of what you want will make it, at 182 Lincoln street, Boston.

That many of the Newton people know all this, and that those who don't pay more elsewhere than they need to.

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NEWTON.

NEWTON.

—The annual meeting of the Newton National Bank will be held next Monday.

—Miss Romaine of Rochelle Park, N. J., is a guest of Mrs. S. L. Powers, Waverley avenue.

—Beginning with this week Saturday, the Newton Savings Bank will be open from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. every Saturday.

—Rev. Dr. Shim has been in New York for several days this week, but he will return on Saturday.

—The gross receipts at the recent Woman's Suffrage bazaar were nearly \$9000, and the net proceeds were more than \$6200.

—The next lecture in the Channing Union course will be by Prof. John Fiske, on Jan. 27th. His subject will be "Benefit Arnold."

—Judge Pitman was elected vice president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, at the annual meeting held in Boston on Wednesday.

—In the probate court at East Cambridge, on Wednesday, the wills of Elizabeth A. Leavitt and Mary C. Smith of Newton were presented for probate.

—This (Friday) evening, Dr. Frishie will read a paper on "Earthquakes and their Causes," before the Educational Club of West Newton.

—Rev. Dr. Wellman of Malden, a former pastor of the Eliot church, was at Hotel Hunnewell on Wednesday, as the guest of Mrs. Chas. Read.

—The closing assembly of the series given by Waban Lodge, I. O. O. F., took place on Monday evening, and was largely attended. The series have been very successful.

—Rev. Mr. Nichols at the Methodist church will preach Sunday morning on "Man in the image of God." In the evening, on "The sins that are not worth counting."

—Persons who desire to attend the Festival Service and Recital next Tuesday night in Grace church, can be admitted without tickets at 7:35 p. m., so far as the capacity of the building will permit.

—The Art Loan Exhibition to be held in the Channing church parlors early in February, will represent the works of local artists, and promises to be a very interesting affair.

—A number of Newton Oddfellows went over to Brighton Wednesday night, to attend the installation exercises of Nonantum Lodge. District Deputy French of this city and suite officiated.

—It was remarked at the city dinner last week that while the constitution of the United States provided that no title of nobility shall be granted, still the people of Newton had been quite excited for the last month over a *Court* of their making.

—Misses Dorn and Amy Daniels entertained a half dozen of their young lady friends by taking them over the Brighton road, Wednesday afternoon, in one of the fine turnouts belonging to the Nonantum stables,

—A sleighing party of between twenty and thirty people came from Hyde Park to this city Tuesday night, and had supper at Hotel Hunnewell. They were old friends of Alderman Harwood, and one purpose of the visit was to congratulate him upon his recent accession to political honors. The supper was of the kind for which the Hunnewell is justly famous.

—An effort is being made by several Newton gentlemen to raise funds to assist John McCarthy and family. Since his return from the hospital, where he had an operation performed for the removal of a set of false teeth from his stomach, he has made many fruitless attempts to work, but his feeble ness has prevented. He has a wife and five small children. P. A. Murray of Newton will receive contributions.

—The Massachusetts Poultry Association will give its exhibition at the Mechanics' Building Boston, commencing Jan. 19 and closing on the 26th. The entries closed Wednesday, the 12th. The show will contain all land and water fowls, and exhibits will be sent from all parts of the United States and Canada. It is said that at least 5000 birds will be on exhibition, and that it will include the biggest show of pitt games ever seen in this country.

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NEWTON DYE-HOUSE.

horted to flee from the slavery of sin and satan, and find the true liberty of the sons of God.

—The annual inspection of the Clafin Guard took place on Monday night.

—The tickets to the G. A. R. Carnival are ready for distribution.

—One of the literary societies of the city will soon present W. D. Howell's latest sketch "The Mouse Trap."

—The Wednesday evening prayer meetings at the Baptist church have been resumed and will be continued through the winter.

—Howard Brothers have harvested a fine crop of ice. It is over a foot thick and very clean and free from snow. They have filled all their houses.

—There will be a meeting of the High School Chorus Saturday evening, Jan. 15th, at 7:30 p. m., at the High School Building. Mr. Walton, the musical director, will be present.

—Miss Helen L. Blackwell has gone to Baltimore to start a Ladies' Gymnasium in connexion with the John Hopkins' University. Miss Fuller of Cambridge will supply her place at the Boston University during her absence.

—At the meeting of the Channing church Literary Union, Thursday evening, there was an interesting program of vocal and instrumental music by members of the choir, and a short comedy "The Household Fairy," which proved very amusing.

—The Newton City Band are to give an entertainment at Armory Hall on the 9th of February. The best talent has been secured, and it is hoped that the citizens will help to make it a success; the proceeds are to be expended in furnishing uniforms for the members.

—At the annual meeting of the Boston Gynaecological Society, Thursday afternoon, Dr. H. M. Field was elected president for the following year. This honor is a well deserved recognition of Dr. Field's efforts and labor in behalf of the interests of the society.

—The following newly elected and appointed officers of Waban Lodge, I. O. O. F., were installed Thursday night by District Deputy French and suite: N. G. F. C. Morgan; V. G. F. C. Twichell; Sec. C. E. A. Ross; Per. Sec., A. W. Boult; Treas. L. D. Boise; War., A. F. Nutting; Cond., Eugene Fleming; O. G., G. H. Mills; I. G., W. Howes; R. S. G., W. A. Holbrook; L. S. G., F. L. Tainter; R. S. S., E. Johnson; L. S. S., G. L. Hawthorne.

—The following newly elected officers of the A. O. U. W. were installed on Wednesday evening: Past Master Workman, H. B. Allen; M. W., Henry Collins; Foreman, J. G. Taft; Overseer, H. W. Bigelow; Recorder, A. W. B. Huff; Financier, F. W. Stevens; Receiver, G. H. Shapley; Guide, F. L. Clarke; Inside Watchman, L. B. Harrington; Outside Watchman, A. S. Bryant; Trustee, W. P. Holden; Rep. to Grand Lodge, A. S. Bryant; Alternate, H. B. Allen.

—The social at the Baptist church, Thursday evening, was largely attended, and the time passed very pleasantly. Refreshments were served in the chapel instead of the vestry, and the people were seated in little groups of four or five at small tables. The new arrangement gave more room for the waiters to move about easily, and was a decided improvement. After supper the second number of "The Literary Lyre," the choir paper, was read, and a young Karen studying at the theological seminary played in a very pleasing way upon the concert.

—The work of completing the plant of the Newton Electric Light Company has so far progressed that an exhibition of the light will be given on Saturday night. Poles have been set in nearly all the wards, and on many of these wires have been placed. The city being under contract to the Newton & Watertown Gas Company until next spring, it is not expected that the streets will be generally lighted with electricity until after that time. It is probable, however, that all the squares will be lighted soon after the company gets in operation.

—The largest audience yet present heard the third of Mr. H. A. Clapp's Shakespearean lectures Wednesday evening, in the vestry of the Channing church. His subject was "Othello," and the hearers found the lecturer deeply interesting. The main characters of the play, he said, were borrowed from an Italian story, but they were worked up with the skill of the master. The whole play turns upon the sentence found in one part of it.

—Dangerous poisons are in their nature poisons, which are not necessarily dangerous, but with a little act upon the blood, Burn like the fumes of sulphur."

—The play portrays jealousy, and of course Iago is one of the principal characters. He has no faith in the virtue of man or woman, and seems to act without other motive than a malignant nature. Othello on the other hand is a straightforward man, but one who is intellectually unable to discern the character of his associates, and so he is imposed upon by the crafty Iago. The last lecture will be on next Wednesday evening, and will be upon "King Lear." It is expected to be one of the best of the course, and Mr. Clapp warned his audience that he might speak for two hours, although he would probably finish in an hour and three quarters. The warning will probably not keep many away.

—Edwin Mills, who has been ill with consumption for some time, has been taken to the Consumers' Home in Dorchester.

—The Worsted Company do not fear the coal famine as they have just received a ship-load of coal.

—Mr. J. B. Murphy has nearly recovered from his recent illness, and is able to be at his store again.

—The young ladies of the North Evangelical church will give an entertainment the last week in January, for the benefit of the repair fund.

—The five young men arrested Tuesday morning for disturbing the peace were French-Canadians from Boston, and were sentenced to pay \$5 and costs in the Newton police court.

Annual Festival of Eliot Church Sewing Society.

One of the most brilliant and successful annual meetings and festivals of the Eliot Church Sewing Society occurred in the church on Thursday evening, with the president, Mrs. W. H. Partridge, in the chair. The secretary, Mrs. E. F. Barnes, read an exceedingly interesting report of the work accomplished by this society during the past year. Several valuable barrels of useful goods and garments have been shipped freight prepaid to nine families of home missionaries in Michigan, Kansas, Dakota and California, valued at \$1,021.64.

The report teemed with interesting excerpts from the letters of these grateful men and women who have had their lives on the border cheered amidst their discontents and discouragements.

The treasurer, Mrs. F. L. Gross, reported the total amount raised and expended as \$1,365. The following ladies were elected as the officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

SOME SPICY REMARKS ABOUT THE SPURIOUS CITIZEN'S TICKET.

The board of aldermen held a special meeting on Monday night, to settle the Second Ward aldermanic tangle. All the members were present.

Annual reports were received from the City Marshal; the Sinking Fund commissioners, who also reported on the income from the Read Fund, \$1,615.75.

Mr. J. C. Ivy protested against the license granted to H. F. Ross to put up a building for a carpenter shop on the Bailey land, and asked that the remonstrants be given hearing. His request was granted but no date set.

Wm. R. Dresser asked that the unnecessary width of Chestnut street, in front of his estate, as established by the County Commissioners in 1863, be discontinued; referred.

Martha Shaughnessy protested against the license given to Timothy O'Leary to build a stable, which was to be within a very few feet of her house, and would prove a nuisance; referred to the committee on licenses.

THE SECOND WARD ALDERMAN.

The question of the Second Ward alderman then came up, and Alderman Hollis moved that each speaker be limited to thirty minutes, and the motion was passed.

The reading of the vote for the special meeting was called for, and the clerk read that a special meeting would be held to hear evidence in regard to certain ballots, which Mr. E. H. Pierce claimed were fraudulent and deceptive.

Mr. Pierce objected to this, and said that he was very careful not to state the grounds on which he should object to the ballots, or give notice beforehand of what his line of action would be. He then introduced Mr. E. O. Childs as the man who knew more about the matter than any other citizen.

Mr. Childs began by saying that he supposed the aldermen were all sick and tired of the matter, and that they all looked sleepy from the effects of their midnight session the week before. Nevertheless there was one thing he wished to discuss, and that was the spurious Citizens' Ballots that were cast in all the wards but Ward One. Fortunately or unfortunately he was chairman of the Citizens' Committee, and also chairman of the Printing Committee. He went to Mr. Kiley, the man who printed the ballots, and as he knew that an attempt would be made to imitate the ticket, he told Mr. Kiley to get a cut made of the regular citizen's ticket and have it copyrighted, so that the imitating of it would be a penal offence. After he had given his order, Mr. Henry F. Ross went to Mr. Kiley and asked for a copy of the regular ticket, but the latter refused to give it to him. Mr. Ross was the man who went into the Citizen's convention to defeat Mr. Mitchell and secure the nomination of Mr. Grant. But at that time it was understood that Mr. Grant did not wish to be a candidate, and also that the delegates to the Republican Convention from Ward Two, all favored Mr. Mitchell. The Citizen's Convention therefore nominated Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Ross then went round among the delegates to the Republican Convention, working for Mr. Grant, and trying to have them nominate him, against the wishes of his own ward. Mr. Childs said he wished it understood that he did not hold Mr. Grant responsible for what was done, he was an honorable man and both Mr. Grant and Mr. Mitchell were friends of his. At the Republican Convention Mr. Hollis was nominated for alderman from Ward One, by the delegates from his own ward, and then a delegate from Ward Two nominated Mr. Mitchell. A delegate of Ward Seven immediately jumped up and nominated Mr. Grant, and a delegate of Ward One seconded the nomination. Then there was a public offer of a trade; if the delegates from Ward Two would promise to support the nominee of the convention for mayor, these gentlemen promised that they would allow Mr. Mitchell to be nominated. The delegates from Ward Two unwise refused to consent to support the nominee of the convention for mayor, and so Mr. Grant was put up. In the election there was only two parties, as all the aldermen knew, the Republican and the Citizens. The latter gave the order for the printing of their tickets to Mr. Kiley. Mr. Ross went to him and asked for the plate from which the Citizen's Ticket was printed. Mr. Kiley refused to give it to him, unless Mr. Childs would consent. Mr. Ross said that he knew that Mr. Childs would not consent. Then Mr. Ross said that he wanted a ticket made up as near like the Citizens' Ticket as one could be made, and Mr. Kiley copied very nearly the Citizens' Ticket of year before last. Mr. Ross wanted the word Regular put on the head of it, but Mr. Kiley persuaded him not to do it. The bogus Citizens' Ticket was then put in the field, and it was this ticket which gave Mr. Grant a majority of the votes. There was no question about that. The ticket was brought into Ward One, but the man hired to distribute them got tired and gave it up. In other words, and especially in Ward Two, the man who distributed them had

A BUNDLE OF REGULAR CITIZENS' TICKETS

in his hand and these bogus tickets underneath. When a man came in upon whom the scheme could be worked, a bogus ticket was pulled out from underneath and handed him, and he, seeing the regular tickets, never suspected but what he was voting one of them, and so deposited the bogus ticket in the box. The same plan he understood, was worked in Wards 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and in this way over a hundred bogus ballots were cast. Mr. Childs then exhibited the tickets used in the election, and passed samples of them over to the aldermen for inspection. The bogus citizens' tickets, he said, were got up to deceive, and they did deceive the voters, and by means of it Mr. Grant obtained a majority of three. Mr. Ross claims that any citizen has a right to get up a citizens' ticket, and put on it any name he sees fit, but no man had a right to put a bogus ticket in circulation, to deceive voters. Witnesses could be called, if necessary, who were deceived by this ticket into voting for Mr. Grant, but Mr. Childs did not think such a proceeding necessary, as the board would not need such evidence to convince them of the fact. It was the principle of the thing he contended for, and it was entirely competent for the board to throw out these bogus tickets, which would give Mr. Mitchell a large majority. But he did not ask that Mr. Mitchell be given the seat, he only

asked that the question be given back to the people, by holding a new election, when the people could decide whom they wanted. Mr. Grant or Mr. Mitchell, and there would then be no possibility of any one being deceived by bogus tickets. He should much rather Mr. Mitchell should go before the people and be defeated, than to secure a seat by means of a bogus ticket, as he thought Mr. Mitchell would stand better with the people in such a case. There was a good deal of feeling over the matter among the people, and he thought the general sentiment was in favor of a new election. It would only be just and right to declare the seat vacant, and let the people decide the matter. Mr. Ross put the bogus ticket into the field for the express purpose of defeating Mr. Mitchell, and he told me that he was going to get up a ticket as near like the regular citizens' ticket as he could. I told him I hoped he would be man enough to head it "Independent," but it seems he was not.

Mr. Pierce then made a few remarks, and a similar case arose a few years ago, when Mr. John W. Carter and Mr. Allen of Ward Three were candidates. Mr. Carter was elected by a small majority, and there was a bogus ticket in the field. He said that if it could be shown that he was elected by the bogus ticket he would refuse to take his seat, but Mr. Allen would not petition for a recount, and the matter dropped.

In the present case 55 of the bogus tickets were used in one ward, and over 100 in the city. This question entered directly into the contest, but it was one that must be left to a man's sense of honor, whether he would take a seat won by such means. He did not urge the board to take any particular action, but would let them act as they thought right and justice demanded, after hearing the evidence.

Mr. Plummer said that he had listened to Mr. Childs with a good deal of interest, as he probably knew more of politics, and running caucuses and conventions than any man in Newton. For his own part he would like a new election. The so-called bogus tickets were peddled in Ward Four by two Democrats, he was sorry to say, but he supposed they got their \$5 each for the work, and men would do a good deal for that money. He did not think, however, there was any such thing as a bogus ticket, and if voters couldn't read the ticket they voted, they had no right to vote. If the question were referred back to the people, he thought there would be no difficulty in finding out whom the people wanted.

Mr. Childs said in regard to bogus tickets, that every one knew that a great many voters, when entering a polling place, go up to some men they have confidence in, get a ticket, and vote it without examining it very carefully. The ticket circulated by Mr. Ross was voted in that way, and if those tickets were thrown out and the seat declared vacant, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Grant would be on an equal footing, and both would be in a better position.

The hearing was then declared closed.

Alderman Pettee said that he thought the board had no right to go behind the returns. Voters should know whom they were voting for, and if they did not, it was not the duty of the board of Aldermen to correct the matter. He could see the honorable course to pursue, but the question for the board to consider was who got the most votes, and give that man the seat, without regard to what was said or how the votes were obtained.

Alderman Pettee then presented an order, directing the city clerk to amend the ward returns in accordance with the result of the recount as the statutes required. The order was passed.

Alderman Ward moved that the report of the recount on Jan. 6th, be taken from the table and adopted; passed.

Alderman Nickerson said that it seemed to him that the only duty of the board was to find out who had the most votes and declare him elected. The duty of the board was done when they had counted the ballots, and it would establish a dangerous precedent to go behind the returns.

Alderman Pettee said that a new election would cost the city a good deal of money, and perhaps there would have been more stickers used if the so called bogus tickets had not been in the field.

The board was not called upon to say what was in the mind of the voters, when they deposited their tickets in the ballot box.

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Alderman Pettee said that he thought the board had no right to go behind the returns. Voters should know whom they were voting for, and if they did not, it was not the duty of the board of Aldermen to correct the matter. He could see the honorable course to pursue, but the question for the board to consider was who got the most votes, and give that man the seat, without regard to what was said or how the votes were obtained.

Alderman Pettee then presented an order, directing the city clerk to amend the ward returns in accordance with the result of the recount as the statutes required. The order was passed.

Alderman Ward moved that the report of the recount on Jan. 6th, be taken from the table and adopted; passed.

Alderman Nickerson said that it seemed to him that the only duty of the board was to

[Written for the Graphic]
WAR PICTURES.

No. III.

"Send out more horses, skirt the country round!"

Macbeth.

It was Saturday afternoon, October 11, 1862, we were just ready to go out for "dress parade;" the company was drawn up in line in the company street, and we were waiting for the drums to beat, when to our utter astonishment the "general" call sounded at head-quarters, and presently the sergeant-major came hurrying down with the order for us to "fall in" in fighting trim, which meant guns, cartridge-boxes, haversacks, canteens, and, (at this season) overcoats. We were also ordered to load our muskets. Decidedly it looked like business. Rumor was at once busy, and the regular camp liar began to get in his work. One said Lee had again crossed the Potomac between us and Washington. Another, that the Capital was in his possession.

In fact, no end of reports were flying about camp, all of them false, but whatever it was, there was no doubt something had happened somewhere that called for troops in a hurry. We could see that the rest of the Brigade was also packing up, and very soon we were in line, and off.

We marched a half mile to the railroad station at Weverton, Md., and found a long train of empty baggage-cars, into which we crowded, finding seats on the floor or standing up if we preferred. By this time it was quite dark, but we soon learned that we were on the way to Frederick City. There we arrived about midnight, debarked, and were marched to the main street, and ordered to make ourselves comfortable, (which we did so far as we were able without blankets or shelter,) not to scatter or go into the houses, but to be ready to "fall in" at any moment.

We now learned the cause of all our hasty move. Stuart had started on his famous raid around the rear of McClellan's army, and we had been dispatched to Frederick City to head him off.

Besides our brigade which consisted of about 2200 Infantry, we had a section of regular artillery, the 2nd Maine Cavalry, and a squadron of U.S. Cavalry. The cavalry of our army at that time was not what it became later under Sheridan, Custer, Gregg, and Kilpatrick.

Without offence to the brave boys who wanted to be good cavalry men, but didn't know how, there is no question that just at that time they were the laughing-stock of the infantry. They were no match for the bold and trained horsemen under Jeb Stuart, men who had lived from boyhood on horseback, and could ride like circus actors, while many of our men rode as if they had never seen a horse before the war. Time and training, however, changed all this, and by the third year of the war our cavalry were a match, man for man, for the best the south could produce.

But I left our line in the streets of the town, and here we remained until daylight. I picked out a place on the sidewalk where the bricks seemed the softest, and with a door-step for a pillow managed to get some sleep. At dawn we were moved to the suburbs, and stacked arms in a large field, and coffee and hard-tack were served out; then we marched to the junction of two roads entering the town from the west, and the cavalry started out on a reconnaissance. Since daylight we had heard the booming of light artillery, and knew that General Pleasanton was on the heels of the rebel troopers, and we hoped they might be driven into the trap we had so nicely set for them. Stuart probably had information of our presence, for he turned off to the eastward when he got within a few miles of the town; as the day wore on we listened to the sound of the guns, and then knew they were passing around us to the east and south. Meantime we amused ourselves in one way and another. It was Sunday, and the Frederick City girls had on their pretty clothes, and some of our susceptible comrades had managed to be acquainted and were indulging in a little flirtation.

We had been in the town before, and formed a very good opinion of the people from the cordiality of our reception then. In September, within the space of a few days, a large part of Lee's army had passed through its streets, and had been followed closely by McClellan's army. It was greatly to the disadvantage of Lee, in a political sense, that an opportunity was offered to the Marylanders to compare the two armies, for the difference in "personnel" was startling, and vastly in favor of the Union troops.

Perhaps a quotation from one of our Regimental historians will give a good picture of our reception on our first visit to the town—he says: "we had marched a long distance out of our way in returning from picket duty, and when at nightfall, we approached Frederick, the men were very tired and hungry. On entering the city, however, the sight which greeted our eyes drove all tired and hungry feelings from our minds. The balconies and doorsteps of many of the houses were filled with ladies and children, dressed in white, with red and blue profusely displayed, waiting to receive us. A short halt just before entering the streets, gave the line a chance to close up. As many of the drummers as could be caught were sent to the head of the column, and we were soon keeping step to the stirring strains of martial music. It was an inspiring sight, those loyal women, welcoming us with bright, smiling faces and words of kindly greeting—'we were not tired.' So says Comrade Todd of the 79th New York 'Highlanders,' and our reception was no less cordial.

Now the writer hates to help destroy a popular idol, or throw cold water upon such a pretty poem, but "candor compels me to admit" (as Joe says to Pip in "Great Expectations") that so far as I know and believe the "Barbara Fritchie" story is a myth. We followed close on the heels of Stonewall Jackson through Frederick City, and such an event as that would have been very likely to reach our ears; I never heard of the story at that time and never saw a soldier who did. Stonewall Jackson was not the kind of man to order his soldiers to fire upon a defenceless, gray-haired woman or at a flag; still, it is a very pretty story, and there may have been some event that gave a foundation for it.

Late in the afternoon our Cavalry returned, bringing seven prisoners, and reported that the rebel force was too strong to intercept, and was moving around our rear; we were hastily embarked on the cars again and started South, and after a tedious ride reached Point of Rocks, near the Potomac, about 10 o'clock p.m. It had set in to rain before we left Frederick City, and was now raining heavily. Three companies were detailed to go on picket, my

company being one of them. The remainder of the regiment stowed itself away in the railroad sheds and some out-buildings, (the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crosses the Potomac here.) The night was dark as ink, rain seemed to fall both ways, and we were drenched in a few minutes. We moved out along the bank of the canal, posting pickets, and some were sent out on the railroad. All night we strained our eyes and ears, the rushing waters often deceiving us. To say that we were a mad, hungry, disgusted set when morning came, is to say little; but it was all out of our 3 years, as the men would often say.

Shortly after day-break, while we were looking anxiously for relief, orders came for our company to move out and establish a regular line of posts, with three men on duty at each, to mount guard in turn. All was quiet until about 2 o'clock p.m., when the cavalryman came into my post (which was the extreme outer one) badly wounded in the arm, covered with blood and very weak, saying he had been attacked in some woods near by, by a squad of rebel cavalry, and in escaping was shot. I sent one of the men back with him to the rear, and the other up to the reserve, and very soon Company "D" came down on the "double-quick," deployed as skirmishers, and moved forward, beating up the country well for some distance, but found no enemy.

We now learned that Stuart's force had crossed the Potomac not far below where we were, and escaped, and from prisoners also learned that our little force had twice frustrated him—first in an intended visit to Frederick City, and second at Point of Rocks, in both of which places there were considerable Government stores, which he had thus saved from destruction. We had not even had the satisfaction of emptying our rifles at the bold riders, and had caught more colds than rebels, and as we returned to our camp in Pleasant Valley, sharing in the general mortification of the Army at the display of "cheek" in our adversaries, could only take comfort in the thought that we had done our duty.

"Barbara Fritchie's work is o'er,
And the Rebel rides on his raids no more."

LEAVES FROM OLD JOURNALS.

BY THE HON. JOSHUA QUINCY.

I shall merely glance at a great subject. The story of the inside management of our earlier railroads is aside from the purpose of the present papers. Students of finance would be interested in the perplexities which were surmounted, the expedients that were tried, the bitter opposition that was worked down; but for the general reader it is sufficient to say that the Massachusetts railroads were built by patriotic men for the public benefit. Few believed in them as investments, and the state, when her franchise was asked, burdened it with a condition most creditable to the foresight of her legislators. I quote the protective clause, which permits the people to foreclose on any one of the old railroads whenever they choose to do so:

"The Commonwealth may at any time during the continuance of a charter of any railroad corporation, after the expiration of twenty years from the opening of said railroad for use, purchase of the corporation the said railroad and all the franchise, property, rights, and privileges of the corporation, by paying them therefor such a sum as will reimburse them the amount of capital paid in, with a net profit thereon of ten per cent. per annum from the time of the payment thereof by the stockholders to the time of such purchase."

There is statesmanship looking out for to-morrow, as well as for to-day! Let us remember this when we are disposed to rail at the lack of intelligence in our democratic legislation. Proceeding upon the same line, Massachusetts, before giving her last installment of assistance to the road connecting her capital with Albany and the West, reserved the right to purchase the same by paying the par value of the shares, with seven per cent. thereon. It would take many millions of dollars to measure the value of these morsels of legislation to the Bay State. It might be worth dollars to be reckoned by the hundred million had all our states similar writings upon their statute-books. It is not the actual use of such reserved rights, but their existence in *terrore*, which protects the interests of society against the greed of some small minority of its members. In 1867 I petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts to exercise its power of purchase in the interest of the people, and to assume the ownership of the railroads connecting us with the West. The mighty corporations took the field like regular armies, well officered, well disciplined, and with a full commissariat. The people, so far as they could be heard from, were full of spirit; but they were an unorganized militia, without available funds to provide leaders and fee lawyers. The corporations managed to prevent a purchase, which would have doubled the business of Boston, and, by its influence upon other roads, would have gone far to settle the question of cheap transportation. But the popular feeling was so strong that the legislature was compelled to give much that was wanted, though not all that was asked. The railroads were compelled to do something to earn the ten per cent. which they exacted from the public; some of it, too, representing no legitimate outlay in stock. On the 19th of April, 1880, my journal records a chance meeting with the late Judge Colt, one of the able counsel who were retained for the railroads. He spoke of the revival of the column, and we were soon keeping step to the stirring strains of martial music. It was an inspiring sight, those loyal women, welcoming us with bright, smiling faces and words of kindly greeting—'we were not tired.' So says Comrade Todd of the 79th New York 'Highlanders,' and our reception was no less cordial.

Now the writer hates to help destroy a popular idol, or throw cold water upon such a pretty poem, but "candor compels me to admit" (as Joe says to Pip in "Great Expectations") that so far as I know and believe the "Barbara Fritchie" story is a myth. We followed close on the heels of Stonewall Jackson through Frederick City, and such an event as that would have been very likely to reach our ears; I never heard of the story at that time and never saw a soldier who did. Stonewall Jackson was not the kind of man to order his soldiers to fire upon a defenceless, gray-haired woman or at a flag; still, it is a very pretty story, and there may have been some event that gave a foundation for it.

There was one question that could not be avoided after the establishment of railroads: "What are the rights of Negroes in respect to this new mode of locomotion?" And the general voice of the community replied in the usual chorus: "Neither here nor elsewhere have they any rights which a white man is bound to respect." The prejudice against persons of color can be but faintly realized at the present time. No public conveyance would carry them; no hotel would receive them, except as servants to a white master. The day in May when our state government was

organized was universally called "Nigger Lecture," because on that day Negroes were accorded the privilege of appearing on the Common; whereas, if one of this class of citizens presumed to enter the Common on Artillery Election (which took place about a month later), he was liable to be pursued and stoned by a crowd of roughs and boys. After the Providence Railroad opened the shortest route to New York, it was found that an appreciable number of the despised race demanded transportation. Scenes of riot and violence took place, and in the then existing state of opinion, it seemed to me that the difficulty could best be met by assigning a special car to colored citizens. Some of our cars were then arranged like the old stage-coaches—there being three compartments upon a truck. These coaches communicated only by a small window at the top, and one of the compartments I assigned for the exclusive use of colored persons. One morning at Providence I entered the middle carriage, and was presently attracted by voices in the next division—that allotted to travellers of the black race. I arose and looked through the little window just mentioned, and saw that a Southern gentleman (if by a stretch of courtesy he may be so called) had entered the compartment, which was occupied by a well-dressed Negro, who wore spectacles. The Southerner was evidently much excited at finding a Negro taking his ease in a first-class carriage. There had been some words between them, which I did not perfectly hear. What I did hear, upon taking my position at the little window, was this:

"Southerner—'You black rascal, so you're a voter here. Are you?' Negro—'Yes, I am a free citizen and a voter.' Southerner—'Well, I have taken just such fellows as you and tied them up by their thumbs and whipped them till the blood ran down to their heels.' Negro—'Then, sir, you shed your brother's blood.' Southerner—'Why, you—Nigger, you don't mean to say that I'm your brother?' Negro—'Yes; for it is written that He made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth.' The effect of this quotation was as the last straw upon the burdened camel. It fairly broke the patience of the knightly personage who had entered the carriage. He instantly sprang upon the Negro, catching him by the collar; and almost as quickly I entered the compartment and ordered him desist.

"Well, who are you?" I replied that the assailant, with a mighty oath. I replied that I was the president of the road, and should see that he was arrested if he did not immediately leave the carriage; and, having said this, I added a few words of measureless contempt for his conduct. Muttering some profanity, the man left the compartment, while I called the conductor to show him to the proper coach. At that time the trains made quite a stop at Mansfield, during which most of the passengers left the cars. I was standing upon the platform of that way-station, when the Southerner approached me, with beaming face and all the suavity of manner which was characteristic of slaveholders when upon their good behavior at the North. He graciously apologized for his conduct, saying that he was not accustomed to see Negroes treated as white persons, and that the sudden introduction to such a spectacle had caused an excitement that he was unable to control. Before he had finished speaking, we were joined by the Negro, who, in a manner no less gentlemanly, thanked me for my interference, and, producing a handsome pocket-book, offered me his card. The amazement with which the gentleman from the South regarded this proceeding is altogether indescribable. His blank and helpless astonishment was of the sort which might be succeeded by a burst of indignation or a burst of laughter. Fortunately, the comic side of this latter-day warning at length succeeded in making itself predominant.

"Well, take me home!" he said. "I've seen all I came for. Spectacles were good; but a Nigger with a visiting card! Well, I am surely dreaming, and that's a fact." The above incident is an extreme illustration of a state of feeling which has happily passed away.—*The Independent*.

A fashion item says that "new pocket-books are long and slender." They generally are slender immediately after the holidays. We prefer the long and plethoric style.—[Norristown Herald.]

Almost a hint: Isaac—"I wants to write my name upon your heart, Rebecca, but it was so hard ash as a stone." Rebecca—"Well, don't you try, Isaac, to write your name on my heart on wid a five hundred dollar diamond ring?"—[Texas Siftings.]

The best medical writers claim that the successful remedy for nasal catarrh must be non-irritating, easy of application, and capable of reaching the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The history of the efforts to treat catarrh during the past few years obliges us to admit that only one remedy has completely met these conditions, and that is Ely's Cream Balm. This safe and pleasant balm has mastered catarrh as nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it.

Stop that cough, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Peppermint—the best specific for all throat and lung diseases. It will allay inflammation, aid respiration, and strengthen the vocal organs. Ayer's Almanacs are free to all. Ask for one.

Dyspepsia can be made happy by using Chipman's Malaria can be removed by giving them a fair trial. No man to suffer from sick headache any longer. Dr. Chipman's Pills have been tested for fifty years for these troubles. For sale by all druggists.

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FISH, FRUIT and VEGETABLES.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had was greater thinnings until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. My hair was thin, fair, and dry, and in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal. Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the Vigor, appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

NEWTON, MASS., JAN. 15, 1887.

EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Publisher.

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THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

Entered at Newton P. O. as Second Class Matter.

CUTTING THE GORDIAN KNOT.

The Second Ward Aldermanic tangle is settled at last and Mr. B. S. Grant has been voted the seat. The board of aldermen were unanimous against going behind the returns. Mr. Grant had three votes more than his opponent, and as Alderman Petree said, they did not think they were called upon to ask how those votes were obtained. If men voted for Mr. Grant when they intended to vote for Mr. Mitchell, that was their look out, and they ought to have read their ticket beforehand.

The speech of Mr. Childs, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, was a clear presentation of the evidence, and his description of the Citizens' Ticket, which bore Mr. Grant's name, and the directions given in regard to it, do not harmonize with those Mr. Kiley was foolish enough to make over his signature some two weeks ago. There seems nothing for Mr. Kiley to do now but to write another letter in reply to Mr. Childs.

A large majority of the citizens think that Mr. Mitchell has been unfairly treated, but as it cannot be helped now, they will have to wait until another election comes round before they will have an opportunity to show him that they approve of the honorable course he has pursued in the matter from the start. If it teaches voters to read their ballots over carefully, before putting them into the ballot box, the lesson will serve a useful purpose.

One way pursued by a prominent gentleman of this city is worthy of imitation by those who wish to vote intelligently. On election day he procured the tickets of both parties, retired into his library, and made up a ticket to suit himself. It is needless to say that the ticket he voted would not have been recognized by either of the regular parties, but it expressed the wish of the voter, and each candidate was judged on his merits. Were all to exercise the same care and conscientiousness in voting, the right of suffrage would mean a good deal more than it does now.

THE GRAPHIC's "War Pictures" promise to do as much for this paper as the war papers in the Century did for that magazine. It is surprising, considering the length of time that has elapsed, that such general interest is taken in the many war reminiscences that are being published, but it shows how deep is the feeling of patriotism among Americans, although they do not say much about it. There has been a good deal of curiosity as to the writer of our "War Pictures," and many guesses have been made, but most of them are very far from the truth. The excellent style in which they are written, and the story of events in which many Newton veterans took part, have proved that the writer knows whereof he speaks, but he prefers to have his name unknown for a time, and so far the secret has been well kept. The series is growing in interest, and as personal experiences are given, they amuse as well as interest the general reader. The next paper will treat of the food given to the soldiers, and the laughable (although it was far from being so at the time) experiences the hungry soldiers met with. It is proper that men who suffered so much for this country should be generously taken care of when they become old and poor, and for that reason the coming carnival in aid of the charity fund of Chas. Ward Post should be assisted in every way possible, to insure its success.

THE MASSACHUSETTS Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has come out with a circular against the "docking" of horses' tails. The circular bears the approval of such authorities as David Nevins and Daniel Needham, who unite in calling it barbarous and cruel. The society also gives notice that those who follow this custom render themselves liable to prosecution under the law in regard to mutilating animals. There is certainly very little to be said in favor of the custom, except that it is considered fashionable. If the society could only make long tailed horses the fashion, it would cause the custom to be soon abolished, and the docked horses would be immediately decked out after the manner of the frisky bob-tail described in one of Bret Harte's poems.

THE STATE is puzzled by our city election and says:

The Newton Republicans, at the late city election, run a Republican for Mayor against the candidacy for that office of the treasurer of the Republican county committee. How is this?

It was done merely for the sake of giving some interest to the contest, and because Newton people do not believe in mixing up National politics with municipal affairs. The State of course could not be expected to understand how a Republican could vote anything else but a regular Republican ticket.

THE list of the committees of the City Government, and also of the School board, which were printed only in the GRAPHIC last week, caused a great demand for papers, as every body was interested in see-

ing how the committees were made up. The city government committees are given again to-day with the latest revisions, the only difference from the list of last week being that Alderman Grant's name is given where a space was left blank, and one or two unimportant changes.

THE Lodge-Long machine appears to have been badly wrecked at Thursday's conference. They claimed that there would be a caucus, that "the little bell had rung for Mr. Dawes," and had Mr. Long elected several weeks ago. It now appears that he can not command enough votes to call a caucus, and the nice little scheme of several ambitious politicians has come to grief. Whether Mr. Dawes or Governor Robinson be finally chosen does not matter greatly, the discomfiture of the would be "bosses" has cleared the air, and strengthened the party.

THERE is a good deal of dissatisfaction over the assignment of committees made by Speaker Noyes, but the Newton representatives fared pretty well. Mr. Wood is chairman of the house committee on agriculture, a place which he has proved his ability to fill, and is also a member of the committee on Education. Mr. Walworth is chairman of the committee on County Estimates, and a member of the committee on Election Laws.

THE Horticultural Society have shown commendable enterprise in taking hold of the sewerage question, and making it the subject for discussion at their next winter meeting. Mr. John W. Carter will read the paper of the evening, after which the question will be open to all who desire to speak. The subject is one of such importance to Newton that City Hall ought to be filled on the night of the meeting.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL's poem in the next number of the "Atlantic" will be a protest against materialism, and bears the title, "Credidimus Jovem Regnare." This is Horace for "We have believed that God reigns."

A SPECIAL meeting of the Common Council has been called for Monday evening, to elect assessors and overseers of the poor. The revised police ordinance is also expected to come up.

THE WALTHAM TRIBUNE insists that manufacturers are just what Waltham wants, and that what may do for Newton will not do for Waltham, although it does not mean to cast any aspersions upon Newton for its policy. We are glad to see the Tribune so contented.

The Congregational Club.

About one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were present at the monthly meeting of the Congregational Club, at the church parlors in West Newton last Monday evening. After the supper in the lower rooms, all present adjourned to the upper hall, and as it was the first meeting of the year, the annual election of officers occurred. President Hyde in a few pleasant remarks thanked the club for the honor they had bestowed on him, and introduced the Rev. Walcott Calkins, who opened the subject for discussion, which was, "How can the impression of the week of prayer be sustained and intensified?" Mr. Calkins spoke in his impressive way and received the closest attention from his hearers. It being the close of the week of prayer, he congratulated the members of the different churches on the result of the work of the year just passed, and thought the prospect for the new year was very encouraging. Owing to his pastoral duties, he had neglected making any good resolutions for 1887, but as he had adhered as strictly as possible to good, orthodox principles, he had not as yet perceived any bad result from his neglect. He believed in the week of prayer, and thought the results from it were beneficial. At the close of Mr. Calkins' remarks the subject was opened for discussion and Rev. Mr. Holmes was the first speaker. He referred to the good results which would surely be brought about by the club, as would be shown by the work of the present year, and spoke particularly of the advantages of having the ladies present at the meetings. Rev. Mr. Lamb believed in the week of prayer and considered the results derived from it very beneficial. Rev. Mr. Patrick considered the importance of the club and spoke of Dr. Pentecost's recent article, claiming that the week of prayer should be abolished. He could not agree with Dr. Pentecost, as he thought it a good plan for us to get together and sing and pray, and if we did not receive the desired blessing during the week of prayer we should not consider the time wasted. To be sure, the weeks are all the same if properly used, and he thought we could do more good by going right in and doing personal labor. The way to intensify the week of prayer was to do more personal work during the year. Mr. G. D. Gilman thought the meetings during the week of prayer just finished, and thought we should now try to bring everybody home to the church. Rev. Mr. Phipps believed the question of personal labor should be impressed on us all. We talk about it, but do not go in and work. Our interest must be intensified. Mr. Wood of Newton Centre thought good could be brought about by our own personal character and our every day actions. He had been a member of the church for fifty years and could look back and see many changes. President Hyde made a few remarks, and was followed by Deacon Morse of the Pine Farm, who narrated an incident concerning "hooked fish," and applied it to those reached not in the net by the mass, but by hand work. After the singing of "Rock of Ages" the meeting adjourned.

MASON HALL, WARD 6, FEBRUARY 8.

J. F. C. Hyde will speak upon the subject: "Varieties of Fruits Suitable for Cultivation in Newton."

PROSPECT HALL, WARD 5, MARCH 1.

E. W. Wood will deliver an address, subject, "Hardy Herbaceous Plants."

AUBURN HALL, WARD 4, MARCH 15.

W. C. Strong will deliver an address, subject, "Ornamental Tree Planting."

The Horticultural Society's Winter Meetings.

The first of the Horticultural Society's series of winter meetings was held at Cycle Hall, Newtonville, Monday evening. The audience was small, but this was probably due to the delay in getting the notices ready to send out. Among those present were Hon. J. F. C. Hyde, Ex-Alderman Farley, Mr. J. A. Gould, Hon. E. W. Wood, Ex-Councilman Ross, and a number of ladies. Mr. A. T. Sylvester was chosen to preside, and Mr. Lewis H. Farlow secretary pro tem, in the absence of Mr. Harry W. Mason. The subject for discussion was "The Cultivation of Chrysanthemums," and Mr. Arthur H. Fewkes of Newton Highlands, one of the most successful growers of the flowers in this state, read the paper of the evening. All those who cultivate Chrysanthemums for house plants will be interested in the paper, as in it Mr. Fewkes gave the result of several years experience, and the best methods of treating the plants to produce perfect and beautiful flowers. Mr. Fewkes has been requested to read the paper before a meeting in Boston, on Saturday, and has promised it to the GRAPHIC for publication. It will be printed in next week's issue. Mr. Fewkes' description of the history of the flower gave his hearers many new ideas. It is only within five or six years that it has become so fashionable. Ten years ago it was merely regarded as an old fashioned flower, and little attention was paid to its cultivation. Now annual chrysanthemum shows are held, and it is the fashionable flower. It comes at a time when other flowers are scarce, and the varieties and colors are so many that it is well adapted for the market. The three chief varieties are the Chinese, Japanese and Pompons, but by cross fertilization the qualities of all three are mingled in one. About ten years ago Dr. Walton succeeded in raising plants from the seed, which was previously thought impossible in this climate, and now it is possible for any one to raise seedlings if they only observe the necessary conditions. It is a pleasant amusement, but not very profitable, as not more than one seedling in fifty is worth raising.

Mr. Fewkes' paper was received with applause, after which Mr. E. W. Wood was called upon. He said that he was sorry a larger audience was not present, as the paper was an especially valuable one, giving the results of actual experience in the raising of chrysanthemums, by one of the most successful growers in the state. He said that the chrysanthemum was especially worthy of cultivating as a house plant, and told of a lady to whom he sent cuttings last spring, who succeeded in raising twenty of fine plants as were often seen. They were much better than his, as he had been troubled with blind wood. The plants were but little trouble to care for, and the blossoms would easily last a month. The best plan, he thought, was to buy the young plants in May, care for them during the summer, and pot them before the nights became too cold. If kept in a cool room, with plenty of light and air, the blossoms could be made to last six weeks in fine condition. He told of a plant he had sent to a West Newton drug store for exhibition, which was allowed to dry up, after the flowers began to fade, and from the pot there came up more than 200 seedlings. He had saved forty or fifty, Mr. Fewkes had taken a large number, and the rest were thrown away. Of all the seedlings, very few if any had the characteristics of the original plant.

Hon. J. F. C. Hyde was also called upon, and after praising the excellence of the paper which had been read, he said that the Messrs. Fewkes were high authorities on the subject of chrysanthemums, as they had taken all the premiums they competed for at the last show of the Massachusetts Horticultural society. The flower was in fashion now, but when he was a boy his mother raised chrysanthemums and was very successful with them, and in those days the flower was in high repute. It had been almost forgotten, however, until about ten years ago, when it began to be entered at flower shows. If any one wished to see chrysanthemums in their perfection, they should visit the greenhouses of Mr. Fewkes, which were worth going many miles to visit. In Japan, the cultivation of the flower was a sort of religion, and he quoted from Miss Bird's travels in that country to show the devotion with which the flowers were cared for. It was a good thing for Yankees to pause in their pursuit of the almighty dollar, and study and care for flowers, and he closed by giving some of his own experiences in flower culture. The next of the winter meetings will be held at City Hall, Jan. 25th, when Mr. John W. Carter will read a paper on sewerage. Other meetings are as follows:

MASON HALL, WARD 6, FEBRUARY 8.

J. F. C. Hyde will speak upon the subject: "Varieties of Fruits Suitable for Cultivation in Newton."

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AUBURN HALL, WARD 4, MARCH 15.

W. C. Strong will deliver an address, subject, "Ornamental Tree Planting."

West Newton Lyceum.

The first of the annual series of meetings of the West Newton Lyceum was held in the City Hall last Monday evening, President James T. Allen in the chair. A large audience was present, which may be considered a manifestation that the interest in one of our oldest institutions has not subsided. Preceding the debate music was furnished by the Newton High School orchestra, and a very interesting and comprehensive lecture on "Electric Lights and Motors" was delivered by Mr. Herbert G. Pratt, who showed a thorough knowledge of this subject, which has now become of such interest and vital importance to our citizens.

The subject of debate was, "Resolved, that the relations between employers and employed should be adjusted by themselves and not by the intervention of trade associations on either side," the principal disputant being Mr. Marcus Morton on the affirmative, and Mr. Edwin F. Kimball on the negative side of the question. The leaders made impressive arguments on their respective sides, and the debate was then opened to the public, the following gentlemen participating: on the affirmative, Messrs. Asahel Wheeler, Wm. E. Plummer and William A. Spinney; on the negative,

GRAND CONCERT

—BY THE—
NASHVILLE STUDENTS,
(COLORED.)

VESTRY OF THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
WASHINGTON PARK, NEWTONVILLE,
THURSDAY EVEN'G, Jan. 27.

Doors open at 7, Concert at 8 o'clock. Tickets with reserved seats to be had at H. P. Dearborn's market, Newtonville. Your only opportunity to hear this celebrated company this season.

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Messrs. Francis B. Tiffany, Thomas Flanagan, Thomas F. Mague, and Geo. L. Bean; incidental remarks being offered by Messrs. George Walton and George L. Lovett.

Many interesting points on the labor question were presented, and some of the disputants showed a thorough acquaintance with the subject. Mr. Plummer was very emphatic in his argument on the affirmative, while Mr. Bean on the opposite side considered it hardly just for the wealthy to treat the poorer classes as they do at present, and thought a little more Christianity would relieve us of many of our labor difficulties.

The New High School Building. At the suggestion of the chairman of the school board, and in order to set at rest the baseless rumors which have been circulated that the work on the High School building was not being done according to contract, the letter from Messrs. Allen & Kenway, the architects, read at the last meeting of the school board, is given below. From the letter it will be seen that all is perfectly square about Mr. Henry F. Ross's building operations, and that the architects credit him with doing even better work than the contract called for.

Boston, Jan. 3, '87.

FISHER AMES, Esq., Chairman of the School Board of the City of Newton.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your letter requesting a statement as to the character, quality and progress of the work upon the new High School building, we herewith present the following report:

In June last the public property committee advertised for estimates for the erection of a new High School building.

The estimate of Mr. Henry F. Ross of Newtonville being the lowest, was accepted for the general contract, which includes the following works: masonry, carpentry, lathing and plastering; painting and glazing; roofing, copper and galvanized iron work; plumbing and gas fitting.

In order to reduce the price as much as possible, some modifications were made in our plans and specifications by the committee; these consisted mainly of reducing the height of the building 1 foot 6 inches, and in omitting most of the ornamental stone work on the outside.

The amount thus saved was \$2,478.00. On August 28th, Mr. Ross signed a contract for \$38,750 and agreed to complete the building on or before August 1, 1887.

Contracts were also made with the Waltham Manufacturing Co., for heating, \$2,017, and with Moses Pond & Co., for ventiling, \$480.

Work was begun August 31st, and has been carried on without interruption to the present time.

The brick and stone work are now completed, the roofing very nearly so, the window frames are all in, the boiler is set, most of the ventilation pipes are in, and the building is nearly ready for lathing and plastering.

We have pleasure in drawing especial attention to the thorough manner in which the work has been performed by the different contractors. We make frequent and careful inspection of the building, and can testify that our plans and specifications have been well and faithfully carried out; in fact, in some respects the work has been superior to what is called for.

The building shows no signs of settlement or weakness. We recently had the floors tested so as to find out if any settlement had taken place, owing to the heavy weights of brick and other building materials that they had had to support, and found that the floor timbers, although having a bearing of 31 feet have not yet sagged down to the level, but are in all cases about 3-4 inch higher in the center than the ends.

The only extra expense incurred thus far is three hundred dollars for additional windows in the school rooms, which were added at the suggestion of Dr. Lincoln, state medical inspector of schools.

We shall always be ready to furnish any further information concerning the building that your board may require of us.

Respectfully Yours,

ALLEN & KENWAY, Architects.

Assessors.

The committee to nominate Assessors met on Wednesday evening and made the following selections: For Assessor for three years, Howard B. Coffin; Ward 1, E. O. Childs; Ward 2, E. Smead; Ward 3, Geo. E. Allen; Ward 4, Chas. A. Miner; Ward 5, Wm. E. Clarke; Ward 6, George Warren; Ward 7, E. W. Cobb. There are changes in Wards 2 and 4.

The committee to nominate Overseers of the Poor will meet on Monday evening at 6:30 to consider nominations for Overseers of the Poor.

Annual Hospital Meeting. The annual meeting of the Newton Cottage Hospital Corporation, for the choice of officers and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held on Monday, Jan. 17, 1887, at 3:30 o'clock, p.m., at the Sunday School building of the New-Church Society, Highland avenue, near Walnut street, Newtonville.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Corporation meeting, there will be a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Trustees, for the purpose of choosing a President and Vice President, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Board.

Pictures and Picture Framing.

Visitors to Eben Smith's, 182 Lincoln street, Boston, may wonder how Mr. Smith can supply anything in the line of picture frames, at such brief notice, and also how he can compete with the leading Boston houses. But a visit to his work-rooms will show that he has a factory complete in every department. The entire fifth floor is devoted to working on wood in its natural condition, the making of hard wood frames, and the like. On the floor below is the gilding department, where is every appliance for molding the ornaments

and

NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. D. C. Heath has returned from his trip South and West.

—Dr. Otis Hunt and wife, and Mr. Geo. W. Morse, have been carrying in San Francisco together.

—Mr. Chas. Eaton has again sought the helpful waters and atmosphere of East Boothbay, Maine.

—Master Howard Emerson has entirely recovered from the slight injuries he received from the coasting accident.

—On good authority we are told that the engagement of Mr. Alonzo Curtis to Miss Lillian Lancy is among the latest.

—Mr. Horace B. Parker was elected treasurer of the Universalist club of Boston at the annual meeting held this week.

—The regular meeting of the Goddard Literary Union will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 7:45 p. m.

—Rev. W. I. Haven preached at the Methodist church on Wednesday evening to a large and interested audience.

—Mr. E. A. Baird is again in his usual place, in Mr. Viles's market. The siege has been a long one for him, but he is at length entirely well.

—Evidently the new high school building will be a credit to the city when completed, judging from the first section, which is now roofed over.

—The condition of some of the stores in Clafin block, on Thursday morning, was a most damp and sorry one, a leakage in the roof causing the trouble.

—Mr. S. B. Fay took up his business abode in Springfield this week, but his wife and son will remain here a few months longer.

—Mr. Joseph Brown seems to be doing a thriving business in his little corner in the post office, if the array of time-pieces of all sorts and sizes go to prove anything.

—Ex-Governor Clafin was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, at the annual meeting held in Boston on Wednesday.

—Rev. Pleasant Hunter will preach the second of his course of sermons to young people at the Congregational church Sunday evening. All are cordially invited.

—The new threshold which the post office has so long needed is at last placed. No more puddles of rain or drifts of snow to be waded through after entering the door.

—The Nashville students will give a concert at the vestry of the Universalist church on Thursday evening, Jan. 27th. Tickets with reserved seats can be had at H. P. Dearborn's market.

—Mr. H. P. Dearborn has won a large trade since opening his market on the square, and the fame of his choice cuts of beef is drawing patrons from other parts of Newton.

—The Newtonville Brass Band are patiently and persistently practicing in obscurity, but will astonish the quiet citizens by and bye, when spring and summer come again.

—Let us hope that some time the happy thought of erecting a hotel in Newtonville may strike forcibly the mind and pocket of some one, that there may be a refuge for visitors who wish to stay later than 10:30 p. m. with friends.

—J. T. Hills came out on Thursday with a handsome new Russian sleigh, waving plumes and new harnesses, and bells on his team of grays. It made a very stylish turnout, and will probably be in great demand.

—We are told that the post offices in Newton Centre and Newtonville are rated alike. The former sends and receives 8 mails a day; the latter, 17 mails a day. Salary the same in both places. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

—Mr. John Beal's new building is nearing completion; the outside will soon take on a coat of paint, and the finish has been begun inside. We hear vague rumors to the effect that perhaps our welcome friend, R. Q. Barlow, with his excellent ice-cream, will rent one of the stores.

—The Every Saturday Club had their annual supper last night (Thursday), at the Woodland Park Hotel, Auburndale. The company went up in barges from here, and about a hundred ladies and gentlemen did full justice to one of Mr. Lee's excellent suppers.

—The Sunday evening talk of last week to young men, by Rev. Pleasant Hunter, was exceedingly practical and helpful. Development should be the main thought in a young man's heart and mind, he said, especially a symmetrical development, growing in all directions, and not in any one alone.

—Mr. Clafin contemplates putting up a fine building on the open lot, corner of Central avenue and Washington street—a building that will be an ornament to the locality, the upper stories to be used for apartments, and stores on the ground floor. The early spring will see this plan put into execution, and some such building has long been needed here.

—There was an exciting time at the railroad crossing at the square on Wednesday afternoon. A cutter containing two ladies and two children was waiting for the gravel train to pass. As the last half of the train was passing, one of the gates was raised slightly, and the horse darted in, evidently bent on running over the train. The lady driving managed to pull him to one side, and he darted down the track, upsetting the cutter near the depot. Fortunately no one was hurt, and Harvey Allen stopped the horse. All were safely out of the way before an express train came along. The names of the parties were not given.

—The Kate Greenaway entertainment, given by the little people of the Congregational society on Tuesday evening, was a very successful affair and much enjoyed by a large company. The little girls and boys all appeared to advantage in their several parts. Little Miss Milliken was a most fascinating picture in her gown of yellow and her big hat with the nodding peacock plume. And Miss Dotty Drury and Master Howard Emerson were quaint and cute as the quakers. Ice-cream and cake were served after the program was over, and the large as well as the little people went home well pleased. The entertainment was under the direction of Miss Mary Lucas and Miss Edith Gaffield, and netted over fifty dollars.

—The regular monthly sociable of the Universalist society took place Thursday evening in their church rooms. A little innovation in the usual supper served was made. Each lady carried a basket, in which was put up supper for two; these

baskets were sold to the gentlemen, the fair provider of each basket being escorted to share its contents by the gentleman who had bought the same. Very many of the regular attendants were absent, but those present enjoyed the general mixing up very much. Entertainment was given in the form of violin playing and other music during the evening.

—In response to the invitation extended to the young men of Newton, a large number gathered in Atwood & Weld's office for the purpose of forming a society to promote mental culture and literary pursuits. Herbert M. Chase called the meeting to order. After electing F. D. Youngs as chairman, pro tem, and C. Woodworth as secretary, pro tem, the meeting was thrown open to the members for discussion. After the object of the meeting had been explained by Mr. Youngs and others, a committee consisting of Wm. Foster, H. M. Chase, C. W. Meekins, Frank Morehouse, C. Woodworth, F. D. Youngs, ex-officio, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be presented at the next meeting, Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, 1887, at 7:45 p. m.

WEST NEWTON.

—Mr. B. L. White and wife started for Indiana on Wednesday.

—A very pleasant reception was given by Miss Hattie Avery on Thursday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wilder M. Bush will visit California this winter.

—A party of about thirty members of the Myrtle Baptist church enjoyed a sleigh ride to Cambridge on Thursday evening.

—Mr. William H. Maguire returned Thursday from New York, where he has been spending several days.

—The Congregationalist and Baptist churches held two union prayer meetings this week.

—Hon. Charles Robinson, wife, and daughter started on Monday for California to be gone several months.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. L. White left on Tuesday for Indiana, where they will visit for three weeks.

—There have been twelve persons before the police court the present week, most of them from Boston, and arranged for disturbing the peace.

—At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Agricultural College, Hon. E. W. Wood was chosen one of the committee on the farm and agricultural department.

—The invitations to the wedding of Miss Louise Stone and Mr. Ira G. Gates, both of West Newton, are out. A select circle of relatives and friends only are invited.

—The first report of the condition of the First National bank of West Newton is published to-day, and it will be seen that it is already doing considerable business.

—Mr. Henry A. Clapp delivered one of his characteristically brilliant Shakespearean lectures in the Unitarian church parlors, Thursday evening, before a large and appreciative audience. His subject was "Romeo and Juliet."

—Miss Landers, niece of Mr. Albert Metcalf, of West Newton, was married in Woodward to Mr. C. A. Wyman of Boston, Jan. 12th. Reception later at the residence of her uncle.

—Mr. Stephen F. Cate is treasuring as a relic, a charred letter addressed to him, which was in one of the partially destroyed mail bags saved from the burning cars at the recent railroad accident near Springfield.

—In the annual report of the city marshal made on Monday night, it appears that during last year 528 arrests were made, 207 of which were for drunkenness; there were 119 lodgers; \$888 of \$977 of property stolen recovered; and 17 liquor seizures made.

—A very pleasant German, the second in the series of four, which are given by the P. Q. S., took place Monday evening at Nickerson's Hall. The matrons were Mrs. Goodrich and Mrs. Stuart of Auburndale, and Mrs. Loring of Boston.

—James Rutherford, 19 years of age, and residing at Chestnut Hill, while working for the Jamaica Plain Ice Company, at West Newton, Wednesday, received a compound fracture of the right leg by a cake of ice falling upon him. He was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

—The pupils of the Allen school enjoyed their annual sleigh ride, Wednesday p. m. of this week. Their destination was the popular Bailey Hotel in South Natick. A more lovely moonlight eve, or perfect sleighing could not have been vouchsafed them. There were two large sleighs loads and half a dozen cutters.

—At the Congregationalist Sunday school, concert Sunday evening, the pastor presented eight scholars with copies of Pilgrim's Progress, as a reward for attending church every Sunday during the past year and keeping a record of the texts in the text book he had provided each scholar with at the beginning of the year.

—The pulpit of the Unitarian Church, Sunday next, will be occupied by Rev. Mr. Forbes of Arlington. The teachers of the Sunday school will reciprocate the pleasant reception given by the Channing Church, Newton, a few weeks since, next Tuesday, p. m. at 5 o'clock. Sunday school teachers every Sunday during the past year and keeping a record of the texts in the text book he had provided each scholar with at the beginning of the year.

—At the annual meeting of the Boston Merchants' Association held on Wednesday, Mr. A. K. Tolman was elected one of the directors, and also made an address in which he referred to the importance of two organizations which had been recently formed in the interest of Boston trade, the United Transportation Committee and the Boston Executive Business Association.

—The Newton Police Relief Association, at its annual meeting Tuesday, elected C. F. Richardson, president; C. E. Davis, vice-president; C. P. Heustis, secretary; D. M. Hammond, Treasurer; Finance Committee, Officers Fletcher, Moulton and N. F. Bosworth; Sick Committee, Officers C. O. Davis, Purcell and A. Harrison. The association has \$416 on hand.

—Mr. Cate's beautiful sleigh, the "Snow Bird," has been in constant demand since the opening of the sleighing season, and a number of parties have taken advantage of the excellent roading during the past week. On Tuesday evening the class of '88, N. H. S., enjoyed a trip to the toboggan slide in Brookline; Wednesday afternoon, the members of the English and Classical school participated in their annual excursion to Baileys; Thursday afternoon, J. B. Goodrich, Esq., of Newton, piloted a party of friends through the dif-

ferent wards in our city, and this afternoon (Friday) the scholars of the Pierce School intended to have a ride, but the storm prevented.

—At the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of West Newton, Tuesday afternoon, these directors were elected: J. H. Nickerson, A. R. Mitchell, P. C. Bridgman, J. E. Bacon, A. L. Barbour, F. E. Crockett, George Petree, E. W. Cate and C. A. Potter. The directors met on Thursday evening and elected J. H. Nickerson, president; A. R. Mitchell, vice-president, and Melvin L. Parker, cashier.

—A meeting of the West Newton Lyceum will be held at City Hall, Monday, Jan. 17th, at 7:40 p. m. There will be a lecture by Mrs. Lucy Stone—"The Amelioration of Women in the Last Fifty Years." Question for debate—"Resolved, that the laws should accord to men and women equal rights of suffrage. Principal disputants—Mrs. Electa N. L. Walton in the affirmative, and J. B. Goodrich, Esq., in the negative.

—A Newton Christian Endeavor Union was organized at the meeting of the officers and committees from the several societies in our city held in the Congregational Chapel, Auburndale, Wednesday evening, the following officers being chosen: President, Arthur R. Coe; vice-president, Charles W. Davidson; Secretary, Edward A. Richardson. It will hold its meetings every other month, its object being to draw the societies more together and to make them more efficient.

—Mr. George Cook and wife celebrated their golden wedding by giving a reception Saturday afternoon at their home on Waltham street, West Newton. Over 300 persons were present, including nearly 200 employees of the Hallett & Davis Piano Company, of which Mr. Cook is President. The guests were received by the host and hostess, with their five daughters and three sons. Fifteen grandchildren were also present, and the husbands of the daughters officiated as ushers. The occasion was one of great enjoyment and a notable social event.

—The eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cook is the wife of H. E. Kimball of Atlanta, Ga.; the second of E. N. Kimball, Vice President of the Hallett & Davis Piano Company; the third of Mr. Smith of Jersey City; the next daughter of George Spar of New Haven and the youngest of H. W. Holbrook of Boston. Two sons are engaged in the piano business in Boston, one being treasurer of the company. The eldest son, G. L. Cook, resides in New York and is well known on Wall street.

AUBURNDALE.

—A large party of Watertown people took supper at the Woodland Park hotel, Tuesday evening.

—After the Friday evening service, there will be a rehearsal at the Church of the Messiah. Next Sunday, 2d Sunday after Epiphany, Holy Communion at 9:45.

—The pastor's reception at the Congregational chapel on Thursday evening was as usual a most enjoyable occasion, attended by a larger number than ever before.

—The meeting of the Chautauqua Circle on Wednesday evening was at the house of Postmaster Bourne. The life of Warren Hastings proves a very interesting subject, well chosen for young readers of the present day. Fraulein Roth's interesting observations of American life, with music, quotations, etc., made a very good program.

—While Mrs. W. E. Plummer and daughter were returning home on Sunday, their sleigh was upset on Chestnut street, and both they and the driver thrown out. Fortunately no one was hurt, and a team was procured at Cate's stable to convey them home. Mr. Plummer's horse was stopped by William Rooney, and taken home, after the sleigh had been slightly damaged.

—A new Deus Misereatur was sung by the quartette at the Methodist church on Sunday morning—the composition of Dudley Buck. In the evening, the anthem, "Hark, hark, my soul!" by Buck, was finely rendered, Miss Fish singing the solo in her best manner. Mrs. Mann repeated the beautiful song, "The Reapers," by Thomas, which she sang some time ago at the Sunday School concert.

Lasell Notes.

—On Monday morning, Mrs. Lincoln, with her usual cheerful, alert manner, met her pupils in the lecture room, and prepared first

FISHBALLS.

—Wash and pick in half-inch pieces, one cup of raw salt fish. Pare and cut in quarters one pint of potatoes. Boil potatoes and fish together twenty-five minutes. Drain off all the water, mash and beat the while till very light. Add one teaspoonful of butter, a quarter of a saltspoonful of pepper, and, when slightly cooled, one beaten egg, and salt if needed. Shape in a tablespoon, and fry in a frying basket in smoking-hot lard for one minute. Drain on soft paper. A wire potato-masher is necessary for these fishballs, to make them perfectly.

FRIED FISH.

—Prepare slices of cod or halibut an inch thick, or small pan-fish—as smelt, perch, etc.—whole. Season with salt and pepper, roll in crumbs, then dip in egg and again in crumbs, and fry in a frying basket about five minutes. The fat should be hot enough to brown a piece of bread while you count sixty. Oysters are prepared in the same way, and fried only two or three minutes.

DUTCH APPLE CAKE.

—Mix one pint of flour, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon soda, and one teaspoon cream tartar, and sift them together. Rub in one-fourth of a cup of butter. Beat one egg, and mix it with one scant cup of milk, and stir this into the dry mixture. Spread this dough half an inch thick in a shallow baking pan. Core, pare and cut into eighths, four or five apples. Lay them in parallel rows on the cake, the sharp edge down, and press them in slightly. Sprinkle on the apples two tablespoonsfuls of sugar. Bake twenty or thirty minutes in a hot oven. To be eaten hot with butter as a tea or breakfast cake, or as a pudding with sauce.

—Boil two cups hot water and one cup sugar five minutes. Add three heaping teaspoonsful of corn starch, wet in a little cold water. Cook ten minutes, then add one tablespoonful of butter and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. Stir till the butter melts, and serve.

LEMON SAUCE.

—One or two questions had been left over from the last lesson for answers. As these were not ready, Mrs. Lincoln again left them over. It is rarely that we find the

clever artist and the good teacher united as they are in Mrs. Lincoln. The lecture on Monday, Jan. 17, will be on braised meat, raised muffins, sponge pudding and creamy sauce.

—Conductor Mills has vacated the old homestead on Grove street, and taken up his residence with his brother George.

—Bishop Paddock preaches and confirms at St. Mary's on Sunday afternoon at 3:15 p. m. All are invited.

—During the temporary absence of Miss Swain of the Hamilton school, who has been granted a short vacation, her place is filled by Miss Noble.

—Owing to the press of business at the Dudley Hosiery Mills, a part of the hands are working nights to enable the company to supply their orders.

—In the debate on the Labor question at the West Newton Lyceum on last Monday evening, Messrs. Flanagan and Smith of this place ably advocated their side as representatives of the Knights of Labor.

—Mrs. Harriet A. Joy, who died at Auburndale on the 10th inst., was for many years a resident of this place, and was buried at the cemetery of St. Mary's church.

—The air is made musical on these bright, moonlight evenings by the merry jingle of bells, the tooting of horns and the happy voices of the merry sleighing parties passing through, en route for Bailey's, Lee's or a general good time.

—The ladies of Newton Lower Falls are organizing to work for the approaching fair for the Grand Army, and held a meeting at the house of Mrs. Sears on Wednesday of this week, to take the initiatory steps toward the same.

—Mr. Freeman has opened out a new and elegant drug store in Putney's block, Wellesley Hills. Mr. John Williams, who has for some years held the position of clerk in the drug store here, is to have charge of the new store, and will take up his residence at the Hills.

—Mr. Francis Mills wishes to express his most sincere thanks to his associates, who so kindly showed their sympathy for him in his sorrow, and added such testimonies of their esteem and desire to give their brotherly aid. He takes this public method of recognition, that they may know how deeply it is appreciated.

THE UNHAPPY ONE.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

"He is false to the heart!" she said, stern-lipped; he is all untruth; he promises fair as a tree in blossom, and then The fruit is rotten ere ripe. Tears, prayers and youth, All withered and wasted! and still—I love this falsest of men!"

Comfort? There is no comfort when the soul sees pain like a sun; It is better to stand at the blinding truth; if it bind the love is done.

We cling to a coward hope, when hope has the seed of the pain!

If we tear out the roots of the grief, it will never torment again.

Ay, even if part of our life is lost, and the deep-laid nerves

That carry all joy to the heart are wounded or killed by the knife;

When a gangrene sinks to the bone, it is only half-death that serves;

And a life with a careless pain is only half a life.

But why unhealed must the spirit endure? There are drugs for the body's sole;

Have we a soul for the lower life? Is there

One that can stand for the soul?

O right, cry out for the healer of woe, for the priest-physician cry.

With the pouring oil for the bleeding grief, for the life that may not die!

"He is false to the heart!" she moaned, "and I love him and cannot hate!"

Then, bitterly, fiercely—"What have I done, my God, for such a fate?"

"Poor heart!" said the teacher; "for thee and thy sorrow the daily parables speak.

They grief, that is dark, illumines for me a sign that was dim and weak.

In the heart of my garden I planted a tree—I had

chosen the noblest shoot;

It was sheltered and tended, and hope reached out for the future's precious fruit.

The years of its youth flew past, and I looked on a spreading tree.

All those golden blossoms, that smiled their promise to me.

I lingered to gaze on their color and shape—I knew

I had chosen well.

And I smiled at the death that was promise of life

As the beautiful petals fell.

But the joy was chilled, though the lips laughed

With the sweetest look to the eye.

The blossoms had shielded no tender bud, but

had cradled a barren lie.

Before me it lay, the mystery—the asking, the

promise, the stone;

The tree that should give good fruit was bare—the

cause unknown, unknown!

But I said: "Next year it shall burgeon, my part

Is to be faithfully done;

My love shall be done;—I trust my tree for its

beautiful strength alone.

But tenderness failed, and loving care, and the

chalice of faith was dried

When the next Spring blossoms had spoken their

promise—she was withered to dust. Then,

for duty, I turned again;

For who should stand if God were to frown on the

twice-fold-failures of men?

Unloving I tended, for care increased, but never a

song or smile;

For duty is love that is dead but is kept from the

grave for a while.

The third year came, with the sweet young leaves,

But I could not fear or doubt;

But the petals smote at the sun and fled,—and the life it

had tortured lay

Accused and lost for the cruel devil that nestled its breast within.

Ah me, poor heart! had I known in time, I had cut

out the clinging sin,

And saved the life that was all as good and as noble

As it seemed!"

He ceased, and she rose, the unresigned, as one who

had slept and wakened;

Her face was radiant with insight: "It is true! it

is true!" she said;

"And my love shall not die, like your beautiful tree,

till the hidden pain is dead!"

(New England Farmer.)

HIS BRIDE'S LONG ABSENCE.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

I.

"Well, Robert, what news? Is there any clue to her whereabouts? But I must confess your face gives little reason for hope."

These questions were addressed hurriedly to a robust young man of three-and-twenty in a New Jersey town, who had just returned from New York. The speaker was his sister, and the question related to the sudden disappearance of a young lady of the neighborhood to whom the young man was engaged.

"No, Jennie," he replied sadly; there isn't much good news to report. I have traced Martha to New York, and found that, without doubt, she shipped from there to Liverpool in the brig 'Martha Jane' as cook; and that is all. She left no word for me, no explanation of her intentions, and there is nothing to do but to wait and see what will come of this freak. It is impossible to conjecture whether she means to stay away forever, or only to punish me for the fancied slight I put upon her. I'm sure I never thought that Martha Coulson could take such an extraordinary course and be so offended at an imaginary wife."

"No, nor did I," replied the sister; but you know you always said women were 'queer,' and with such a preface to your marriage it looks as if you were right."

The subject of this conversation, Martha Coulson, was a pretty, chatty, much esteemed, but rather impulsive girl, who had taken umbrage at some attentions which she heard her affianced lover, Robert Mentone, had bestowed on another young lady during Miss Coulson's temporary absence from the neighborhood in order to visit relatives in an adjoining county. Local gossip had greatly exaggerated the matter by the time it reached her ears, and while she was thoroughly true herself, her keen sense of injury impelled her to demand an explanation in a manner that almost precluded a young man of any pride from being in haste to give. The offence was, in truth, a very superficial matter, consisting mainly in gallanting a young lady home from singing school under circumstances that really could throw no doubt on Robert's loyalty; but the tone in which the explanation was demanded netted him into making evasive answers, which she construed into evidence of guilt and led her to order him away in a passion; and a day or two later she disappeared from the place.

The neighborhood, of course, was first

searched, and but for an accidental clue as to the direction she had taken, none

would have suspected that New York was her destination. This was obtained from a couple of drovers who had made purchases of cattle in the city, and while driving them into and through Menlo, where our story opens, met her on the road carrying a little bundle. They did not know her, but her youth and good looks were so unlike ordinary tramp appearances that they took a good look at her, and were able to describe her so clearly that Robert Mentone on hearing it at once started for New York. It was in the infancy of railroad building and also before the police regulations of the great city were such as to enable strangers of suspicious characters to be hunted out in the metropolis as easily as now, and hence a search for a stray young woman was not a very promising enterprise, and particularly when not backed by a liberal amount of capital. As young Mentone did not have much capital, his search would doubtless have been entirely barren of any result but for another piece of accidental information which left no doubt that the search must end for the present.

In brief, his information came in this way: After an unsystematic tramp of three days about the city, he was spending the evening in a hotel where he had stayed the preceding night, and where his business was known, when a lad accosted him and asked him to describe "that young woman he was looking for." When he had done it the boy replied:

"Well, I guess you won't find her in New York very soon. That girl, sir, I saw come on the brig, 'Martha Jane' on Wednesday afternoon, and after a talk with one of the men and then with the captain she went below, and as the vessel sailed the next morning I'll bet a good apple that she went off with it, and if you expect to find her this year you will have to follow the 'Martha Jane' as quick as you can."

With this clue to start with he lost no time in finding the owners of the vessel and from them learned that on the last day a young woman, giving her name as Julia Livermore, had been accepted as cook on the recommendation of one of the crew, Sim Burden, who some years before resided in Menlo. The vessel was bound for Liverpool and carried a full cargo. The description of Julia Livermore's appearance left no doubt but that it was Martha Coulson, and Robert Mentone of course turned his face toward Menlo with a heavy heart.

But whatever hopes he or the relatives of Martha had of ultimately finding her, or of seeing her return some months later in better humor than when she left, were put to rest largely by an account about three weeks later in the New York papers of a fearful storm on the Atlantic coast, which wrecked many vessels and among them the brig 'Martha Jane,' bound for Liverpool. She was blown out of her course and finally wrecked on the coast of North Carolina with all on board. And as days and months and years—many years in fact—passed and no tidings came from her, it was assumed to a certainty that she was dead.

II.

Martha Coulson was a simple hearted, self-reliant, truthful girl, but impulsive and inconsiderate at times from lack of early training. She would have made Robert Mentone an excellent wife but for the false step of yielding to the impulse of a jealous feeling which came over her when a thoughtless gossip of the neighborhood exaggerated her lover's alleged unfaithfulness. She more than half repented of it in an hour after her angry interview with Robert, but a sense of injustice, added to a self-asserting spirit, determined her to do something that would at least make a lasting impression on her lover and leave no room for future misconception. Few things were more dreaded by her than ridicule, and apprehensive of the chaffing she might expect from her young friends over Robert Mentone's supposed inconsistency, she hastily resolved to leave the place; whether to return or not depended on circumstances. She was skilful in domestic duties, and felt perfectly able to support herself as a servant girl or cook. It was a wild freak and indefensible; but her peculiar temperament enabled her to carry it out. So making a bundle of a few articles of clothing sufficient for a change she stole out of her mother's home early in the evening and bent her steps toward New York.

It was a venturesome task for a young girl all alone; but her "pluck" supported her. The first night, to avoid the risk of recognition in her own neighborhood, she travelled almost continuously, resting an hour or two before daylight behind a sheltering hay-stack until morning, when she trudged on to a farm house and with an unabashed and somewhat jaunty air asked for a meal, offering to pay for it, and in answer to inquiries giving evasive rather than false answers about her destination. She rested often that day and at night staid at a farmer's house, believing that that course involved less risk than to travel at night. In this way she reached New York after a few days with little cash outlay, as nearly every farmer with whom she staid refused pay for entertaining her, though most of them suspected that her business on the road, while not immoral, was not of a nature to bear close investigation.

Before reaching New York her plan was to seek a situation as domestic, but while walking along the dock she saw on the side of a vessel the words "Cook Wanted," and instantly determined to apply. While talking with the captain, Sim Burden, already mentioned, happened near and recognized her. Finding that he was one of the crew she appealed to him to endorse her qualifications as cook, which he readily did, and she was at once installed. Next day the vessel sailed, and she was of course safe from immediate pursuit.

She entered on her duties diligently, and did them well, but before a full day had passed the storm arose, which took the vessel out of her course and, finally, in spite of every effort, wrecked her totally on the coast of North Carolina. Every soul on board was drowned except herself, and in her case it was the merest chance that saved her, as after clinging desperately to a piece of timber for over an hour she was washed ashore in an insensible condition, and picked up by some colored men who were looking out for bits of wreckage. They carried her to a cabin not far distant, and from them and their women she received every attention for a few days which their narrow means allowed. Then the planter to whom these people belonged learned that she was white and somewhat educated had her removed to his house, where she was carefully nursed and was soon on the way to full recovery.

As soon as her strength would allow, inquiries of course were made as to her antecedents, but, except that she had been

wrecked from the "Martha Jane," she evaded them, and finally appealed to her new friends not to pursue the subject. She came there, she declared, in a perfectly honorable way, and was willing, and indeed desirous to stay if they would allow her, but not as a pensioner. She knew how to work, and was anxious to do it, both to repay their kindness and to support herself. There was no stain on her character, but her history was not revealing more as to her history was her own, and being satisfactory, she asked as a favor that their enquiries would not be pressed. As everything about her indicated sincerity and good breeding, her wishes were respected, and curiously as to her history in a great measure ceased.

In the course of the nineteen or twenty years which followed, she filled at different times nearly all the positions open during the ante-war period to respectable North-
American white girls at the South—housekeeper, governess, school teacher, etc.—always with general acceptance; and being prudent and economical, managed to lay by a little competence of a thousand dollars or more. She never courted society, nor yet specially avoided it; but to all advances made by young men or old bachelors towards the intimacies of courtship—and there were several such cases—she interposed a resolute negative. She was chatty and pleasant to all whose manners pleased her, but had no confidants, and never talked much about love or matrimony. At first there were a good many theories about as to her antecedents, but the talk in this direction gradually ceased, and she was treated on her merits, and left to manage her affairs in her own way; which indeed she was well able to do.

After some twenty years of service in the lines indicated, and after she had almost drifted out of the social range of earlier acquaintances at the South, her hand was sought by a "tailor" widower with more to greatly annoy and vex her. She was then engaged in teaching a rather troublesome village school in the neighborhood of the Cumberland Mountains, and becoming tired of its annoyances, and wearied also by the amorous persecutions of her disagreeable admirer, she resolved on another movement in the nature of a personal *coup d'état*. This was to invest part of her capital in the purchase of a little mountain home, and "cut" society for good, believing that she could be quite as happy as a hermit, as in any other way.

After considerable search and negotiation she made a secret purchase on the mountain side in an isolated spot, had a little cabin erected, then collected her bills, closed her school, and again disappeared. As companions in her retirement she selected a cow and a few chickens, a dog and cat, and with these and their successors from time to time spent many quiet and pleasant years. She never visited the settlements except when absolutely necessary to obtain supplies, returned as soon as possible, sought no favors of anybody, and though her habitation was known to a few, was never molested or insulted. For self-protection, as well as to supply herself with game, she learned to use rifle and pistol, using them well and efficiently; and being out of doors a good deal and careful as to her diet and drinks, maintained good health, and even a fair share of good looks. She picked up what books she could from time to time, and for a hermit certainly had a respectable library.

Even the great war of the rebellion did not disturb her, as no soldiers of either army chanced to invade her domain. She overheard talk about it a few times, and gained a few facts from stray newspapers which fell into her hands; or rather, she inferred from them in a general way the main cause of the trouble, though with little knowledge of the circumstances that led up to it. Her life was serene and uneventful, tinged not even with melancholy, except that sometimes a sigh escaped as the conviction that she had taken a false step was forced upon her. But it seemed too late to remedy it, and hence she expected to live and die in her mountain home. And no doubt she would but that—God had ordered otherwise.

III.

The flight of Martha Coulson from her home was in itself a sad affair for Robert Mentone; but his sorrow was still greater to hear of her death on the North Carolina coast. Perhaps had the facilities for travel been as good then as now he might have journeyed there to verify the newspaper statement; but as these were quite circumstantial and positive, and as he was poor and not a knight errant at all, the thought of making a search did not occur to him. Possibly he thought that even should he find her alive it would do him no special good,—that a young woman who would run from him because of a gossip story might not return to duty. At any rate he staid at home, mourning her sincerely, but bearing up manfully. One evidence of his devotion to Martha's memory was that he did not marry. There were plenty of attractive girls about him, but they had no power to influence his love. He was shrewd in business, honest, practical and prudent, and he prospered. Indeed, as the years rolled by he became rich—not quite a millionaire, but rich for a countryman who never gambled in stocks or produce, nor engaged in stealing railroads and then buying a reputation for benevolence by giving part of his ill-gotten gains to "universities," churches, the poor, or to medical institutions. He had no relish for that sort of fame.

One day in September, 1880, while looking over his county paper his eye fell on an article with sensational captions like these: "Truth stranger than fiction!" "A female hermit in North Carolina, and how she came here!" "results of a lover's quarrel, &c.," "the whole credited to the North Carolina Clarion, or something like it." It purported to be an account by the editor and proprietor, of a visit to the nest cabin of a female hermit in the Cumberland Mountains, accidentally discovered while on a fishing excursion along certain mountain trout streams, but concealing the real location and name of the hermit in order that she should not be annoyed by other visitors. The writer claimed that he had accidentally found the woman's cabin while very hungry, very tired, and a little thirsty; that he had been most hospitably entertained by her, and curious to know why she was living there, had, after a good deal of persistence, won her confidence so far as to get from her the leading facts in her history. This, however, did not occur until after repeated visits in succeeding summers, and even then he had to pledge his honor not to reveal anything about her that would discover her retreat and subject her from the curious. The history detailed was, in brief, the history of Martha Coulson, as Robert Mentone knew it up to the time of the wreck. He read it, as need scarcely be mentioned, with breath-

less interest and a beating heart; and the subsequent history was so like what he would naturally expect of her as to firmly convince him that the long lost Martha was yet to be found. And throwing down the paper, he said: "I'll find her if it costs fifty thousand dollars!"

He picked up the paper a second time, cut the article from it which had so greatly excited his interest, put it in a memorandum book, and an hour later was on the train for New York. Then he took the fast train for Washington, and thence the shortest route to the Cumberland Mountains, near the Tennessee line. The speed seemed slow to this now excited old man whose youth was thus renewed, though in reality it was the highest speed maintained on the road. The excitement was too great for sleep, and almost for eating. But no accidents intervened, and he arrived at his place of embarkation on schedule time. At the first moment possible he was at the office of the North Carolina Clarion, which brought him there. Hunting out the editor he handed him the article, and asked if he were the author?

"Why yes," said the latter, after hastily glancing over it; "I rather think so. As far as I have read, it reads like my work."

"Well," said Mr. Mentone, "I have come here from the North to find that woman, and of course want your assistance in doing so."</

HIS BRIDE'S LONG ABSENCE.

Continued from Page Six.

"Here, Jim!" shouted the editor to his foreman; and he gave him instructions about the next issue of the *Clarion* and other business matters.

IV.

In half an hour they were off for the mountains. It took four hours of as lively riding as bad roads would allow, and then some distance had to be traversed on foot. On the way, of course, everything was talked over as to the past, and then something as to the future.

"But how do you propose, Mr. Mentone, to end this matter?" asked the journalist, Mr. Fleming, after he had heard about everything. "By marrying her?"

"Yes, certainly, if she assents. Is there any better way?"

"None that I know of I'm sure. But it is a remarkable case, no mistake about that."

It was agreed that on reaching the ground Mr. Fleming should go in alone and gain consent to present a visitor, his coming was a surprise, and his manner, in spite of himself, gave Martha the impression that he had come for some important purpose, but before she could enquire, he said:

"Miss Livermore, this time I have brought you a visitor, who claims a sort of right to see you."

"A right! Who claims any right to see me? I don't want visitors, and you ought not to bring any."

"But this one says he's an old friend of yours, a schoolmate—one who knew you as Martha Coulson, and he wouldn't be put off. You'll forgive me when you see him."

He opened the door, and there stood Robert Mentone—round, ruddy, vigorous; head and beard tinged with gray. The two looked at each other in silence. He broke it first:

"Martha! Martha Coulson!"

"Before you call me Martha Coulson you should tell me who you are," said she, slowly.

"Robert Mentone—at your service."

She looked as if in a dream. "Robert Mentone! Can it be possible? It must be, but—"

"Excuse me a moment," said the moist eyed and choking journalist; "I must look to that horse." (He thought he could be spared just then.)

"Robert Mentone! And why are you here, Robert? O, God! forgive me," said she sinking to a seat and burying her face in her hands.

"I think he'll forgive you, Martha. If you will go back to Menlo with me, and fulfill your promise to be my wife, I will at any rate."

"Your wife, Robert? Are you not married? And could you marry me after all this bad treatment of you?"

"Yes, Martha," said he tenderly, taking her hand. "I've been waiting for you all these years."

The story needs no further expansion as to the main question. It took the sympathetic journalist a long time to "see to his horse," and when he timidly ventured again into the cabin the happy old couple had dried their eyes and were not seriously embarrassed by his presence. With true business instinct Mr. Mentone had settled the future programme, and Martha had assented. She stipulated to stay that night alone in her cabin, and the two men at the nearest village; the wedding to come of the next day in the cabin or in front of it; the real estate and live stock to go to Mr. Fleming on the sole condition that he take care of the cat and dog as long as they lived, and that he should fish in the neighborhood once a year and send the late owner a written report of it; after the ceremony they should go to the sea shore where Martha was wrecked in the long, long ago, spend a day or two there, and then—"homeward bound!"

It was all carried out. The clergyman from the village below brought up his wife to act as bridesmaid, and "stood her up," along with the lucky Mr. Fleming, as groomsman; the dog and cat were additional witnesses; the solemn vows taken in the open air at the cabin door; and then with a tearful farewell to the cow, the chickens and other mute companions of her solitude, and a long farewell look at the mountain home which was to know her no more forever, the *hermit bride* turned to her husband, and they journeyed toward the sea.

On the spot where Mrs. Mentone had been pitched ashore from the "Martha Jane," or near it, was now a grand hotel for summer and winter boarders. It was ablaze with light when Mr. and Mrs. Mentone entered, and to the unsophisticated bride seemed a veritable Aladdin's palace. The "modern improvements"—water in the Three Religions of China. 94.387 The author was for 14 years a missionary at Soochow. "The writer has drawn his water from native wells, the facts being mostly gathered from Chinese sources." Gatty, M. *Parables from Nature*. 66.521 Stories in which plants and flowers speak in parables. Graham, J. W. *Neera, a Tale of Ancient Rome*. 65.530 Household Notes and Queries. 102.433 Evidently a collection of "Answers" to all sorts of "Notes and Queries," containing considerable useful information if one happens to want that kind of knowledge. H. Princess Casamassima. 65.520 Melmonte, W. G. *The Dogeza*. 76.191 "The mystery surrounding the Venetian lady of early times renders her doubly attractive to us, but it may therefore not prove an easy task if we endeavor to recall her oblivion the names and lives of a few of those ladies known as the wives of the Doges, who, by their position, were able to impress upon the usages of those days a semblance of courtesy and refinement." Introduction. Murfree, M. N. [Chas. Craddock.] In the Clouds. 65.533 Murray, D. C. *First Person Singular*. 65.545 Oliver, S. P. *Madagascar*. [1457-1886.] 2. 76.193 "A strictly practical manual containing a variety of intelligence respecting the island of Madagascar and its dependencies, wholly materialistic in its object," and will "materially assist the politicians, economists and future historians in tracing the development, the progress, and the onward drift of Madagascar." Intro Power, Mrs. S. D. *Fruit Pastes, Syrups and Preserves*. 104.233 Reclus, E. *The earth and its inhabitants*. Africa, vol. 2. 107.92 An exhaustive study of the physical geography of Africa. Revoil, B. *In the bush and on the Trail*. 33.354 Written by a Frenchman who has hunted in many parts of the U. S. States, and who had not only a quick eye for game, but "also a keen perception of the beauties of nature." Illustrated with many spirited vignettes. Stephens, H. M. *Hist. of the French Revolution*. [1789.] Vol. 1. 76.189 Considered a very superior history. Warner, C. D. *Their Pilgrimage*. 33.346 H. P. James, Librarian. Jan. 13, 1887.

Miscellaneous.

AN INTERIOR.

Professor (who has been giving simple lessons in physiology): Where is your heart, dear?

Mabel: Here.

Professor: And where is your liver?

Mabel (indignantly): I haven't any. Cows have livers.

Professor: Oh yes you have.

Mabel (after some thought): Well, then, where is my bacon?—[Lie.]

—A Harvard professor has made the calculation that if men were really as big as they sometimes feel there would be room

in the United States for only two professors, three lawyers, two doctors, and a reporter on a Philadelphia paper. The rest of us would be crowded into the sea and have to swim for it. —[Detroit Free Press.]

"It isn't possible."

"True, I assure you."

"But—"

"I heard her say only yesterday that she was twenty-seven."

"Then how old must she have been when she was born?"—[From the French.]

Teacher (in Mineralogy Class): Johnny, give me the name of the largest known diamond?

Johnny: The ace.—[Binghamton Republican.]

"Young men believe in nothing nowadays," says Mrs. Ramsbotham, with a deep sigh. "Why, there's my nephew, Tom, who was brought up as a Christian, and now he's an atheist."—[Exchange.]

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The story needs no further expansion as to the main question. It took the sympathetic journalist a long time to "see to his horse," and when he timidly ventured again into the cabin the happy old couple had dried their eyes and were not seriously embarrassed by his presence. With true business instinct Mr. Mentone had settled the future programme, and Martha had assented. She stipulated to stay that night alone in her cabin, and the two men at the nearest village; the wedding to come of the next day in the cabin or in front of it; the real estate and live stock to go to Mr. Fleming on the sole condition that he take care of the cat and dog as long as they lived, and that he should fish in the neighborhood once a year and send the late owner a written report of it; after the ceremony they should go to the sea shore where Martha was wrecked in the long, long ago, spend a day or two there, and then—"homeward bound!"

It was all carried out. The clergyman from the village below brought up his wife to act as bridesmaid, and "stood her up," along with the lucky Mr. Fleming, as groomsman; the dog and cat were additional witnesses; the solemn vows taken in the open air at the cabin door; and then with a tearful farewell to the cow, the chickens and other mute companions of her solitude, and a long farewell look at the mountain home which was to know her no more forever, the *hermit bride* turned to her husband, and they journeyed toward the sea.

On the spot where Mrs. Mentone had been pitched ashore from the "Martha Jane," or near it, was now a grand hotel for summer and winter boarders. It was ablaze with light when Mr. and Mrs. Mentone entered, and to the unsophisticated bride seemed a veritable Aladdin's palace. The "modern improvements"—water in the Three Religions of China. 94.387 The author was for 14 years a missionary at Soochow. "The writer has drawn his water from native wells, the facts being mostly gathered from Chinese sources." Gatty, M. *Parables from Nature*. 66.521 Stories in which plants and flowers speak in parables. Graham, J. W. *Neera, a Tale of Ancient Rome*. 65.530 Household Notes and Queries. 102.433 Evidently a collection of "Answers" to all sorts of "Notes and Queries," containing considerable useful information if one happens to want that kind of knowledge. H. Princess Casamassima. 65.520 Melmonte, W. G. *The Dogeza*. 76.191 "The mystery surrounding the Venetian lady of early times renders her doubly attractive to us, but it may therefore not prove an easy task if we endeavor to recall her oblivion the names and lives of a few of those ladies known as the wives of the Doges, who, by their position, were able to impress upon the usages of those days a semblance of courtesy and refinement." Introduction. Murfree, M. N. [Chas. Craddock.] In the Clouds. 65.533 Murray, D. C. *First Person Singular*. 65.545 Oliver, S. P. *Madagascar*. [1457-1886.] 2. 76.193 "A strictly practical manual containing a variety of intelligence respecting the island of Madagascar and its dependencies, wholly materialistic in its object," and will "materially assist the politicians, economists and future historians in tracing the development, the progress, and the onward drift of Madagascar." Intro Power, Mrs. S. D. *Fruit Pastes, Syrups and Preserves*. 104.233 Reclus, E. *The earth and its inhabitants*. Africa, vol. 2. 107.92 An exhaustive study of the physical geography of Africa. Revoil, B. *In the bush and on the Trail*. 33.354 Written by a Frenchman who has hunted in many parts of the U. S. States, and who had not only a quick eye for game, but "also a keen perception of the beauties of nature." Illustrated with many spirited vignettes. Stephens, H. M. *Hist. of the French Revolution*. [1789.] Vol. 1. 76.189 Considered a very superior history. Warner, C. D. *Their Pilgrimage*. 33.346 H. P. James, Librarian. Jan. 13, 1887.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

Church, A. J. *Stories of the Magicians*. 65.528 Contains; Story of Thalaba. Story of Rusten. Story of Kehama.

Doubleday, C. W. *Reminiscences of the "Filibuster" War in Nicaragua*. [1854-60.] 72.256

Doubleday was a trusted lieutenant of Gen. Walker. He describes Walker as an enthusiast of extraordinary courage, who contended for the empire of Central America in order to overthrow the ecclesiastical tyranny established.

—Pub. Weekly.

Du Bois, H. *Dragon, Image and Demon*. 94.387

The author was for 14 years a missionary at Soochow. "The writer has drawn his water from native wells, the facts being mostly gathered from Chinese sources."

Gatty, M. *Parables from Nature*. 66.521 Stories in which plants and flowers speak in parables.

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H. P. James, Librarian.

Jan. 13, 1887.

Miscellaneous.

AN INTERIOR.

Professor (who has been giving simple lessons in physiology): Where is your heart, dear?

Mabel: Here.

Professor: And where is your liver?

Mabel (indignantly): I haven't any. Cows have livers.

Professor: Oh yes you have.

Mabel (after some thought): Well, then, where is my bacon?—[Lie.]

—A Harvard professor has made the calculation that if men were really as big as they sometimes feel there would be room

in the United States for only two professors, three lawyers, two doctors, and a reporter on a Philadelphia paper. The rest of us would be crowded into the sea and have to swim for it. —[Detroit Free Press

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,
Is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also Real Estate to sell and to Rent. For particulars see Real Estate column on this page.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Officer Fuller is confined to the house by a quite severe attack of measles.

—The Newton Ice Co. are harvesting at Bullard's Pond, Walnut street.

—Mr. Harry W. Mason has been chosen secretary of the Newton Horticultural Society.

—The Newton Theological Seminary receives \$500 by the will of the late Sarah H. Champney of Whitman.

—Mr. Fife, the expressman, will have an interesting announcement in next week's GRAPHIC.

—The Boston Record predicts a good harvest for the relief of the veterans of the Charles Ward Post, at the coming Carnival.

—The Neighbors' Club met at Mr. A. L. Rand's, Centre street, on Monday evening, Mr. C. C. Barton reader.

—The first church clock, being fairly discouraged by the cold weather, stopped on Tuesday morning, but was put on duty again before sunset.

—The Grand Army fair of 1872, at Mason Hall, Newton Centre, the first and only one ever held by the post, is still remembered with much pleasure. The profits were \$3000.

—Rev. Mr. Boynton of Jamaica Plain, pastor of the Congregational church, preached Sunday morning and evening on exchange with Rev. T. J. Holmes. The morning discourse was from the record of St. Matthew, 14: 36, "As many as touched him were made whole." A very helpful and stirring sermon.

—Mr. G. H. Ellis has cut ice and filled his ice-house at the Upper Falls, and is now at work on Crystal Lake. The steady cold weather is very favorable for housing the ice in good condition. By using a steam engine, and employing a large number of hands, the work is done in a few days.

—Rev. Dr. R. C. Mills, Gibbs street, for many years pastor of the First Baptist church, Salem, lately joined in marriage a young man who was a boy when he left Salem. The bridal party journeyed thither to receive the matrimonial blessing from the Doctor, he having performed the same office for the young man's father, an older brother, and a sister.

—At the annual meeting of the Boston Merchants' Association, held in that city on Wednesday, Mr. J. R. Leeson was elected one of the directors, and on a motion made by him, the sense of the meeting was expressed as in favor of the measure before Congress called the Hewitt Administration bill, which facilitates the dealings of merchants through the Custom House.

—The Institution Hill toboggan coast has been in fine order this week. It is located on the east side. The starting point is about half way between Institution avenue and Ripley street, and at the junction of this street with Knowles street the coasters have pre-empted the latter, and run its entire length to Station street. The Newton Centre Toboggan Club has built this coast, and propose to keep it in good condition.

—"January gray is here," says Percy Bysshe Shelley. That may be true in England, but thus far it wears the silver white with us, for which reason evening sleigh rides are in order. On Tuesday evening a large party went off to the music of "The mellow, mellow horn." On Wednesday evening a party in three barges passed through this village at 7:30 p. m. Private parties are made up and dash off for South Natick or Woodland Park. The roads of Newton were never in better condition for runners of all kinds.

—Before sunrise on Monday morning, groups of men were seen hurrying towards the ice-houses of the Jamaica Ice Co., located on the south side of Hammond's Pond, Chestnut Hill. The harvesters came from Newton, Brighton, Brookline, etc., and a company of 150 men, with horses and a stationary engine, commenced the work of filling the large ice-houses. The ice is from 12 to 15 inches thick, and of excellent quality. The water of the pond is very pure and soft; like Crystal Lake it is fed by springs beneath the surface, which may be plainly seen in summer where the water is shallow.

—On Wednesday, Jan. 5th, a wedding party numbering half a score or more of the relatives of Mr. William Ward of Lowell, formerly of Ward street, Newton, journeyed to that city, to attend the marriage festivities of the eldest daughter, Miss Mabel Ward, and Mr. Fred Stark Pearson. The ceremony was performed by President Capen of Tufts College, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. M. Green of Lowell. A large number of witnesses were present. The bride appeared in cream colored satin, and was never more charming. The gifts were rich and in abundance. Mrs. Pearson has recently returned from Germany, where she passed two years completing her musical studies. Mr. Pearson is a graduate of Tufts College. They will make their home in Somerville.

—On Monday afternoon at 6:10 o'clock, an alarm was sounded from box 73. The fire was a slight one, and was fortunately extinguished without the use of the hose. It was in the third story of Farnum's block, Centre street, over Mr. Henry S. Williams's dry goods store. In a room in Mr. Frank Heald's apartments, which was occupied by lodgers, two young men after lighting and using a match failed to dispose of it safely. The match came in contact with a feather bed, but was not discovered till the very offensive odor of burning feathers was very strong in the room and hall-way. This caused a grand rally of all available help, and saved the use of steamer No. 3's hose, and heavy loss and inconvenience of drenching the household goods of the occupants, and the closely packed stock on the shelves of Mr. Williams's store, with the thermometer at zero.

—In response to the call from the pulpits the ladies interested in the good work of caring for the "Boys in blue," met at the Methodist vestry on Tuesday afternoon, to organize for the work of helping the grand Carnival, which is to be held in Eliot Hall, Newton, commencing Feb. 16th. The ladies who have consented to represent Ward 6 are as follows: Mrs. R. R. Bishop, Pres.; Mrs. Charles Grout, Vice-Pres.; Miss Ellis, Sec.; Mrs. D. B. Claffin and Mrs. A. R. Dyer, Treasurers. Committees from each of the churches were appointed as follows:

Mrs. M. O. Rice, Mrs. C. S. Davis, Mrs. F. H. Scudder, Mrs. W. T. Wardwell, Mrs. A. L. Harwood, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. J. W. Parker, Jr., Mrs. James Gammans, Jr., Mrs. Flanders, Mrs. John H. Sanborn, Mrs. Elisha Bassett, Mrs. Melcher, Mrs. F. P. McIntyre, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. E. B. Bowen, Mrs. Alden Speare. They have issued this appeal to the citizens of Newton Centre: "We respectfully solicit your generous and hearty co-operation in the work which we have undertaken, viz.: to increase the fund of Charles Ward Post to an amount which will yield at least \$500 annually. If all will respond to this call as promptly as did the veterans to the call of their country, the Carnival will be a grand success."

—On Friday of last week as Mrs. Caroline S. Carter and daughter, Bowen street, were passing on the sidewalk from their home to Centre street, Mrs. Carter fell on the ice on the walk, and suffered the fracture of two bones of the wrist; she was assisted home, and Dr. J. H. Dodge called for surgical help.

—The January Social Gathering of the Baptist Society was held on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. John H. Sanborn, Chase street. The evening was fine, and a large company gathered in the spacious apartments, representing the Theological Institution, the church and friends. Cream and cake were served, and with much social converse, the evening was pleasantly and profitably passed.

—The Chautauqua L. S. C., met on Monday evening of this week. The exercises began with a study of mountains from papers published in late numbers of the Chautauqua, continued with a review of the early English literature and authors, and closed with quotations from writers of the same period. The next meeting will be held on Jan. 24th, at the home of Mrs. Avery Rand on Centre street. The programme requires a study of "Warren Hastings," and provides for a review of the Elizabethan period of English literature. A paper is to be read on "Queen Elizabeth and the customs of her times."

—The fairest of winter nights invited young and old to the grand concert of the Improvement Society Chorus, at Mason Hall, on Wednesday evening. The orchestra of ten pieces opened with "Lustspiel," an overture; they also played during the evening selections from "Isolante," by Sullivan, "La Paloma," a Moorish fantasia, with cornet obligato by Mr. H. S. Ball; Jonas' Spanish Dance with encore, and Tracy's "Paraphrase of Scotch Songs," at the close of which the enthusiastic audience insisted on a repetition. The soloist of the evening was Miss Whittier, soprano of Grace church choir, always a favorite here; she surpassed herself in Barker's "Spring Song," and in the encore which followed, Annie Lawrie, in which her full, sweet voice showed its sympathetic power. The chorus of 63 voices, Mr. F. H. Wood, pianist and director, acquitted itself with much credit; they gave Elieberg's "To the O Country" with very pleasant effect, and an encore, Barnby's "Annie Lee" and Sullivan's "Song of the Homeland," also "Hark! Apollo Strikes the Lyre," and closed the evening with Kellar's "American Hymn." After the audience retired, a part of the chorus, orchestra and others tarried, for an hour of dancing and sociability.

—**The Ainos in Japan.**
On account of the very general interest of the community in the work of one of Newton's noblest daughters, born on her soil and bred in her schools, Mrs. Harriet E. Rice Carpenter, we have solicited extracts of her letters for the benefit of our readers. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter labored 18 years in gospel work on the slopes of the Indian Ocean, when from fierce attacks of the jungle fever they were obliged to withdraw. Having returned to Newton and remained five years, they started in July last to commence, at the expense of their private fortunes and patrimony, a mission among the utterly neglected aborigines of the extreme northerly parts of the Japanese empire. Of this region it was difficult to obtain much private information, but Mr. Carpenter found in Miss Bird's "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan" the fullest statements concerning them. In this book no mention is made of books or missionaries among the people. Evidently they had no written language. The inhabitants are the Ainos, the aborigines of the islands of Japan, and like our North American Indians, have been driven backward and northward by foreigners from the main land, who took possession of the country.

Their home is for the most part, it is believed, among the mountains and valleys of central Yesso, or Hokkaido, as it is called by its inhabitants. Of course they are very low in scale of intelligence and civilization. Their houses are of the rudest kind, consisting for the most part of a single room with wooden blinds in place of glass at the windows, with a cooking place in the centre of the floor, and a hole in the roof for the escape of the smoke, divided into smaller rooms for the night by movable curtains.

But Miss Bird represents the people as kind and gentle, the men as faithful and helpful to their wives, with a bright, kind smile, and the women as industrious and affectionate, with low, sweet tones of voice—a people who seemed to the traveler capable of instruction and elevation, notwithstanding the fact that their planters call them "clogs." This application is given partly perhaps by their long unkempt hair.

With little more than this amount of knowledge concerning the people, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter decided that they would go at their own charges, and try to teach them of something more worthy of worship than a bear or a bunch of shavings. And after this decision it was encouraging to note how rapidly their information about the people increased, and how the difficulties began to diminish.

They sailed from San Francisco for Yoko-hama Aug. 11, 1886. On the Pacific steamer they found as fellow-passengers a company of eight Japanese government officials, who had been in this country for information, one of whom was brother or cousin of the present Mikado; others were of the nobility, and one or two could speak English. To these Mr. Carpenter was introduced, and had time for a full explanation of his plans and wishes in regard to labor for the Ainos. He learned from them that the government did not allow foreigners to live out of certain cities in the seaport cities, except with a six months passport as travellers. This is by no means necessary for a missionary, if he is to have a

comfortable house to live in, and places for worship and instruction. These official nobles promised to use their influence to secure a more favorable treaty at the earliest moment. In the mean time a six months traveller's passport would suffice for the present need, while learning the language.

The voyage across the Pacific was accomplished in the short time of eighteen days. A week was occupied in Yokohama and Tokio, making official calls on government officers and friendly calls on missionaries of different denominations. Two days by steamboat from Yokohama took them to Hakodate, the principal seaport of the island of Yesso, where they arrived Sept. 9th. In Hakodate they found several English missionaries already established in work for the Japanese—one Churchman, one Methodist and one Presbyterian, besides a Roman Catholic establishment, and the beginning of a Greek church. It was a pleasant surprise to find so many missionaries already there, and to be received at breakfast on the morning of their arrival by Christian co-laborers; still more were they surprised to find that another missionary and his wife, a Mr. and Mrs. Bacheller from England, had been laboring for the Ainos for six years or more.

The fact that other Christian hearts had turned towards this people encouraged them still more to hope, that the time had come in God's providence for these to have the gospel. They had expected to be alone, and almost out of the world. Instead of this, they found a circle of missionaries, a telegraph, two mails a week, and a weekly communication by steamer with Yokohama. When they learned that Mr. Bacheller was well established in his Ainos work in Hakodate, they decided that it would be best for them to go to another part of the island, in order to make sure that they should not interfere with his plans. They selected the large and growing town of Nemuro, at the eastern point of the island, two days by steamer from Hakodate. As they were ignorant of the Japanese language, they accepted gratefully the offer of Rev. Mr. Yaist, an American missionary of the Christian denomination, whose house was in Orikon, but who was visiting one of the mission families in Hakodate, to accompany them to Nemuro, and act as interpreter for them in getting settled.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Mr. C. H. Young, a new resident, has purchased of J. F. Edmonds a lot of land which joins the northerly line of Mr. F. W. Manson's estate, on an unaccepted way, and will immediately erect a house on a portion of the same.

—Chas. A. Parker, who stole a \$5 horse blanket from Mr. Henry Spear, was caught in Boston by Officer Moulton, and on being tried in the Newton police court was fined \$5 and costs. The blanket was recovered and the thief arrested and convicted within 24 hours after the theft.

—The Newton Highlands Congregational Sewing Circle met on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. A. F. Hayward, at which a large number were present. During the evening Mr. Tibbles and wife, (Bright Eyes), who were guests of Hon. J. F. C. Hyde, were present, and made very interesting remarks in regard to the present condition of the Indian tribes.

—Work on the cellar of a house, to be erected by Mr. D. S. Farnham on Lake avenue, near the railroad station, has been suspended, as the probability now is that a street will be opened from Lake avenue, adjoining the estate of ex-Gov. Long, and passing out at the Railroad station. It is hoped that the city will render aid, as it seems such a desirable work to be done, not only for residents and land owners toward Crystal lake, but for the whole village.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—Rev. Mr. Safford exchanged pulpits with Rev. Mr. Peterson last Sunday.

—A grand time is expected at the Gramma-school reunion next Wednesday evening.

—At the residence of Mr. H. C. Hoyt, last Sunday morning, Rev. Mr. Peterson of the Methodist church united in marriage Miss Maria Hoyt and Mr. William Warren.

—Miss Maggie Quinn, employed at the Sibley Mills, met with a serious accident on Wednesday of this week. While at work she was caught in one of the machines and had two of the fingers of the left hand cut off.

—The annual meeting of the Ladies Benevolent Society occurred on Thursday afternoon and evening of last week, at the residence of Mrs. J. A. Gould. There was a good number present in spite of the bad weather.

—The Piano Stock Co. held a meeting one day last week, and declared a dividend of ten per cent, and elected the following officers: Bernard Billings, President; L. P. Everett, Treasurer; F. J. Hale, G. T. Francis, E. M. Billings, Directors; W. R. Dresser and C. L. Bird, Auditors.

—At the Baptist church Sunday school last Sunday the following officers were elected: F. W. Emerson, Supt.; Geo. H. Coffin, Asst. Supt.; Fred J. Hopkins, Secy.; Alfred Kempton, Treas.; Frank Fanning, Librarian; Henry Green, Asst. Lib.

—The people of Upper Falls have always supposed that as far as expensive bridges were concerned that "Echo Bridge" was far in advance of anything in Newton, but were charged and dejected to read in one of our Newton papers of last week, in the report of the Mayor's address, that the foot bridge at Lower Falls cost the princely sum of \$580,000, which puts our tiny specimen completely in the shade.

Coasting in Our Streets.

To the Editor of the Graphic:

We have some doubts as to the rights to coasting in our streets. Is it the authority given by last year's City Government good for this year? If not, then we hope the present City Council will order those coasting signs down, before we have several killed and wounded, as has been the case in other places from this dangerous practice. We trust some prompt measures will be taken to stop it. OBSERVER.

Those Huge Poles.

To the Editor of the Graphic:

The City Fathers are making a great mistake in allowing those huge poles being placed in our streets by the Electric Light Co. Compare them to those used in Brookline, Mass., which are perfect, half as large, made in good shape and painted. Why not have decent looking ones in our streets?

SUBURBAN.

CITY GOVERNMENT OF 1887.

The following is a list of the officers and committees of the city government of 1887:

President of the Board of Aldermen.
George Pettee.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Elections and Returns.

Aldermen Pettee and Nickerson.

Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions.

Aldermen Grant and Johnson.

Police.

Aldermen Harwood and Ward.

Licenses, Weights and Measures.

Aldermen Johnson and Hollis.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President of the Common Council.

Lewis E. Coffin.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions.

Councilmen Fiske, Pond and Burr.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance and Salaries.

Aldermen Grant and Ward.

Councilmen Billings, Kennedy and Fiske.

State aid, Soldier's relief and Military affairs.

Aldermen Ward and Johnson.

Councilmen Fiske, Kennedy and Powell.

Fuel and Street Lights.

Aldermen Hollis and Harwood.

Councilmen Redpath, Billings and Moody.

Fire Department.

Aldermen Pettee and Hollis.

Councilmen Fiske, Redpath and Burr.

Highways.

Aldermen Nickerson, Pettee and Harwood.

Councilmen Coffin, Chadwick, Gore and Read.

Printing.

Alderman Harwood.

Councilmen Billings and Moody.

Ordinances.

NEWTON GRAPHIC.

Volume XV.—No. 15.

NEWTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1887.

Terms, \$2.00 per Year.

INDISPUTABLE FACTS.

That anything worth doing at all is worth doing well.

That the **BEST** is always the **CHEAPEST**.That it is poor policy to buy **CHEAP GOODS**.That it is good policy to buy good goods **CHEAP**.That Eben Smith **SELLS GOOD GOODS CHEAP**.That **EBEN SMITH, 182 LINCOLN ST., BOSTON,**will frame a simple picture simply and **DO IT WELL**.That he will also make an **elaborate Gold or massive Bronze frame** in the **best** manner and at very moderate price.

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Easels, Fine-Screens, Mirrors, Frames.

And getting your idea of what you want will make it, at 182 Lincoln street, Boston.

That many of the Newton people **know all this**, and that those who don't pay more elsewhere than they need to.

IT'S A FACT. YOU SHOULD GO TO SMITHS' ON LINCOLN ST FOR FINE FRAMING.

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146m

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COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Master in Chancery.

Mason Building, 70 Kirby Street, Boston.

Residence, Newton. 14

JESSE C. IVY,**COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**

113 Devonshire street, - Room 43,

BOSTON, MASS.

Residence, Newton. 381y

EDWARD W. CATE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

113 Devonshire St., Room 52.

Residence, Newton.

GEORGE W. MORSE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

28 State St., Room 45, Boston.

Residence, Newtonville, Mass.

W. F. & W. S. SLOCUM,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW

Rooms 9 and 10 Herald Building, 297 Washington Street, Boston.

WILLIAM F. SLOCUM. WINFIELD S. SLOCUM.

Residences, Newtonville.

Winfield S. Slocum, City Solicitor of Newton.

CHARLES THORNTON DAVIS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Room 43, Minot Building. Opposite Post Office.

113 Devonshire Street, Boston. 15

NEWTON.

—Mr. W. W. Stall is now in Washington, on business connected with his famous pictures of cycle celebrities.

—The Newton National bank held its annual meeting on Monday, and elected the old board of directors and officers.

—The Nonantum club will have their regular monthly meeting next Monday evening at Cycle Hall.

—A number of Newton cyclists will attend the dedication of the Brookline club's new rooms, this (Friday) evening.

—Rev. Dr. Calkins will address the Congregational ministers' meeting in Boston, next Monday, on "The Gospel in France."

—Next Thursday evening Prof. John Fiske will give his lecture in the Channing Literary Union course on "Benedict Arnold."

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lord have taken a house on Falmouth street, corner of Gainsborough, Boston, where they will be for the winter.

—The class of '87, of the High School, enjoyed a sleigh ride Thursday night, in a large, four horse barge furnished by Mr. Daniels from the Nonantum Stables.

—Dr. Madison Bunker has been elected one of the executive committee of the alumni of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, whose annual meeting was held at Young's, in Boston, last week.

—Rev. E. A. Manning of this city was elected recording secretary of the New England Methodist Historical Society, at its sixth annual meeting in Boston on Monday. Rev. Lorenzo Thayer of Newtonville was elected one of the vice-presidents.

—The railroad company has to keep gangs of men at work removing the ice and snow from the Centre street and other crossings. Several days this week the local trains have been a few minutes late on account of the accumulated snow.

—The state of the thermometer Wednesday morning was an interesting subject of discussion. In this part of the city, 15 below zero was the lowest point reached, but Newtonville boasted of 18 and Upper Falls tells a bigger story by reporting the mark at 21 below.

—Miss Barnes, who has given very successful courses of demonstration lessons in cooking in Worcester, has been invited to begin a course here, and will do so if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained. An advertisement elsewhere gives full particulars.

—Some forty-five members of Waban Lodge took a sleigh-ride to Natick, Tuesday evening, to witness the exemplification of the second degree by the Takawambait lodge. They were given a fine supper, after which speeches were made by the hosts and the visitors.

—Mr. A. L. Clark, who went to Southern California for the benefit of his wife's health, some months ago, finds that the climate there is proving so beneficial that he has bought a lot in Santa Barbara, and contemplates building a handsome residence.

—The entertainment given by the young ladies and gentlemen of the Catholic church choir of Newton, last week Thursday evening was a great success, and those who worked hard to make it such have reason to be thankful. Every one in the audience seemed delighted.

—The season of Lent begins on the 23rd of February and includes the 9th of April, Easter is the 10th of April. The growing observance of this Lenten season has quite a controlling influence over social engagements, many persons considerably arranging their receptions and the like so as to take place before or after this forty days' period.

—The Baptist choir meetings on Saturday evening are always largely attended, and each week there is a half hour entertainment, aside from the rehearsals. Last Saturday Miss Wheeler read an original paper by one of the ladies of the church, entitled, "A Leaf from a Diary," which was very entertaining; Mr. Gow read part of "The Symphony" by Sidney Lanier, and Miss Nettie Stiles sang a very pretty song, the music of which was by Mr. Gow.

—A Newton lady has written a book on "Three Holes in the Chimney," which is having a large sale. "Didama" is the name adopted by the author, although the secret has not been kept very closely. The work is said to be interesting, and it describes the inhuman cruelties practiced by a woman upon a helpless child who was placed under her care, in consequence of the intemperate habits of a father who had not the moral strength to overcome his thirst for liquor; the author is said to be recounting her own experience.

—Rev. Mr. Nichols at the Methodist church had for his subject last Sunday morning, "So God created man in his own image," an earnest, scriptural, biblical discourse. Pointing backward to man created in God's own image and partaking of his nature, and forward to the intended blessed immortality, he urged his people to live lives worthy of so glorious a consummation, when he shall change our vile bodies into the likeness of his most glorious body. In the evening he made the "sins not worth counting" to assume such proportions, as looking at from God's side, as to make his hearers desire to drop all sins "little and big" and become free from sin altogether.

—Mr. H. A. Clapp gave the last of his lectures on Shakespeare's plays at the Channing church vestry on Wednesday evening. His subject was "King Lear," and it was handled in the same masterly manner as the previous subjects had been. The time of the play, he said, was before the days of Christianity, and the characters were all pagans, acting out their natural impulses. The twelve leading characters most are cruel and bad and ten of them come to a violent end during the play. Many persons object to seeing it represented, it is so full of horrors, but if they can stand the first two acts they can endure the rest, as most of the horrors are crowded into the first portion. Mr. Clapp has the benefit of a very attractive manner and fine presence and he succeeds in holding the attention of his audience throughout his lectures, even though they are as long as

the last one was. No one seemed to wish it shorter, and his lectures are certainly a very fascinating way of studying Shakespeare.

—Eliot Prayer meeting in Eliot Lower Hall, this evening at 7.30

—Prof. Townsend speaks upon the Mosiac Account of the Creation Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, at the Congregational Church, West Newton. All are invited.

—The Sunday School Union met at the Second Church, Boston, last Monday evening, and Mr. Charles A. Drew, superintendent of the Channing Sunday School, was one of the speakers.

—Mr. Chas. T. Hubbard died at his home in Weston on Tuesday of heart disease, aged 69 years. He was connected with the Sewall & Day Cordage Company of Boston and formerly resided in this city.

—The gate tender at the Center street crossing saved a lady from a terrible death, Wednesday afternoon, by snatching her from the track in front of one of the fast expresses. All who saw the affair were terrified at the lady's danger.

—Rev. W. G. Richardson will preach at the Methodist church next Sunday in the absence of the pastor, who will visit a former charge of his at Warren, Mass., where he is to preach in the morning and deliver a temperance address in the evening.

—A large majority of the shoe and leather merchants of Boston seem to live in Newton, judging from the list of officers elected at the annual meeting on Wednesday. About half of them, at least, were residents of some part of Newton.

—At a regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Newton Y. M. C. A., it was voted to suspend the regular Sunday afternoon services next Sunday on account of the Eliot church holding a meeting in Eliot Upper Hall at half past four o'clock.

—The Eliot Sunday School will meet at the usual hour—9.30, in Eliot Lower Hall and the Superintendent is particularly desirous that every member of the school should be present, that the new accommodations may be thoroughly tested.

—A sleigh load of pupils of the Bigelow school, under the care of Miss Dyer, enjoyed a ride last Saturday through Brighton to the Brookline Toboggan slide, and after watching the coasters until they were satisfied, came home through Watertown, Waltham and Newtonville.

—Saturday night burglars tried to force an entrance into the residence of Mr. E. Fitch and Mr. Kirke Hobart on Centre street. At the former place a burglar alarm went off and frightened them away, and at the latter the alarm was given by the dogs in the house. At neither place did they succeed in gaining an entrance.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. Farquhar, Mr. E. W. Converse, Miss Maggie Converse, Miss E. Louise Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Potter, Miss Kate Potter, and Mrs. M. J. Hart, all of Newton, left on the special Raymond excursion, Monday, for California. They go by the "Sunset Route," visiting Cincinnati, Chattanooga, New Orleans, San Antonio, El Paso, Tucson, etc., and arrive at Pasadena, Cal., about the 25th, where they will stop at "The Raymond," the famous new hotel.

—The many friends and admirers of the Rev. David Gregg of New York, who has officiated so acceptably on various occasions within the past two years for the Eliot society, will rejoice to know he has accepted the unanimous call to Park street church, Boston. He will preach his first sermon as its pastor on the first Sunday in February, being installed the following week. The installation sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Taylor of New York City. Park street is to be congratulated upon securing the services of a man so eminently fitted to maintain the prestige of this historical and influential society.

—Now that the Boston & Albany railroad company have demonstrated the practicability of lighting cars by electricity, it is hoped that they will introduce it into their cars. A car so lighted made a trial trip around the Circuit last Friday evening and gave excellent satisfaction. In the interior of the car were 10 25-candle-power incandescent lights, which filled the car with a soft but ample light. Besides these there was a light on each platform, something that will prove a great safeguard for passengers getting on and off the trains. The system is a very simple one, the electricity coming from a storage battery weighing 1500 pounds, placed beneath the car. One charging of the Julian battery is sufficient to light the cars for ten hours and where the system is used there are no smoky chimneys, no dirt from lamps and no danger from burning oil. An even, steady and strong light is furnished that may be turned on or off in an instant, and this, at a total cost less than that of oil lamps, with the expense for keeping them clean and filled and in repair. Mr. C. M. Wiffler, the Boston electrician of the Julian Electric Company of New York, superintended the work, assisted by Mr. Woodworth, the company's agent.

—The discussion over the last poem by Tennyson, added additional interest to Rev. Mr. Hornbrook's discourse on "The Religion in the Poetry of Tennyson" at the Channing church vesper service, Sunday evening, and a large audience was present. Rev. Mr. Hornbrook said that Tennyson was one of the great religious teachers of the world, and that his poetry abounds in passages, showing the writer's belief in God, in man's duty to himself, his fellow-men and to God. His discourse was illustrated with many extracts from the poet, all happily illustrating the points sought to be made, and in regard to the second "Locksley Hall," Mr. Hornbrook said that their had been a good deal of needless chatter about the decay in the poet's powers. The poem was one of the best, with the same excellencies that marked his earlier works. The poet had not become a pessimist; he recognized the great advance in material things made by the world, but he also recognized the defects in the world's progress, the devotion of the present age to material things, its disbelief and lack of Christian feeling. These faults existed, and the poet aims to correct them by calling public attention to them. The discourse was a valuable addition to the criticisms of Tennyson, how so much in vogue. The musical portion of the service was

very enjoyable, the quartet rendering a varied program of church music, an aria from the Oratorio of Eli, and several hymns. The next vesper service will occur on February 20. Mr. Hornbrook will speak on Mrs. Browning, and the choir will be assisted by the "Ladies' Schumann Quartet" of Boston.

—The canoe, awarded to the Newton young ladies at the Boat Club Fair, has been drawn by Miss Edith Page.

—An illustrated catalogue for the Art exhibition of the Channing Literary Union is being prepared, which will contain views of the church and other original pictures.

—The tickets for the entertainment for the benefit of the Cottage Hospital, at City Hall, Feb. 2nd, are selling so rapidly that it may have to be repeated, to allow all who desire an opportunity to attend. Robertson's "Home" is very entertaining and the amateurs who are to produce it are among the best in this vicinity.

—The following officers of Social Branch 322, O. I. H., were duly installed on Tuesday evening at Cole's Hall: Chief Justice, Geo. F. Williams; Vice-Judge, J. B. Harrington; Accountant, A. W. B. Huff; Cashier, Jessie G. Taft; Adjutant, F. W. Stevens; Prelate, Henry Collins; Herald, W. B. Whittier; Watchman, E. V. Barker; Vedette, J. F. Warren; Trustees, A. Sidney Bryant, Chas. Chester, H. C. Daniels. After the installation ceremonies a collation was served in the supper room. The order is in a flourishing condition, and reports several applications in readiness for the next regular meeting. The public lecture, which was to be given in December, was indefinitely postponed on account of the illness of E. D. Sowerby of Detroit. Due notice will be given when the date is decided.

—The Eight o'clock club held its meeting Thursday night with Mr. S. R. Harwood at Hotel Hunnewell. It was a ladies' night, and the members were out in force. The paper of the evening was "A Rambling account of my Summer Rambles" by Mr. George Agy, Jr., and the five minute talk included an account of the new applications of electricity by Mr. C. E. Ensign; the Obelisk, by Mr. S. K. Harwood

City Government.

Both branches of the City Government met at the City Hall, Monday evening. In the board of aldermen all were present.

Alderman Pettee, who was detained at home by illness.

Councilman Dix appeared from the council and presented the credentials of Councilman Henry H. Reed, who was sworn in by the Mayor.

The list of committees, already published in the GRAPHIC, were then announced by Mayor Kimball, the only change from the list published being in the committee on military affairs, which now stands—Aldermen Johnson and Nickerson, Councilmen Pond, Kennedy and Powell.

Alderman Nickerson presented the report of the committee appointed to nominate candidates for assessors. They recommended, as announced last week, Howard B. Coffin as assessor for three years. Assessor from Ward 1, E. O. Childs; Ward 2, E. Smead; Ward 3, Geo. E. Allen; Ward 4, Chas. A. Miner; Ward 5, Wm. E. Clarke; Ward 6, George Warren; Ward 7, E. W. Cobb. The report was accepted and sent down.

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Alderman Nickerson said the amendment was satisfactory to him; the citizens of West Newton had contributed that amount for the current year, and he presumed they would raise a like amount for the year to come. The order was passed.

Alderman Grant presented the much passed amendments of the ordinances relating to the police department, providing for the office of captain, and for two additional patrolmen; and the one relating to street railways, providing that the street railway company shall file a place of the character and location of their roads, and an agreement and covenant to conform to the directions of the Highway Committee. Both amendments were passed to be enrolled.

John Beal of Ward 2 asked for the grading of the sidewalk in front of his property on Washington street, and also to have it concreted and granite edge stones set, referred.

The bond of I. F. Kingsbury, city clerk, for \$2,000, was presented and accepted. It was assigned by J. H. Nickerson and B. W. Kingsbury.

The Highway Surveyors were then called out and sworn in.

A joint convention of both branches was then held for the election of Assessors and Overseers of the Poor.

Howard B. Coffin, assessor for three years, was unanimously elected.

The nominees for overseers of the poor were chosen without opposition.

In a letter dated Nov. 13th, 1862, from Waterloo, Vir., I wrote: "We have had no rations now for three days, and have been hard put to it to get along; we have had some fresh meat served out, but nothing else, no coffee or sugar, save one spoonful apiece night before last. The meat was just killed and hardly cold when served out—unfit to eat. You would laugh to see what ingenuity we have to resort to for food. An ear of corn is a treasure. We soak it in boiling water about an hour, and then fry it in pork fat and get along very well that way. I breakfasted on six grains of corn and for a desert had 'hope for a better dinner.'

One of our fondest recollections is of the hardtack served out to us at Antietam Iron Works, and the reluctance of the men to eat it was doubtless owing to their dislike to destroy such ancient relics. The boxes were stenciled with a symbolic "B.C." and there was a story current, that it was a part of the bread left over from Julius Caesar's campaign against the Britons in 55 B.C., and subsequently came over in the "May-flower." At any rate it was so "lively" that it was unsafe to open the boxes until it was wanted for use, as it showed a desire to crawl away.

It has been truly said that "An army travels like a serpent, on its belly." How our army ever travelled at all, with this important member empty and shrunk up against the back-bone, is a mystery to me. I am more inclined to think our's travelled with its "grip."

What made it more aggravating to the men was that, even in a thoroughly hostile country, and when suffering for food, they were not permitted to forage. I have seen a sergeant reduced to the ranks by a "martinet" officer, who didn't know how not to see a man when he came into camp with a quarter of lamb on his back. But there were others who were as blind as a bat at such times—God bless 'em!

Pages could be written and anecdotes innumerable told on this subject of foraging. Some regiments had a special fame for their skill in this line. One day General Sturgis, riding along with his staff at the head of his Division, seeing a turkey perched in a tree by the roadside, significantly remarked: "Good-bye turk! here comes the New York."

The best time for foraging was when a Company went on longpost duty; if they didn't live well then, it was their own fault. They would have the run of a territory that the main body of the army

could not get at, and if there was anything to be bought, begged, or "borrowed," they were pretty sure to get it. We didn't call it stealing to help ourselves to anything in the eating line when we were in the heart of Dixie. The people were bitterly hostile and ugly, and we felt it to be only a just retribution for them to suffer a little of the misery of a war for which we held them responsible.

One of our men came into camp one day with the carcass of a lamb, and convulsed the regiment from the Colonel down, with a glowing yarn of how he had to kill it in "self-defence," and having done so thought he might as well bring it in. It was no use to think of punishing such a "hero," and his very boldness saved him; and I always suspected that some of that wild animal found its way to head quarters, for there was a lamb stew there about that time.

Sometimes the orders against foraging came from such a source that it would have been rash to disobey them. General Sherman has been called a ruthless soldier, and there is no doubt that he carried on war in a way to make his enemies feel all its bitterness and woe. But an incident that came under the writer's observation will show that there were tender chords in his heart.

We were out in the heart of Mississippi, in July, 1863, driving Joe Johnston's Army back, after Vicksburg fell. As we marched along the hot, dusty road, our regiment having the luck that day to be at the head of the Division, a staff-officer rode out from a little cabin by the roadside, and requested our Colonel to detail an officer to stand guard at this cabin, and at all hazards allow no one to enter it, such being General Sherman's order.

I was assigned to the duty, and took my stand at the door. It was a wretched hovel, and its only occupants were a woman (a specimen of the "white trash" of the region) and a goat. It was her only property, and she had appealed to General Sherman to save it for her. His heart was touched and he promised her it should be protected, at least, while the army was passing. The boys were pretty hungry and tired of green-corn diet, all they had had for some days, but no man dared to risk Uncle Billy's wrath. After our corps had passed, and Gen'l Ord's 13th Corps came up, I transmitted the order to him, and rode on. But I very much doubt whether that goat did not furnish a supper that night for some "bummer."

Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 27, 1862, found the Army of the Potomac encamped along the east shore of the Rappahannock, within quick concentrating distance of Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. It had not been intended to stay here, but the failure of the pontoon trains to meet us prevented our advance. We had arrived there the 19th, after a series of rapid and wearisome forced marches along the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge, and had we been able to cross the river, could have either got between Lee and Richmond, or at least been on his flank, with a good chance of fighting him at an advantage. But as we lay there from day to day, and saw the hills opposite fortified and bristling with cannon, we felt that no sane man would expect us to cross in face of such field-works, and that it would be safe to plan for a Thanksgiving dinner. To think of calling it a celebration without some change in our regular bill-of-fare for the last few weeks, would have been absurd. This "bill" had been about as follows: Breakfast—coffee (without milk and often without sugar,) hard-tack, a la pork-fat; Dinner—coffee, pork-fat, a la hard-tack; Supper—coffee, hard-tack fricassee.

Well, the night before Thanksgiving, our Company cook made a desperate sally, and succeeded in obtaining some beans, enough for all hands. A council of war was held, and it was decided to have them stewed with hard-tack, all contributing from their slender stock of the latter.

The day was perfect—clear and mild; the morning duties had been completed, and the men had been getting themselves up regardless, some even venturing to appear with a "nay-roll" round their necks and with well blackened shoes.

Anyone familiar with camp life could have seen that some event of unusual interest was pending. An air of mystery, of solemnity seemed to pervade the Company quarters. The voice of ribaldry was hushed. From time to time a man would emerge from his tent, approach the fire where the kettles were steaming, give a sniff of satisfaction, and return to his quarters. Visions of home and the groaning boards they had left behind, of the vacant chair they could easily picture there, were in all the men's thoughts.

It had got to be near noon and the Company mouth was watering profusely, when—out on the clear November air rang the shrill blast of the bugle. We rushed from our tents, it was the "general" call. Too well we knew its meaning, and that the "assembly" would follow. In blank dismay we looked in each other's faces and crowded around the steaming kettles; the beans were not half cooked, worthless in the state they were, and as we expected to dine on "cold lead" now, we had no thought of carrying them with us in their parboiled state. With bleeding hearts we decided to abandon them, broke up camp, tightened up our waist-belts another hole, and marched away muttering, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

When the vote was called for, Alderman Grant presented the name of Mr. A. A. Savage in place of Mr. Smead, and endorsed him as having been a first class official during his year in office, and said he ought to be given two years at least, and that Ward 2 was entirely satisfied with him, and that no one was opposed to his re-election.

Councilman Redpath spoke for Mr. Smead, and said that he had lived in the ward for 15 years, was better acquainted with the people, and the value of property there than Mr. Savage, and said that for some unaccountable reason he had been dropped a year ago. The committee had thought so highly of him that he was given a unanimous nomination.

Councilman Chadwick seconded the nomination of Mr. Savage, and said that Mr. Savage was put on last year in response to a popular demand. There was no personal feeling in the matter; it was a business affair entirely.

Councilman Kennedy said the assistant sheriff was a city office and not a ward affair, and he endorsed Mr. Savage, and said Ward 2 wanted him.

Councilman Redpath thought it was very kind in the councilmen from Ward 7 to tell Ward 2 the kind of officers it wanted, but he doubted if he was acquainted with the sentiment of the ward. The great majority of the voters of the ward would certainly prefer Mr. Smead if they had a chance to vote on the question.

The ballots were then taken up, and it was found that Mr. Smead had six votes and Mr. Savage had thirteen, and the latter was declared elected. The other candidates were chosen without opposition.

The joint convention then dissolved, and a recess of about an hour was taken by the aldermen.

After reassembling an order was present-

ed in regard to the expediency of employing a permanent driver for the hose carriage at the engine house in Ward 7; referred.

The ordinance committee reported that the amended ordinances referred to above had been properly enrolled, and they were passed to be ordained.

Mayor Kimball appointed Chas. F. Richardson, Captain of the police force; Chas. E. Davis, Sergeant, and John W. Quilty, Jr., patrolman.

On motion of Alderman Grant, the petition of the Newton Street Railway Company was taken from the files and referred to the Highway Committee, with instructions to report an agreement between said company and the city, to conform to the amended ordinances, said agreement to be satisfactory to, and approved by the committee.

An order was passed that on and after the date the number of patrolmen be increased to 19.

The board after approving of sundry bills adjourned.

The common council transacted little but concurrent business, and adjourned before the amended ordinances passed to be ordained by the other board were received.

Their next meeting will be on the second Monday in February.

[Written for the Graphic]

WAR PICTURES.

NO. IV.

Grumio: "How say you to a fat tripe, finely broiled?

Kath: I like it well; good Grumio, fetch it me."

SHAKSPEARE.

I can never think of the way we were fed at the "front" without a feeling of indignation. We go into a holy horror at the systematic starving of our men at Andersonville. What can we think of those who connived or winked at the starving of the soldiers who were fighting the battles? Many a good man who might be living today, lies in a Southern grave, and whose death was brought about by a slow process of starvation, by a lack of sufficient and proper food. I had the curiosity recently to look into my old copy of the "Army Regulations," to see what we were supposed to eat, and what we were promised when we enlisted. Comrades, I can imagine how your mouths are going to water. Here it is—"A ration is the established daily allowance of food for one person. For the United States army it is composed as follows: Twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or, one pound and four ounces of salt or fresh beef, one pound and six ounces of soft bread or flour, or, one pound of hard bread, or, one pound and four ounces of corn meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of beans or peas and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or, eight pounds of roasted coffee, or, one pound and eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound and four ounces of candles; four pounds of soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of salt; four ounces of pepper; thirty pounds of potatoes, when practicable, and one quart of molasses."

Now produce me a volunteer soldier of the Army of 1861 to 1865 who can say he ever saw one-quarter of this "ration" and he would be a valuable "war relic" to exhibit at the coming Grand Army Fair.

It is the intention to make these papers a fair and honest "picture" of the life of the rank and file of the army, and not to exaggerate in any particular. Not long after the war, the writer took pains to collect as many as possible, from friends and relatives, of his letters written home from the war, and succeeded in getting nearly all. If he had not these letters for evidence, he would often doubt his memory, and many events recorded in them would seem to be the fancies of imagination.

A quotation from one of them will perhaps give a fair picture of how we were sometimes situated.

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On motion of Alderman Nickerson, the amended order appropriating \$500 for the Reading Room of the West Newton Atheneum, was taken from the table, and again amended by Alderman Ward. He said he was satisfied that the city ought not to help support a library in West Newton, when the City Free Library was established for the benefit of all the citizens. It would not be fair to the other wards. When the City Library was started, Newton Centre had a library of its own, but it was given up and the books sent to the City Library. With a Reading Room, however, it was different. The one in Newton was not of much benefit to the other wards, and he understood the one in West Newton was doing a good work. Now, that the Centre had a hall, it was hoped to have a Reading Room there some day, and that the city would help to sustain it. He amended the order by adding that the \$500 should be given to the West Newton reading Room, when the citizens had contributed an equal amount.

Alderman Nickerson said the amendment was satisfactory to him; the citizens of West Newton had contributed that amount for the current year, and he presumed they would raise a like amount for the year to come. The order was passed.

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THE CULTIVATION OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY BY ARTHUR H. FEWKES.

Having been called upon quite unexpectedly to prepare a paper for this meeting on the cultivation of the Chrysanthemum, I have endeavored to make it as interesting and full as my limited time would allow.

Besides giving an account of my own experience in their cultivation, I have added a little of their history, and a few general remarks upon seed raising, etc.

The Chrysanthemum has been under cultivation for a great many years, but with us, as we know it to-day, it may be said that it has sprung up among us within the last ten years.

It is true that most all old gardens contained a few small-flowered varieties, but the glorious flowers that are now cultivated were not known, much less appreciated, until within a comparatively short time.

The present rage for them is often spoken of as a craze, and that we shall hear nothing of them in a few years. But beyond a certain class of people that is no beauty in anything only as dictated by fashion, I think it is simply a healthy manifestation of our advanced ideas as to what constitutes the really beautiful. From all appearances the Chrysanthemum has come to stay, for flowering as they do at a season of the year when most every other flower seems dying, it fills a place that has before now been nearly vacant, and as each succeeding autumn arrives we greet them with renewed pleasure, that increases as we become more and more acquainted with them.

The present races of fall flowering Chrysanthemums have been worked up from two wild species, *C. Indicum* and *C. Sinense*, natives of India and China; the former is the ancestor of all the small varieties or pompons, and the latter of the large ones called Chinese and Japanese.

The first that is known about their cultivation in western countries, is that they were introduced from the Celestial Empire in 1754, and were cultivated by the celebrated gardener, Miller, of Chelsea, England, but were soon afterwards lost by some unfortunate accident.

In 1784, Thunberg mentions the Chrysanthemum in his "Flora Japonica," but nothing more was heard of it until 1789, when it was introduced by way of Marseilles, and soon after reached London, and in Curtis's "Botanical Magazine" for 1796 may be found a colored figure of *C. Sinense*, which very much resembles the variety, "Dr. Sharpe," which is grown quite extensively to-day.

About the beginning of the nineteenth century, according to Phillips in his "Flora Historica," it began to attract attention as a florist's flower, and became so highly esteemed that it soon spread all over England. About this time several importations were made, but up to the year 1820 the number of varieties had only reached twelve. In 1825 there were forty-eight varieties known, and in 1826 Sabine, who was secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society, writes very enthusiastically of their rapid progress and of an exhibition of them held in the Society's gardens at Chiswick, in which were shown over seven hundred plants in pots. In 1835, according to Mr. Salter, the number had reached six hundred and over.

Burbridge states that the origin of the Pompons seems to be as follows: "In 1845 the late Mr. Robert Fortune, who was sent to China in 1842 by the Royal Horticultural Society, brought home with him from Chusan, (an island on the east coast of China,) a semi-double, reddish or light brown, small Chrysanthemum which was called the Chusan Daisy. The Horticultural Society propagated it and sent it out amongst its members. From some of these members it was sent to an enthusiastic Chrysanthemum grower of Paris, who sowed it, and from this seed he raised a great many good varieties, and for a number of years the small kinds were grown almost to the exclusion of the larger flowers."

According to the same author "The modern Japanese varieties were introduced in 1862 by Mr. Robert Fortune, who brought with him from his second visit to Japan seven varieties. So singular were these in shape and color from all reputed standards of perfection at the time, that they barely escaped total neglect and consequent extinction."

At the present day, however, these once neglected kinds stand in the first rank as decorative plants, and finer and still finer varieties make their appearance every year, principally from the raisers of southern France.

The Chrysanthemum has been cultivated in China and Japan from time immemorial, and Fortune tells us of the beauty of them in the gardens of these countries, and how banks of the gorgeous blooms are illuminated at night with lanterns, and how even gigantic effigies are made up entirely of this lovely flower.

Even when the Chinese emigrate to other lands, the Chrysanthemum is carried with them and cultivated with the utmost care and affection, and as an instance of this a traveler speaks of visiting the Chinese consul's garden at Singapore, the entrance to which was through a long bower of the most superb tropical flowers, palms and climbing plants. After being shown the beauties of all the rich and rare tropical plants that one might expect to find in a garden in a place like this, he was triumphantly led to a little sheltered spot and was shown with pleasure beaming from every wrinkle of the Celestial's smoothly shaven face, a bed containing Chrysanthemums the one flower of his heart, reminding him of his home and country.

Undoubtedly in the east the greatest perfection in Chrysanthemum culture has been attained by the Japanese, and the history of this plant with them dates back to a remote period.

Their love and reverence for this flower is unbounded, they having even raised it to the dignity of appearing in a conventionalized form, as the official crest of the Mikado, and the most exalted order of the Japanese Empire is that of the Chrysanthemum, and this, with but one exception, has previously been bestowed upon reigning sovereigns only. Recently the order was conferred upon the Prince of Wales by Prince Komatsu, the envoy of the Emperor of Japan.

We find them constantly representing it in a multitude of forms in all their works of art. We find it on their oldest porce-

lains, both in color, and modeled in the clay, and in their finest bronzes it is frequently seen in great perfection. They seem never to tire of representing it in all the old and fantastic forms into which the skill of their gardeners has induced it to break.

In a native history of a certain Mikado the following passage occurs: "In 386, in the seventy-third year of his reign, seeds of the Chrysanthemum were first introduced into Japan from a foreign country, including blue, yellow, red, white and violet." The Japanese commentator remarks: "By a foreign country is meant the kingdom of Pak-tse, one of the states of Corea." In the palace of the Mikado, at Kioto, is an apartment decorated entirely with paintings and carvings representing this popular Japanese flower.

As to their modes of cultivation, I will say nothing, as their ways are similar to those practised by other growers, and vary but little from our own experience. With their cultivation really begins as soon as the plant is through flowering, for it is in a great measure upon the good health of the cutting that is taken from this old plant, that future success in cultivation depends. Many growers as soon as the plant is through flowering, cut it down to the pot, but this we consider a very risky thing to do, as many varieties seem naturally to have a weak constitution, and these will sometimes refuse to start into growth if the old tops are cut off too soon. We usually cut the branches back quite severely at first, but the plant is never cut down to the pot until the roots have begun to start quite freely from the ground.

The plants should receive as good cultivation after they have bloomed as they do before, for it is useless to expect a good healthy plant from an unhealthy cutting. From carelessness in this matter, or from want of room, the old plants are very often packed away under the benches or some equally unwholesome place, and the consequence is the shoots which start from the roots, from which the cuttings are usually made, will be very soft and weak, and one might say totally unfit for the purpose, for such cuttings should never be used when by any possible means better ones can be obtained. To this course alone, I attribute full half the failures so common to Chrysanthemum growing.

The Chrysanthemum is essentially a sun loving plant, and any encroachment upon its rights is only paid for in sickly looking plants, and flowers devoid of that distinct coloring that makes this flower so charming. The plants as soon as they are through flowering should be placed in the sunniest place possible, with plenty of air, judicious watering, and a temperature of about 50 degrees or 55 degrees.

The matter of watering is a very important thing at this time, as well as through the summer months. The plants are more apt to be over watered at this season than under, but still they should never be brought to a withering condition, especially after they have begun to make fresh growth.

As soon as the young shoots are three or four inches long, we take them off for cuttings, and place them in a cutting bench, in good clean, rather fine sand. Many cultivators advise no bottom heat for Chrysanthemum cuttings, but we have tried both ways and find that by keeping them in a temperature of about 45 or 50 degrees, with a gentle bottom heat of about ten degrees higher, that our cuttings will strike root much sooner, and will lose nothing in health. Too high a temperature is a very prolific cause of failure in striking cuttings.

In making the cuttings such shoots should be chosen as have a fresh growing appearance for those that are at all rusty or unhealthy are quite sure to cause disappearance and trouble in the future.

In trimming the cuttings, our practice is to cut off all but about three leaves at the top, for if more are left they are very apt to wilt, and after the cuttings have once become thoroughly withered, it is difficult to revive them and often they will be a total failure. The lower end is cut with a sharp knife, taking no notice whatever of the position of the leaves or joints, as the roots start as freely between the joints as they do below them. Ample room should be allowed between the cuttings while in the sand, for if they are too much crowded they are very apt to gather an excess of moisture, which will cause them to damp off, especially if they have previously suffered from dryness.

If everything goes well, the cuttings will be rooted in about two weeks time, and when the roots are from half an inch to an inch in length they are carefully removed from the sand and immediately potted into 2 3/4 inch pots. It is quite important that the cuttings should be taken from the sand as soon as they are well rooted, for as soon as the roots are formed the cutting begins to grow, and there being no nourishment to speak of in the sand, it necessarily becomes weak and stunted.

The soil into which the young plants are to be rooted is composed of good, sandy loam, and well decayed stable manure, in proportion of about three of the former to one of the latter. Avoid a heavy clay soil, as the Chrysanthemum seems to delight in one of a rich and rather sandy nature. As soon as potted, the plants are placed in a rather cool, light and airy structure, and shaded for a few days from the bright sunshine by throwing a covering of papers over them.

They are sparingly watered at first, but as the plants get accustomed to their new condition and begin to grow freely, the quantity is increased as the condition of the plants require, and from this time on to the end they are never allowed to suffer from want of water.

For the greater part of our plants that are to flower the coming autumn, the cuttings are put in to root from the first to the third week in March; potted as soon as they are well rooted, and as soon as they become established, the healthiest are selected to be potted up, preparatory to being planted out in the ground.

After the pots become well filled with roots, but before the plants get actually pot bound, they are shifted from the 2 3/4 in. size to 4 in. and from that to 5 in., as the necessity may be, for the plants should never be allowed to become pot bound early in the season. I would very much prefer an April cutting that had never been checked, than one struck in February, or earlier, and allowed to become pot bound, for one great secret of success in Chrysanthemum culture is to be found in keeping the plants in a healthy, growing condition, from the time the cuttings are made to the time they come into flower.

With us, pinching begins as soon as the plant is about six inches high. Our practice is to simply pinch out with the thumb and first finger the smallest amount possible from the growing end; never cutting back to hard wood except in case of un-gainly growth.

The pinching process is best done a few days or a week before the plant is shifted to a larger sized pot, for by this time the

new shoots will have begun to start and will be in condition to use the nourishment supplied by the fresh soil.

Where the grower does not have the advantage of a house capable of being ventilated to an unusual degree, it is best to place plants in a cold frame as early as can be done with safety from frost. Here the plants can be hardened off and will be in better condition to start into growth immediately after planting out, which is best done about the middle of May.

For planting out, such a location should be chosen as will at all times have a full exposure to the sun and air. One so situated as to be protected from strong winds is desirable, but this should in no way interfere with the prime necessities of successful cultivation—sun and air.

The plants can be so staked and tied that they will stand all ordinary winds, but nothing can supply the deficiency of direct sunlight and fresh air.

With the proper soil and a high open exposure, there need be little fear of mildew, the one nearly unconquerable enemy of the Chrysanthemum grower.

For soil, we find a light, rich loam the best, and quite sandy if possible; one that will not adhere to the roots in hard lumps, but will fall away without taking the roots with it.

We place our plants about two and a half or three feet apart in rows. For each plant a hole about the size of a potato hill is dug and filled with manure, which is well forked into the soil. The hole is then filled up with loam, being careful that the surface is lower than the surrounding ground, and forming a kind of dish which will retain any water that may be given the plants, rather than allowing it to run away. After planting out, our plants are kept well watered until the roots have taken hold of the soil; after which they receive no water, unless the season be dry and the plants show signs of suffering, when we give it to them as often as needed—occasionally substituting liquid manure for the water. But whenever used, it should be applied at evening, so that it may not be evaporated before it can have time to soak into the ground.

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

NEWTON, MASS., JAN. 22, 1887.

EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Publisher.

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THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

Entered at Newton P. O. as Second Class Matter.

FRATERNAL FEELING AMONG CHURCHES.

The fire at Eliot church has shown one thing, and that is the cordial good feeling and Christian charity that exists among the churches of Newton. They may differ in creeds, but that does not prevent their sympathizing with each other in misfortune, and doing all they can to show it.

The action of Channing Church was especially generous and prompt, as, before the fire was out, they had thrown open their doors to the members of Eliot church, and made a cordial invitation to enter and make themselves at home. As the visit would certainly be for a year's duration, and it was the largest church in Newton next to the Eliot, the invitation meant a good deal.

Equally cordial invitations were also received from Grace church, the Baptist and Methodist churches, so that the Eliot church members could not help feeling that they had plenty of generous friends.

Judging from the action taken on Tuesday evening, at the informal meeting, none of the invitations will be accepted, the church preferring to have a home of their own, and feeling that it would not be best to trespass so long a time upon the hospitality of their neighbors. The invitations were declined with the same kindly spirit in which they were given, and the action is generally felt to be a wise one. There are some disadvantages about the use of Eliot Hall, such as the two flights of stairs necessary to reach it, but the advantage of having one place as a home for the church is thought to more than counterbalance them.

The objection that Eliot Hall is not a safe place for a large crowd on account of the danger from fire, has been pretty well exploded, as it is so nearly fire proof that it is one of the safest halls in the city.

The members of Eliot church are not at all cast down by their loss, although the older members naturally feel considerable regret at the destruction of a building with which they had so many pleasant associations. There is not another society in the city that could so well afford the loss as the Eliot church, and the new building which will take the place of the old one, will be much handsomer and more convenient, and in the end a new building will probably be the cheapest, as the large wooden structure cost a large sum yearly to keep it in proper repair.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE.

We have been asked to put in a conspicuous place the announcement that those who wish bundles of old papers can secure them by applying to members of the city government. Bundles of 50 will be disposed of at half the original cost, say \$2.50 or less, the only restriction being that the buyers will be requested to put them under carpets or some other place where they will not be seen.

The owners have no use for them, and the bundles are neatly tied up and ready for instant delivery. It would be an act of kindness to help the members out, although as some of them were noticed suspiciously near the Eliot church fire on Sunday, it has been suggested that they may have found a speedy means of getting rid of their undesirable burdens.

The city government certainly have the sympathy of the people, or will have when the people have time to subdue the feelings excited by a view of the papers referred to. Probably some generously disposed persons will be found to come to their assistance. Orders will be given for the papers, which we understand have not yet been called for to any great extent.

The wood cut business is certainly a risky one, as unless a good price is paid no one can be sure how they are going to turn out, and it was a great stroke of enterprise to label each wood cut, after the style of the painter who wrote under his picture, "This is a cow," so that it would not be mistaken for an elephant or a kangaroo. The only really happy members of the city government are said to be Messrs. Burr and Redpath, and at the meeting on Monday evening they were dealing out congratulations on all sides, with rather suspicious cheerfulness.

It was certainly rather unkind to attempt to palm off upon the public such a lot of Darwinian ancestors, and battered specimens of mankind, as good pictures of the handsome, intelligent and respectable members of our city government, but, as we understand that the things were paid for in advance, there seems to be no redress left for the sorely afflicted members, unless an action could be brought for want of similarity in the likenesses. They can comfort themselves, however, with the reflection that they have given the people of Newton more amusement than is ordinarily looked for from the city council. So far as we have heard, the mails have not been burdened with any great number of papers addressed to friends, and that is why these bundles can be obtained so cheaply. We might add, that out of sympathy for their misfortune, this advertisement is inserted free of cost.

CASSELL'S SATURDAY JOURNAL recently offered a prize for the best list of the 12 greatest living men, and the 10 who re-

ceived the highest number of votes have been published. Americans are evidently not popular with the readers of this journal, as few appear among the forty. Edison is 17th on the list, Beecher 18th and President Cleveland 19th. The only other American who received over 1,000 votes is Oliver Wendell Holmes. Mr. Blaine's friends will feel slighted at his not having been put first on this list.

The re-election of Senator Dawes was sad news to Mr. Lodge and the ambitious politicians leagued with him, but there is one consolation for him—the newspapers Mr. Lodge controls did more to defeat Mr. Long than anything else. It does not pay to abuse such true and tried public servants as Senator Dawes, and the next time Congressman Long wants an office, he should muzzle some of his over-jealous friends.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S meeting next Tuesday evening at City Hall ought to be largely attended. Mr. John W. Carter will read a paper on "Sewerage," a question in which he is much interested, and to which he has devoted much study. The discussion of this subject is timely, and ought to wake up a general interest upon the matter, as the greatest need of Newton to-day is some good system of sewerage.

THE BOSTON GLOBE came out on Monday with a fine wood-cut of the fire at Eliot church, and the effect of the flames and smoke wreathed about the tall tower was quite realistic. The picture also contained a fine view of the old fence around the church yard, that was removed some years ago.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES seem to have accurately represented the feeling of Newton on the Senatorship question. Mr. Walworth voted for Senator Dawes, and Mr. Wood for Gov. Robinson. There are very few Long men in Newton, the prevailing sentiment having been in favor of Senator Dawes, with Gov. Robinson as a second choice.

MR. FEWKES'S paper on the cultivation of Chrysanthemums, which is given in full in this issue, has been read before the Newton and Massachusetts Horticultural societies, and is of interest to all lovers of this flower, as Mr. Fewkes is one of the recognized authorities on the subject.

THE TREASURER of Middlesex County wants an increase of salary, and yet the Somerville Journal is one of the best paying papers in the state.

THE GRAND ARMY CARNIVAL.

The ladies on the committee connected with the Grand Army Carnival for the benefit of the fund of Charles Ward Post, met at the Post's headquarters in Newtonville at 3.30 Wednesday afternoon, according to appointment. All of the ladies with but one exception were present, and also a large representation of the comrades of the Post.

COMMANDER Sylvester presided, and F. C. Hills acted as secretary. Mr. Sylvester spoke of the coming fair, the purpose for which it was to be held, and also of the great encouragement it was to see so many of the ladies on the committee present, and all with such a lively interest in the object for which the fair was to be held.

The first business was the choice of a lady to preside at the candy table, and the presidents of the various ward committees retired for consultation. On their return they reported the name of Mrs. John A. Kenrick, who was unanimously chosen. Young ladies from each ward in the city will be appointed to assist her, and the ladies feel assured of the success of their candy table.

MISS LILLIAN WOODWORTH of Ward 7 was chosen to preside at the flower table, and she will also be assisted by young ladies from each ward. A very attractive and profitable table is expected.

Next came the choice of a president of the united committees, and Mrs. Charles S. Davis of Newton Centre presented the name of Mr. Henry E. Cobb of Ward 1. The nomination was seconded by Mrs. A. S. March, and Mr. Cobb was chosen with considerable enthusiasm, as it was felt that he would be sure to make the work a success, and they anticipate much amusement and profit from Mr. Cobb's skill as an auctioneer, should any articles be left at the close of the fair.

The allotment of the various ward tables and their position in the hall came next. The flower and candy tables will be in the centre of the hall, with the Ward 2, 7 and 6 tables on the right as one enters from the Centre street stairway, and the Ward 3, 1, 5 and 4 tables on the left, in the order named. The tables will all be arranged in the style of open tents, lighted from above, and much pains will be taken with the decorations. The flower and candy tables will be round, and made capable of being removed to one side. In the gallery will be placed the exhibition of war relics.

The committees of Wards 1 and 7 have appointed Messrs. R. O. Evans and John Flood to solicit for the refreshment tables, and they have promised to put their teams at the disposal of the committee during the fair.

Congratulatory remarks were made by Comrades C. C. Patten, Rodney M. Lucas, F. C. Hills, D. M. Hammond, G. S. Woodbridge and others, in regard to the interest and harmony displayed, and a grand success was predicted for the Carnival.

The entertainment committee will have a novel attraction for each evening, and Mr. Geo. S. Woodbridge is preparing something unique in the way of side-shows, including a gypsy camp, a collection of relics and other interesting features.

A letter just received by the commander was read, as showing something of the work done by the Post. It was a card of thanks from Mrs. Daniel Sullivan of Upper Falls, for aid rendered at the funeral of her husband, the Post contributing \$30 towards the funeral expenses of deceased comrades.

CASSELL'S SATURDAY JOURNAL recently offered a prize for the best list of the 12 greatest living men, and the 10 who re-

ceived the highest number of votes have been published. Americans are evidently not popular with the readers of this journal, as few appear among the forty. Edison is 17th on the list, Beecher 18th and President Cleveland 19th. The only other American who received over 1,000 votes is Oliver Wendell Holmes. Mr. Blaine's friends will feel slighted at his not having been put first on this list.

The re-election of Senator Dawes was sad news to Mr. Lodge and the ambitious

THE ELIOT CHURCH FIRE.

THE LIVELIEST CONFLAGRATION NEWTON HAS HAD IN YEARS.

The great event of the week was the fire on Sunday morning by which the Eliot church building was entirely destroyed, entailing a loss some \$70,000. The fire broke out about 8 o'clock, and was first discovered by a gentleman and lady who were walking past, and observed smoke and a tiny flame coming out of the building. One of the party ran to Dr. Fristis' house, another to Dr. Seales', where the key was found and the alarm sounded. This was at 8.20 o'clock, and a second alarm was given within five minutes, which was followed by a general alarm, calling out the entire fire department. The steamers responded promptly, but the wooden building gave such advantages to the flames that it was impossible to subdue them, and the whole building was consumed. Fortunately the weather was mild with no wind, and the roofs of the houses in the vicinity were covered deep with snow, so that a general conflagration was prevented. As it was a shower of burning cinders fell all around the church, some being found half a mile away; and all the residents in the vicinity have been congratulating themselves that the conditions were so favorable.

When the fire broke out, the janitor, M. C. Laffie, and the organist, Mr. J. P. Cobb, were in the building, and were conversing when the alarm was sounded from the belfry of the church, but they paid no particular attention to it, supposing that the fire was some distance away. Soon after Mr. Laffie went into the cellar and found a smell of smoke near one of the five furnaces. He found that the iron smoke pipe leading from a furnace put in a short time ago to heat the gallery, had parted just as it entered the floor above, and that the woodwork was on fire. As it was impossible for him to extinguish it, he ran into the street to give the alarm, and found the fire department at work. The fire had crept from its starting point near the front of the church, up between the walls, and finding all the woodwork dry as tinder, spread with incredible rapidity. Such an immense wooden building is always a tinder box, and a fire once started is generally successful. In this case, in an hour after the fire started, the whole roof was enveloped in flames, and at 9.30 the great tower, 213 feet high, fell in, leaving nothing but the walls standing. Another hour saw the work of destruction completed, although the firemen kept pouring water on the smoking ruins until six o'clock in the evening.

As soon as the fire was discovered the rear doors were broken down, and a large number of willing hands removed what

property could be saved in the short time allowed.

Two pianos were removed, also all of the books in the Sunday school library and the pastor's study, the carpets from the ladies' parlors, chairs, settees and the pulpit furniture. In the auditorium the smoke was so dense that the few cushions

could not be saved.

In addition to the Newton fire companies

the Watertown fire department kindly gave

their assistance, and with their steamer rendered valuable aid.

The police force of the city was also on hand, and the streets in the vicinity were roped off to keep the

thousands of spectators out of danger, and from getting in the way of the firemen.

THE BURNING BUILDING

presented a grand sight; immense masses of smoke rolled up, through which long sheets of flame darted, and as the fire reached the tower the sight was visible for miles around, and brought many people to the scene. The firemen poured several streams of water on to the front of the tower, which kept the flames away from that part, and caused the great structure to fall toward the main building. Had not this precaution been taken, the firemen and the houses in the vicinity would have been in danger. The tower contained the fire alarm striker, and its loss will cause great inconvenience, as it was the only one in this part of the city. It is proposed to put up a temporary bell tower and striker on Farlow Park. The bell was a very large one, and the town clock, costing \$400, had been placed there by citizens when the tower was built. There is some controversy as to the last time the bell struck—some claiming to have heard it strike nine, and others that the general alarm was the last note sounded. The bell did strike one faint blow, however, just as the tower began to sway. The crowds gathered in the vicinity were greatly excited when the tower fell, and there was a stampede among those nearest the building.

* THE CHURCH OFFICE

was built in 1860-1, to take the place of the old building which was removed to the present site of Eliot block, and shortly after burned. The corner stone of the new building was laid April 5, 1860, and the church dedicated just one year from that date. It was the largest church building in Newton, being 200 by 100 feet in size, the audience room being in the second story, and having a seating capacity of over 1200. The cost of the building was \$42,000, but the furnishings and improvements made since have increased the cost to \$75,000. About five years ago \$7,000 was expended on the audience room and the organ. On the ground floor was the vestry, the ladies' parlors, and other rooms.

THE INSURANCE

The insurance upon church building and contents was \$29,075 in English companies and \$20,625 in American. Following is the list, which forms a total of \$49,700: Fire Association of England, \$6250; Queen Insurance Co. of Liverpool, \$6250; Northern Insurance Co. of Aberdeen and London, \$5250; New York Bowery Fire Insurance Co., \$5250; People's Fire Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J., \$2625; New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. of Manchester, \$2625; Sun Fire Office of London, \$2625; Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London, three policies of \$2500, \$2850 and \$350; Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., \$5000; Phoenix Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., \$2500; Home Insurance Co. of New York, \$2500; Washington Insurance Co. of Providence, R. I., \$2500.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Barnes

found another policy of \$5,000, which was

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NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. Nelson Parker is in St. Jose, California.

—Mrs. H. B. Hackett has been visiting friends in Rhode Island.

—Professor C. H. Leonard of Tufts college will preach in the Universalist church next Sunday morning.

—Miss Gertie Churchill will entertain her young friends tomorrow (Saturday afternoon) at her home on Crafts street.

—A reception will be given the Rev. and Mrs. R. A. White, after their return, by the Universalist society, in the vestry.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cotton have a daughter, born Saturday morning, which fact calls forth the congratulations of their many friends.

—Tickets for the Nashville Students' concert are for sale at H. P. Dearborn's market, and those who wish good seats should apply at once.

—The regular supper and sociable of the Methodist society took place Thursday evening. A good number were out, and all enjoyed a social time.

—Mr. Joseph Brown spent last Sunday in Fitchburg, with his brother, and was from 3:30 a. m. until 10 a. m. getting from Fitchburg to Newtonville Monday morning.

—Prof. Townsend speaks upon the Mosaic Account of the Creation, "Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Congregational church, West Newton. All are invited.

—Atwood & Weld have sold four lots on Harvard street to Albert J. West, who will build a house on lot No. 2 right away. Great activity in the building line, in Newtonville, is expected this spring.

—The Congregational Society enjoyed a pleasant evening socially on Monday in their church rooms, where they had a good supper, followed by social intercourse, and terminated by the annual business meeting. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, very many were present.

—We still adhere to the opinion that there should be some sort of a light in the middle of the square, and hope that before dispensing with the use of gas and adopting electricity, some arrangement may be made for a light in the centre of this centre.

—A party of about thirty boys and girls went for a sleigh ride on Wednesday afternoon, after school, and in spite of the extreme cold they had a most jolly and comfortable time—well wrapped up in robes and shawls, and provided with a goodly number of hot soap-stones.

—We are told that on Wednesday both teacher and pupils of one room at the High School were obliged to sit in sealskin coats and ulsters to keep comfortable. The mercury stood at 50° in the room. Neither blood or brains can work in such a temperature to any advantage.

—Last Sunday morning, while going to the fire, the hook and ladder truck ran over Mr. J. M. Viles. The escape was quite a remarkable one, as it did the gentleman little or no harm. The back wheel ran over his leg, near the thigh, but did not prevent Mr. Viles being in his usual place at the market Monday morning.

—Mrs. F. A. Waterhouse gave a French party last Saturday evening to a few of her friends. A most enjoyable evening was passed, the conversation being carried on entirely in French. The company were all average French scholars, and such conversational hours are a delight and help to those interested in the language.

—The Boston Herald says that "George L. Clark, a commission merchant at No. 11 Kingston street, residing on Otis street, Newtonville, is reported to the 4th police as missing since the 17th inst. Mr. Clark is 42 years old, dark-complexioned, with full face and moustache, and is 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighs 153 pounds."

—The meeting of the Newtonville Women's Guild took place Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 18, at the residence of Mrs. J. N. Allen on Central avenue. Papers were given by Mrs. Crowley on "Newspapers," and by Mrs. Martin on "Truthfulness." Both themes are worthy of more than one afternoon's contemplation and discussion, especially the latter, which is at the foundation of moral and spiritual welfare and growth.

—The marriage of the Rev. R. A. White to Miss E. Louise Brooks took place Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, at the home of the bride in Chelsea, Mass. The affair was quiet in every respect, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. White, after an absence of ten days, will return to Mr. Bradshaw's on Court street, where they will remain during the winter. May happiness and prosperity be theirs in the future!

—For some reason the striking apparatus of the clock in Newtonville was struck at an unfortunate hour, on Monday, as it deluded so many children and teachers, making them think that the storm signal had rung out, so they turned within, away from the storm. The mistake was unfortunate, but no blame should be attached to the absences on this occasion, nor ought the per cent. of the attendance to be charged therewith.

—The Otis street Cribbage club held their biennial meeting at the house of Mr. John Q. Bird, it also being Mr. Bird's 62d birthday. The formal exercises included a solo on the harmonica by Master Walter Bird, "Rock me to sleep, mother," which was much enjoyed; a humorous representation of a Chinese laundry was rendered with good effect by Mr. H. D. Kingsbury. Mr. E. H. Pierce made one of his brief speeches on the "late unpleasantness," after which refreshments were served to the music of "Home, sweet Home."

—The Young Men's Literary and Debating Society met in Atwood & Weld's office on Tuesday evening. Mr. Fred D. Youngs called the meeting to order. The committee's report on the constitution and by-laws, after much discussion and amendment, was accepted, and the above name was adopted for the society. An election of officers was held, with the following result: President, Wm. A. Foster; vice-president, Fred D. Youngs; secretary, Geo. E. Bridges; treasurer, George Auryanson; librarian, Chas. H. Woodworth; marshall, Joseph Brown. There is to be an election for the executive committee, the installation of officers, and other unfinished business at the next meeting. The ways and means committee report that the next meeting will be held in the room over the

Central Congregational church, Newtonville, next Tuesday evening at 7:45.

—The letter box on the post at the railroad crossing has long been a source of uncertainty and inconvenience, it being at times impossible to open it, because of the freezing weather. Especially during this last cold snap it resisted all efforts, although aided by hot oil, salt and other assistance, so that it may prove a delusion to those who drop their letters in good faith. The postmaster seriously contemplates taking it down entirely, then there can be no disappointment or delay.

—The regular meeting of the Goddard Literary Union took place Tuesday evening, at the usual time and place—but few of the members were present. A pleasant program was given, consisting of a piano solo by Mrs. A. H. Bissell; waltz, from "Olivette," by Mrs. Atwood; a reading by Miss Fanny Leavitt; song, "True to the Last," by Mr. Jesse Johnson; reading of an original sketch, by Mr. Walter Chaloner; being reminiscences of a few days troutin among streams of the White Mountains, written in an interestingly easy and conversational style, entirely pleasing to his listeners; and a quartet of female voices, made up of Mrs. Atwood, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Ross and Miss Leavitt, who sang "Greeting to Spring," which is a vocal arrangement of Straus' well-known waltzes, "On the blue Danube," and which was greeted by quite enthusiastic applause. The next meeting, which occurs the first Tuesday in February, will be the annual meeting, at which the usual election of officers will take place and a full new committee will be appointed.

WEST NEWTON.

—Mr. Stiles Frost contemplates a visit to Florida this winter.

—Mrs. J. P. Tolman gave a lunch party last Saturday afternoon.

—Joseph Carney was fined \$150 and costs Wednesday, for selling liquor. He appealed.

—Miss Hattie Avery gave a very pleasant kettle-drum to her young lady friends last Thursday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wilder M. Bush and Mr. and Mrs. George Cook started for California last Monday.

—Prof. Townsend speaks upon the Mosaic Account of the Creation, "Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Congregational church, West Newton. All are invited.

—Mrs. James Tolman has been entertaining as guests her sister, Mrs. Lilly Chase Lyman, author of "Poverty Grass," and her husband, Captain J. C. Wyman.

—Captain Chas. F. Richardson is on duty at the City Hall, and Sergeant Chas. E. Davis will be on duty at night. Patrolman Ryan and N. F. Bosworth have been transferred from night to day duty in this

—Mr. Cate's boat sleigh has taken out the following parties during the week: Tuesday evening, Odd Fellows from Newton to Natick. Wednesday evening a party of young people from Newton and Watertown, to Bailey's South Natick resort, and on Thursday afternoon the seventh class in the Pierce school enjoyed a short ride.

—The Ladies Aid Society of the Unitarian church held its annual meeting Wednesday last, for the choice of officers. Mrs. Jaynes was chosen president, in place of Mrs. Webster resigned; Mrs. A. K. Tolman, vice-president; Miss J. W. Shepard, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Otis, Mrs. Flew, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. White and Mrs. Raymond, directresses.

—Dr. Nott, in his lecture at the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons, the other day, gave a very interesting case of malposition of the heart. The case is one which he has had under observation for several years, the patient being a boy about 12 years old. The heart is situated on the right side of the breast, and the impulse, which, in the normal condition, would be felt between the fifth and sixth ribs, about four inches to the left of the median line, is felt at the corresponding point of the opposite side. The right lung is also smaller than the left, agreeing with the abnormal displacement, and the location of the heart sounds are relatively changed. The boy is in a healthy condition, and suffers no functional disturbance. Change of position of heart is frequently had in forms of disease, but cases similar to the above are extremely rare.

—Owing to the inclemency of weather, only twelve were present at the meeting of the Educational Club last Friday. Dr. Frisbie kindly consented to defer giving his lecture till some future time, and instead to occupy a half hour in giving the present theory of the formation of the planetary system; accordingly he gave a very interesting and clear exposition of La Place's theory, tracing the process of development from a mass of nebulous matter to the various planetary worlds. Mars, like our earth, cooled just enough for an abundance of life. Others are still fluid, and yet others, as the moon, old, without water, without air, without life. The audience was well pleased with the lucid explanation, and quite a little time before adjournment was spent in asking and answering questions. Mrs. Townsend will deliver a lecture at the next meeting, on the Greek drama.

—The invitation given by the Sunday School of the Unitarian church to the Channing Society, Newton, also Unitarian church of Newton Centre, was responded to by a large number, and the occasion was one of great interest and enjoyment. After an hour's social intercourse the company repaired to the dining rooms and discussed with relish the ample collection provided by the ladies. This being concluded, they descended to the parlor, and pastors, superintendents, teachers, and invited guests resolved themselves into a large infant class, and Miss Wheelock, teacher of kindergarten in the Chauncy Hall School in Boston, officiated as teacher. The object was to show her method of teaching a similar class, not only of a day, but Sabbath School. She is at present connected with the Berkeley Street Church, Rev. Mr. Wright, pastor. It was an object lesson and of kindergarten style. She took for her theme, the verse, "Be ye perfect, even as your Father in Heaven is perfect," and by the aid of a black-board and two or three articles illustrated and explained her subject in such a happy manner, that it not only gave her older pupils instruction and a revelation of a new method of teaching, but must be an eminent success both intellectually and morally with her little hearers; at the close a discussion of the subject followed, with responsive service, and singing led by Rev. H. G. Spaulding. Still another hour enjoyed with the Newton Centre friends about the blazing wood fire,

the pleasant company separated, scarcely dreaming that the mercury without, in the meanwhile, had stolen far down into the region of the twenties below.

The West Newton Lyceum.

The chief interest in the Lyceum meeting of Monday night at the City Hall centered of course in the address of Mrs. Lucy Stone, on "The amelioration of the educational, social and legal conditions of woman in the last fifty years." Mrs. Stone began by saying that she was glad to speak on this subject, and to show what was often denied, that the woman's rights movement had made a great advance in the last forty years. Then the only occupations open to women were housekeeping, sewing and teaching; now there are 200 occupations open to women. The success which has attended the efforts to improve the condition of woman is so much greater than was expected, that to have hoped for such results would have been thought monstrous forty years ago. The speaker then gave a description of the abuse heaped upon Lucretia P. Crocker, when she first began to speak in public, and asked if in the thirty years of warfare waged by this noble woman, by Miss Willard, Mrs. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, for the purpose of gaining for woman her natural rights, if something had not been gained. In 1832 the first college in the Union opened its doors to woman, and now the colleges all over the land have opened their doors. In the matter of education the advance is certainly wonderful. In 1840 there was a world's convention at London, and Mrs. Wendell Phillips and Sarah Pugh were sent as delegates, but they were refused admittance. Mr. Garrison said if women could not be delegates, he would not be, and withdrew. Now there is no convention where if a woman is sent she is not received. In 1852, when the world's temperance convention was held in New York, Mrs. Brown, the first woman ordained as a minister, was refused admittance as a delegate. When she arose to speak she was insulted and hooted at in that convention of ministers. Think of that in 1852. Now the temperance work is almost of necessity in the hands of women. Then in regard to the wages of women, and the inequality of the laws. In this State a married woman could not dispose of her own money by will, as it belonged to her husband. She could only have the use of a third of her husband's estate if he died, but he had the use of all of hers if she was living. The husband could claim the wife's earnings; the legal rights of a woman were suspended during marriage. The children belonged to the husband. For years we pleaded for equal rights before the law. In 1845 the high and mighty general court of Massachusetts passed a law, that if a married woman earned money she might have 20 per cent. of it. That was the first change. Now if she earns money it is her own, and in the case of her husband's death she is the guardian of her children. The legal condition is vastly improved, and in two of our territories she has a right to vote. In England and Scotland women have full municipal suffrage. These are some of the advances made in the past forty years. The statutes have been changed year by year, little by little, and it seems as if all were coming out right, and before many years women and men will be fighting side by side, and we shall have the best results. Mrs. Stone was enthusiastically applauded when she finished, and her calm and dispassionate address carried conviction with it.

—The debate which followed on the granting of suffrage to women, Mrs. E. N. L. Walton read a carefully prepared paper in favor of suffrage, and Mr. J. B. Goodrich made an eloquent speech in the negative.

—Other speakers were Mr. Rand, Mr. Spiney, Rev. Mr. Patrick, Mr. Walton, Mr. Drew, Mr. N. T. Allen, Mr. Walter Colby, Mr. F. M. Dutch, Miss Blackwell, the assistant editor of the Woman's Journal, and Mrs. Stone also made a few remarks.

—The debate was spicier and interesting, and the speakers seemed to state their convictions, instead of to talk merely for the sake of saying something.

AUBURNDALE.

—The Chataqua Circle will meet on Monday evenings hereafter.

—Miss Harris of Philadelphia is visiting Miss Codman at Lee's Hotel, where the latter is passing the winter.

—Prof. Townsend speaks upon the Mosaic Account of the Creation, "Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Congregational church, West Newton. All are invited.

—The coffee party at Captain Miller's on Wednesday evening was very much enjoyed. The severe cold without made the warmth and brightness within all the more cheerful.

—Parties arrive at Riverside nightly, to patronize the Boat Club's new bowling alley, which seems to be a very popular place, as it is engaged often weeks in advance.

—At the monthly meeting of the Ladies' Missionary Society, at the "Missionary Home," Miss Hants, who has been for seventeen years in South Africa, gave an interesting address.

—Mr. Charles H. Andrews will give his annual birthday banquet at Lee's on the 29th. Among the guests will be Messrs. Pulsifer and Haskell, Mr. E. D. Jordan, Mr. B. F. Stevens, the Hon. Leopold Morse and other well-known gentlemen.

—On Monday evening Mrs. Lathrop, President of the W. C. T. U. of Michigan, gave an address in the Methodist church. It was very eloquent and logical, and those who were present regretted the unfavorable weather, which prevented many from attending.

—Next Sunday, the third after Epiphany, there will be a celebration of the holy communion at the Church of the Messiah, at 9:45 a. m. Also, on Tuesday next, the festival commemorative of the conversion of St. Paul, there will be holy communion at 7:30 a. m., and evening prayer at 4:15 p. m.

—The Middlesex South District Medical Society had their January meeting at the Woodland Park Hotel, Wednesday afternoon. Dr. T. H. Gage, Dr. E. D. Hooker, Dr. W. Preble, and others read papers, and one of Lee's fine dinners followed.

—Alfred Hemmey of Boston begins the fifth annual course of lectures on the "Principles of Common Law," at Lasell Seminary, Jan. 26th, at 7:45 p. m. These lectures are free to ladies of the vicinity, and all would or should be interested, as

they are simple and clear expositions of such legal papers and obligations as concern many women at some time in their lives; and no woman hearing them need sign a paper without understanding what she is doing.

—"It would be well to take down the clock in the Congregational church tower, and put up one that will go," said some one last week. "You don't understand," said an older resident, who remembered when the church was built, "the clock is an excellent one, and only needs some one who knows its excellence to take care of it." "Perhaps it is too excellent," said the first speaker. As long as Mr. Charles Sweet was able to take care of it there was no fault to find. He is missed in many other ways, also, in Auburndale. But we are fortunate in being able always to rely on the Methodist clock, which Postmaster Bourne takes great pride in keeping exactly right.

Fire Insurance.

Attention is called to the card of Mr. Richard Rowe, and the excellent fire insurance company he represents. Newton people will find him a reliable agent.

West Newton Lyceum.

A meeting of the West Newton Lyceum will be

—HELD AT—

City Hall, West Newton.

—ON—

Monday, Jan. 24, at 7:40, p. m.

Lecture by Rev. Charles L. Woodworth, "The Moral, Social, and Financial Evils of Intemperance." Music: Cornet solo by Mr. Geo. J. Bolles. Debate: Re-olived, "that the Constitution of Massachusetts should be so amended as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors." Principal disputants: Hon. B. B. Johnson in the affirmative; Mr. F. B. Tiffany in the negative. 15

FORTY-EIGHTH

Annual Meeting

—OF THE—

NEWTON SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION

—WILL BE HELD—

SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 23rd.

AT 7 O'CLOCK,

—IN THE—

2ND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

WEST NEWTON,

Address by Prof. L. T. Townsend of Boston University. Subject "Mosaic Account of the Creation." All invited.

WM. P. PARTRIDGE,

Secretary. 15

Richard Rowe,

INSURANCE.

NO. 2 MASON BUILDING.

WATER STREET, BOSTON.

Residence, Cabot street, Newtonville.

The six American and English companies represented by this agency, are among the largest, strongest and oldest doing business in the United States, the Sun Fire Office being the oldest pure fire

HAMLET MODERNIZED.

Toboggan or not toboggan that is the question;
Whether 'tis better in a sled to slide,
Or slides and slip-ups of uncleaned sidewalks,
Or to take sled against a hill of ice, sir,
To soar, and, by that slip, to reach the end,
The wind-up, come to a stop, the bumping bums
That feel the come to a stop, a combustion
Devoted to be dished? To slide, to slip;
To slip? perchance to flop. Ay, there's the rub;
For in that slip down hill what serapes may come?
When we have seraped, all this mortal hide
And, like a poor paver, there is the respect
That makes calamity of that long slide;
For who would bear the ills of coasts,
The steerer's wrong, the starter's stupidity,
The pangs of o'erturn'd loads, the crushed-up
sleigh?

The fifty-five cents out, and the smarts
That patient merit bears when sweet girls snicker,
When he himself might his quietus take
Off a toboggan? Who would ride a sled
To sleet and gape under a horse blanket,
But that he's drest in being a schmable—
The awful *blush* from whose frown
No tobogganer returns—masters the hill,
And makes us rather take the ills we fear
Than fly in haste from the toboggan slide.
—From the Sun and Voice.

LOVE AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

BY GEO. C. JENKS.

"The 'Aurora's Blush' is out, Mr. Clement, and she's a beauty, too!"

Mr. Clement, an enthusiast in floriculture, with a particularly warm corner in his heart for chrysanthemums, was just entering his greenhouse, when his gardener volunteered the pleasing information that his pet chrysanthemum plant, which he had been nursing for months, the "Aurora's Blush," had at last burst into flower. It was something new, this chrysanthemum—an experiment of his own—and exclusive of the pleasure afforded by its intrinsic beauty, it gave Mr. Clement the satisfaction of knowing that he possessed the only flower in the city with its exact shading and combination of colors.

"We've done pretty well, eh, William?" he said, as he stepped into the greenhouse and gazed in a rapture of delight at the "Aurora's Blush."

It was, indeed, a lovely flower, and well deserving of its fanciful title. From its yellow centre, the petals, of a pearl white, spread in an almost perfect circle like an aureole. Though the petals appeared to be white at first glance, a second look showed that the reddish rim around the yellow extended almost like a shadow over the rest of the flower in a faint pink tinge, gradually dying away and blending with the white in an impalpable mist of sub-color. It was, as Mr. Clement enthusiastically declared, for all the world like a bank of fleecy white clouds at the dawn of a summer day. Hence the name he has bestowed upon it—"Aurora's Blush."

"Only one blossom out so far, I see, William. Well there will be others in the course of a week; but this, being the first, seems more precious, somehow. I declare, we have succeeded better than I ever hoped. These delicate tints in chrysanthemums show the effect of scientific culture so much better than the florid reds and yellows. Don't you think so, William?"

Whatever William may have thought, he did not contradict his employer, and Mr. Clement, satisfied with his chrysanthemum and his own floral erection, passed through his greenhouse examining each specimen and discussing them with William in high good humor.

"Oh, papa, there you are! I thought I should find you here. I wanted to ask you to come home early this afternoon. We have so much to do, and we shall want your assistance. I want my party to be perfect, if possible, and I cannot arrange the final details without your help."

A bright young girl of twenty, in the daintiest of morning-wrappers, *a la Watteau*, and with the rays of the morning sun shining through the glass in a prismatic shower on her golden brown hair, came sweeping into the greenhouse.

"Take care, Ada! Mind the flowers!" shrieked Mr. Clement, in agony. "You nearly knocked that 'Aurora's Blush' plant to pieces, from the shelf."

Ada Clement, with a great show of contrition, gathered up her skirts and stood waiting, while her father arranged the pot containing the "Aurora's Blush" more firmly on the shelf, and looked with tender solicitude at the one full-blown blossom.

"Party? What nonsense! Well, I'll come home as soon as I can. Who will be here?"

"Oh, I can't tell you all the names. There will be Captain and Mrs. Smart, and Daisy Smart, and Annie Smart, and—"

"I suppose that cousin of theirs, young Walter Smart, will be here, eh?"

"Yes, papa," returned Ada, hesitatingly. "He had an invitation, and I received his note accepting it."

"I thought so. Well, I don't want to meet him. He is an empty-headed jackanape, with more money than wit. Makes a pretense of being in the real estate business, and employs his valuable time in swindling his customers."

"Papa?"

"Oh, yes, I know; he has managed to ingratiate himself with you. He has a knack of pleasing girls as silly as himself. But, for all that, he is an ass, and I don't like him. Three months ago he persuaded me to buy that ten-acre field in Westmoreland County—a piece of ground that you couldn't grow even a thistle on. Said it was in the heart of a gas field, and that it would pay me forty per cent on the investment in less than a year. So far, I have spent \$2,000 in labor and tools, boring for gas or oil, and I haven't seen a sign of either. Confound it! I can't even get spring-water from the place. If that fellow comes here to-night, don't bring him near me, because I won't even speak to him."

"Papa is cross!" said Ada to her mother, as Mr. Clement, having given a few parting directions to William about the chrysanthemums in general and the "Aurora's Blush" in particular, strode down the gravel walk to catch his train for the city.

It was late when Mr. Clement got home that evening—business having detained him—and many of the guests invited to Miss Ada Clement's birthday reception had already arrived. His temper had improved since the morning, and when he came down from his room in evening dress, he met his daughter in the hall and kissed her heartily.

At that moment Mr. Walter Smart was announced, and the old gentleman, with a frown, disappeared, and left his wife and daughter to receive him. Mr. Smart did not seem to mind this. He was a hand-

some, self-possessed young fellow, looking anything but the jackanapes Mr. Clement had described him.

"Where's your father?" he asked Ada, as they stood side by side in the pauses of a quadrille.

"I don't know. I suppose he is sitting in some corner, talking about real estate or natural gas, or something of that kind, with one of his down-town friends."

The quadrille came to an end, and Walter proposed that they should stroll into the conservatory that formed a covered communication with the greenhouse on the lawn.

"Mr. Clement, I really do not understand—"

"Do you not understand, sir? Where did you get that flower?"

"This flower? What, in my buttonhole? Why, let me see! Oh, yes, I took it from that plant over there; I wanted a posy for my coat, and I thought it rather pretty, so I took it.

And Walter took the precious "Aurora's Blush" in his fingers and began biting off the delicate pink-white petals one by one.

"Posy! Rather pretty! My 'Aurora's Blush,' gasped the old gentleman. Great heavens! Young man, do you know that that posy, as you call it," emphasizing the obnoxious word with indignant contempt, "has cost me years of labor and hundreds of dollars? Do you know that it is one of the most wonderful chrysanthemums that was ever brought into flower? Posy, indeed!"

"I am really very sorry, Mr. Clement. Here is the flower. A daisy would have pleased me as well."

"Yes, I suppose it would. Your ignorance in floriculture is only excelled by your stupidity in real estate matters. There is that ten-acre field in Westmoreland County!"

The old gentleman always reverted to this unfortunate speculation when anything occurred to annoy him.

"Oh, by the way, Mr. Clement, I meant to have told you," broke in Walter. "It had slipped my memory. I have been particularly interested in that piece of property and have watched it closely. Just before I left home this morning I got a telegram from the foreman at the field. Here it is."

He put the stem of the "Aurora's Blush" in his mouth, as he felt in a pocket of his dress-coat for the telegram, which he handed to Mr. Clement.

The latter read aloud:

"Have just struck gas. It will be the heaviest producer in Westmoreland County. Wire instructions."

Mr. Clement did not speak another word.

He realized that the telegram meant a fortune, and he felt somewhat ashamed of himself. He marched out of the greenhouse with the yellow paper in his hand, and Walter did not know whether to follow him or not. While he hesitated, Ada came in with a radiant face.

"Papa says I am to come in here and pluck you a daisy for your coat. Then I am to take you away from the greenhouse and devote the rest of my life to teaching you the difference between daisies and rare chrysanthemums."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

"Matter?" repeated her father, as with his dress coat pulled awry, his shirt-bosom rumpled, and his clothing generally disordered, he stamped up and down, knocking over flower-pots in his rage that at ordinary times he would have passed with the greatest ease. "Matter! Why, some one has actually stolen that flower—the 'Aurora's Blush.' Not another thing touched! Just that one blossom that I prized more than anything else in my collection! But I'll find the villain! Mark my words, William, I'll find him! And I want you to watch this place more carefully in future. If we keep the thieves out, we may have some more of the 'Aurora's Blush' in flower in a few days. Take care we don't lose them, too!"

As William a mild young man, with a strongly-marked strabismus that gave him an habitual beseeching expression—said afterwards, he had never seen Mr. Clement so tearing mad before, and he never wanted to again.

"But, papa, are you sure that the flower has been stolen?" asked Ada.

"Sure! It's gone, isn't it? Of course it has been stolen," returned Mr. Clement; and then his gaze became fixed in a glassy stare as Walter Smart coolly entered the greenhouse.

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THE CULTIVATION OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Continued from Page Three.

in lumps. For this potting we use soil containing more manure than for the small plants in the spring, using about two parts good loam to one of well rotted manure.

The pots are selected according to the size of the roots, being careful not to have them too large. In potting large plants the soil should never reach nearer than an inch from the rim, for there should be ample room for giving an abundance of water and liquid manure.

After the plants are potted they are placed under trees where they can have plenty of air, but at the same time shaded from the hot sun. They remain here about a week, or until they seem to have recovered, when they are taken to the same ground they grew in, and plunged to the rim of the pot in the soil. As the plants begin to grow fresh they are given plenty of water, that they may never become dry. The young roots soon reach the sides of the pots, after which liquid manure may be freely given so long as the buds are growing.

As cold nights approach the plants are placed under glass, even before actual frost appears. I think it a mistake to try and keep the plants out until the actual appearance of hard frosts, for we have many nights not cold enough for frost, but cold enough to check their growth, and this checking of the sap is an acknowledged cause of mildew wherever it appears.

All through the early fall we have days that are hot enough for midsummer, and nights nearly cold enough for frost. This kind of weather cannot be conducive to health in the Chrysanthemum, for it is a plant that must be kept growing from the time the cutting is struck until it has flowered. For a long time after placing them under glass they require no artificial heat, and should be very freely ventilated through the day. In cold, cloudy weather, it is best to introduce a little heat into the house, if only to dry out the dampness.

For those who have no greenhouse, but wish to cultivate the Chrysanthemum, we advise procuring young, healthy plants in May, and treating them in a similar way to the one already given, until the time for housing, when they may be taken in on cold nights and placed out of doors through the day. As a house plant they should be kept well watered, syringed as often as possible, and kept in the coolest and airiest place to be found.

The black aphid, or black fly, is usually found quite troublesome, but this can be conquered by persistent application of Dalmatian powder with the bellows.

It is desirable to keep the old roots over the winter, they should be placed where they will not freeze, but where they may be kept quite cool, and if possible near a sunny window. Early in the spring they may be divided and planted out in the open ground, and receive the same treatment as young plants. The would-be cultivator must not expect that his plants will be as large, or his flowers as fine, as those to be seen at our fall exhibitions, for the Chrysanthemum requires unremitting care and attention from the beginning of the young plant to the end of the following season, and experience is as valuable here as elsewhere. But, however, one should not be discouraged, for a fair amount of success is attainable with the most ordinary cultivation, and one will probably feel repaid for what time and expense may be bestowed upon them.

The very large show-blooms so often seen at exhibitions are the result of special cultivation, and should not be considered as fair example of all that is good in a Chrysanthemum, but rather as to what a state of perfection they may be brought by special and skilful cultivation. These blooms are usually produced by taking late cuttings, potting as often as required, and allowing the plant to make but one stem. This single stem will usually branch into about three, and on the end of each will be formed several buds, all of which should be removed except the one at the extreme end, which is usually the largest and strongest. By this means, the whole strength of the plant is thrown into two or three flowers, and sometimes only one, thus producing a flower that must be considered somewhat in the light of a monstrosity.

Most people seem to have but very little idea of the classes into which Chrysanthemums are divided, and in fact these classes are ceasing to be of any great distinguishing value, for the Japanese run into the Chinese, and the Chinese into the pom-poms in such a manner that it is often difficult to tell to which class a variety belongs. Generally speaking, however, the Japanese have long feathery or ribbon-like petals, either reflexed, incurved, or falling about in a very irregular manner; while the Chinese have a very smooth and compact flower with a regular outline, either reflexed or reflexed. The ideal pompon is very small in size, regular in outline, and with smooth reflexed petals, but it is sometimes quite large and somewhat incurved.

To varieties, their number is so large and tastes vary to such a degree, that it seems useless to enter into an extended description of them, but I will mention a few that seem to me quite desirable.

Among the Japanese I would mention—Source d'Or, orange yellow; L'Incomparable, crimson and yellow; Margot, pink; Golden Dragon, yellow; Wm. Robinson, brownish yellow; Moonlight, pure white; Fleur des Bois, deep reddish crimson; Glo-rious, light yellow; Flambeau, crimson; Lady Selborne, white; President Parkman, bright amaranth; Belle Paule, white, shaded and edged pink.

Among the Chinese—Felicity, white; Gloria mundi, yellow; Guernsey Nugget, light yellow; Cullingfordii, deep crimson; Mabel Ward, light yellow; Eve, creamy white; Venus, pink; Princess of Teck, white, shaded pink; Prince Alfred, pink; General Slade, crimson and orange; Jeanne d'Arc, white and pink; Talfourd Salter, reddish yellow; Mrs. Gane, white; Salomon, purple.

And among the Pompons—Centonius, yellow; Brilliant, crimson; Forermer, cinnamon brown; Mlle. Marthe, white; Golden Malle, Marthe, yellow; Mme. Montels, pinkish white, yellow centre; Montgolfier, crimson tipped yellow; Perfection, brown red; Soeur Maceline, pure white; Mr. Astic, yellow; Mrs. Gane, white; Salomon, purple.

As it is a mystery to many where all these varieties come from, I will give a short account of the various sources from which they are obtained. Some of the finest varieties have been secured from sports, that is, a certain plant will throw out a branch bearing flowers of an entirely different color, but usually of the same form as the parent. If this branch can be induced to push out young shoots, they may be taken off and rooted; and usually they will continue to bear flowers the same as the sporting branch. But by far the greatest number of new varieties are ob-

tained from seed, the raising of which until very recently has been confined almost entirely to France and the Channel Islands.

In this country the first seed was obtained about ten years ago, and the quantity raised seems to be increasing annually. The operation is a simple one, and there is no reason why as many new varieties should not be raised here as elsewhere. All that is needful is to take the plants after the flowers are fully open and place them in a warm and dry place; any warm sunny room will do. The whole object seems to be to prevent the collection of moisture among the florets, which causes them to decay before the seed arrives at maturity.

An abundance of seed may be raised without the aid of the brush, and many hold that there is nothing gained by artificial fertilization. But I have proved to my own satisfaction that it is attended with good results in the Chrysanthemum as with other plants.

Mr. Salter, one who raised more new Chrysanthemums in his day than any other man, stated that he seldom sowed as worthy of cultivation more than one out of two thousand seedlings. In the spring of 1885 I planted about forty hand-fertilized seed, and from these I have saved, as being worthy of cultivation, six, and possibly eight. This last spring I planted a seed that was the only one formed in the flower from which it was picked, and from this seed I obtained one of the most distinct and beautiful varieties we possess.

As there has been considerable misunderstanding about the operation of hand-fertilization, I will close my paper with a short explanation.

Botanically the Chrysanthemum belongs to the composite, that is, a class of plants whose flowers are crowded together in a close head; this head is what is commonly called the flower, but if we examine it closely we will find it composed of a multitude of very small, mostly perfect flowers, often of two forms, those on the border having long flat petals, and those in the centre tubular.

In its normal form the Chrysanthemum resembles our common white-beet, but from long cultivation it has become double, or in other words, the tubular florets have been converted into ones with the same long flat petals of those in the border, and equally sterile. Usually by looking in among the petals, a few of the tubular florets will be found still remaining, and these are the ones that bear the seed. Each one of these will most always be found to have perfect pistil and stamens, and when the floret first opens the pollen will be found adhering to the underside of the closed stigmas. By taking this pollen on a small, soft brush, and carrying it to another floret on a separate plant, in which the stigma has had time to open, and brushing the pollen upon it, cross or hand-fertilization is effected.

By simply placing one plant by the side of another there is no cross-fertilization, unless it is accomplished by the wind or insect agency.

Delivery of Daily Papers.

The following complaint from an old subscriber of the GRAPHIC has been received:

"To add to the winter discomfort and winter blockade, the daily papers are not delivered in time to read before leaving the house for Boston. The dealer in newspapers sends a small boy inadequate to the task in mild, pleasant weather, and wholly unfit in such cold snowy times as this—he may save a few cents, but the reading business man is kept in discomfort at the time he most wants to know what is going on in the world. A matter so easily remedied should not be allowed to continue."

In reply to this, it might be said that the correspondent does not take into consideration the trials that beset a newsdealer in Newton. It is not for the purpose of saving money that he does not hire larger boys, but because here in Newton boys who are willing to work at such business are few and far between, and the newsdealer is thankful if he can get boys of any size to do the work. Mr. Morgan, the newsdealer here, is doing about all he can, and is paying larger wages than newsdealers in other cities. If some one would send him some large and reliable boys, he would be only too glad to hire them.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

Austin, S. Tom the Hero.	61,605
Carpenter, H. B. Liber Amoris.	52,361
A poem, "Being the Book of Love of the Brother Aurelius"	
Champney, L. W. Three Vassar Girls on the Rhine.	35,235
Crownsfield, M. B. All Among the Lightnings.	35,238
The author is the wife of Conn's Crown-in-field, Inspector of the First Light-house District, and describes the light-houses on the Maine coast, with which she is perfectly familiar.	
Elliot, H. W. Our Arctic Province; Alaska and the Seal Islands.	35,239
Contains "all the information it was possible to get together about the past history, present conditions, resources and possibilities of the future of Alaska. The illustrations have in a majority of cases been made direct from nature. The author, who is both a scientist and a naturalist, spent six or seven years in studying the country and the people."—Pub. by Wm. H. Hall, H. Society in the Elizabethan Age.	
The life of the time is portrayed in a series of pen-pictures of historic personages, who held the positions severally, in the country, of landlord, steward, tenant, in the town, of burgess, merchant, host, in the court, of courtier, churchman, official and law-giver.	

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WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,
is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also Real Estate to sell and to Rent. For particulars see Real Estate column on this page.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mr. E. C. Dudley of Texas is in town.
—Read Fife's express advertisement in another column.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Woodman, Centre street, have gone to Florida for the winter.

—Several cases of measles, pneumonia, and sever forms of throat trouble, are reported.

—The Newton Ice Company cut their ice only from Longfellow's pond, Wellesley Hills.

—On the "Hill," two new elective studies have been added to the course this year—Arabic and Missions.

—Mr. Charles P. Clark, ex-president of the New York and New England road, is to make a trip to Europe. He has been in Washington for the past week.

—On Wednesday morning, the mercury was reported at 7 a. m.^{21°} below at Knapp's grocery, and 15° below at Mr. Ivory Harmon's, Oak Hill.

—You can buy fish, flesh, fowls, oysters, prairie chickens, canned goods, vegetables, fruits and butter and all at the lowest rates at Richardson's.

—Prof. Townsend speaks upon the Mosiac Account of the Creation, Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Congregational church, West Newton. All are invited.

—Mr. William McDonald, who fell from the roof while at work on Mr. Cobb's new house at Chestnut Hill, was admitted at the Hospital but two days, as it was found that he had sustained no serious injuries.

—On the evening of February 8, Hon. J. F. C. Hyde will speak in Mason Hall before the Newton Horticultural Society. Subject, "Variety of Fruits suitable for Cultivation in Newton."

—Mr. B. E. Taylor, architect, Grant avenue, reports the building interest to be good. One of the houses now in erection under his care is a summer house at Beach Bluff, Swampscott.

—Mr. George R. Hovey has returned from Harrison, Maine, where he has been preaching and laboring with good success with the Baptist church in that village for several months past.

—Rev. J. M. English preached to a full house on Sunday evening at the Unitarian church, that society having very kindly tendered the same to the Baptist society for such services; also for the Friday evening prayer meeting.

—Mrs. Dr. Bliss, of the American Board's Turkish Mission, addressed the ladies of the First Church on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Bliss has resided abroad many years, and is well able to speak of the difference between the estate of Christian and Mohammedan women.

—At the meeting of the Boston Commercial Club last Saturday, Mr. A. D. S. Bell read a valuable paper, defending the national bank system. Collector Saltonstall also made some statements of much interest in regard to the workings of the customs laws.

—At the First church service on Sunday morning, Rev. T. J. Holmes spoke words of sympathy for the brethren of the Eliot church, so suddenly bereft of their sanctuary. Rev. Dr. R. C. Mills offered fervent prayer in their behalf.

—Councilman Henry H. Read, Paul street, who purchased last year of Mrs. Harriet E. Carpenter land bounded on Centre, Rice and Summer streets, has commenced the erection of one dwelling house on the premises, and will break ground for others with the coming of the spring.

—The Theological students are enjoying a fine course of lectures on practical subjects. On Thursday, January 6, Rev. C. H. Spaulding of Boston addressed the young men on "The Pastor's leadership in the Benevolence of his Church." Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon spoke on the evening of Wednesday, the 18th.

—Rev. Dr. D. L. Furber was called on Tuesday to attend the funeral service of Mrs. Sarah H. Lewis, formerly a member of the Congregational church here. The service was held at the house of her nephew, Mr. Lewis C. Breed, No. 67 Columbia street, Dorchester, which was her home, and where she died on the 15th—in the 72d year of her age.

—The Hospital Benefit at the City Hall, West Newton, on the evening of February 2d, promises to be very entertaining. The comedy, Robertson's "Home," which is to be given, was played at Bar Harbor last summer, and was admirable. Tickets may be obtained of Mrs. R. R. Bishop, one of the patronesses. The music will be furnished by the Newton High School orchestra, '88.

—We regret to learn that Capt. Joseph Brooks of the Boston University eleven, who broke his leg on the 20th of November in a game with the Newton High School team, has again seriously disabled the same limb by falling on the stairs when coming out from the University. This accident occurred on Monday, he having on that day attended the college exercises for the first time. This second accident will probably detain him from his college work two or three months.

—The funeral of Willie Shea, son of the late Mrs. Sophia Shea, Centre street, was held at the Cemetery Chapel on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. T. J. Holmes attending. Young Shea, who was well known as connected with the fish market here, has been in consumption for several months. In November he went to the Newton Cottage Hospital, through the influence of friends of the First church, and thence to the Consumption's Home, Dorchester.

—Mrs. Dr. Lyman Jewett, Maple Park, late of the Telugoo Mission, Madras, India, will address the Women's Baptist Mission Circle on Tuesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. The meeting will be held in Mrs. D. N. B. Coffin's parlor, Pelham street. Mrs. Jewett was at her post with her husband, and bore a part in the Telugoo Review, one of the greatest in the world's history. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

—Mr. A. W. Armington, Centre street, was called to Providence, R. I., on Saturday, by the death of his father, who has been in failing health for the past two years. The funeral took place on Tuesday. Mr. Armington has passed his life of three score and ten years in his native city, Pro-

vidence. His ancestors were among the constituent families of the state, being descended from Mr. Fuller, who came from England to Boston, and thence went with Roger Williams through the wilderness to the shores of the Narragansett, to found the Providence plantations. Mr. Armington was a strong abolitionist long before slavery was left to the issues of war.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—See Fife's Express advertisement in another column.

—The grand lodge officers visited Crystal Lake Lodge, K. of H., on Thursday night.

—A reception was tendered to Rev. C. P. Mills, the new Rector of St. Paul's Church on Thursday evening, Dec. 13th, at the residence of Mr. I. Simpson.

—A concert was given at Grace church, Newton, for the benefit of St. Paul's Church for the purpose of obtaining a pipe organ for their chapel. Two large loads attended from our village.

—The Monday Club held their meeting this week with Mrs. May. The proposed sleigh ride did not take place on Thursday on account of the extreme cold weather.

—It is expected that the clock to be placed in the tower of the Congregational church, will soon be in position. Mr. M. G. Crane has the contract.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hayward started on Thursday with the Raymond Excursion to Southern California, to be absent two or three months.

—The Spear Brothers are having a busy time with their barges for sleighing parties, also single and double sleigh, for private parties, are much in demand for the fine sleighing.

—Mr. Tibbles and wife (Bright Eyes), addressed a large audience at the Congregational church on Sunday evening, on the Indian question. A collection was taken up to aid them in building a church on the Omaha reservation.

—The mercury fell to twenty-two below zero at the junction shanty on Wednesday morning. Query? Is there any coldness existing between the B. & A. and N. Y. & N. E. Railroads, or was it on account of the cold shoulder turned towards efforts to have gates or a flagman stationed at the Cook street crossing.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—The Odd Fellows' building is very much improved by its new coat of paint.

—Many persons from this village went to the Eliot church fire on Sunday morning.

—The work of getting the paper mills in working order is progressing as rapidly as possible, as the proprietors are anxious to start the machinery for the manufacture of waxed paper.

—Mr. W. F. Stevens for a long time in the employ of the Fauning Printing Co., has severed his connection with that firm to accept a position at Brunswick, Georgia.

—Dr. Hildreth is still confined to his house, although he is much improved in health.

—We understand that a load of stone for the new Eliot station has arrived. This is worthy of note as it is a pointer that something will be done there sometime. But when, is all the important query.

—Mr. C. W. Hill, master of the Martin school, Boston, and for a number of years principal of our grammar school, visited the scene of his earlier labors on Thursday of this week. He has many warm friends in the village, especially among his former pupils, who are always pleased to meet him and who rejoice at the success he has met with in the schools of Boston.

—The body of Miss Carrie E. Harvey, of Newport, R. I., supposed to have committed suicide by jumping from the steamer Pilgrim, was found near the residence of Miss Wolfe by three Upper Falls young men, James Welch, Arthur Bitnor and Michael J. Welch, who have received quite a handsome reward by so doing. These young men are employed by Mr. C. H. Hale of this village, who has a contract to build extensive greenhouses for Cornelius Van derbilt, at Ochre Point, Newport.

—The following officers were installed at Home Lodge, P. O. O. F. last Thursday night: N. G., Charles H. Hale; V. G., Edward M. Billings; Secy., Amos L. Hale; Treas., George Gould; Trustees, H. A. Knapp, James Wild, Amos L. Hale; C. Samuel H. Hall; W. A. J. Roach; R. S. N. G., William Bemis; R. L. V. G., H. A. Knapp; L. S. V. G., E. J. Williams; L. G., J. W. Holmes; O. G., J. E. Trowbridge. This Lodge commenced the new year with increased membership and in a prosperous condition.

—After the exercises closed, the entire company were invited to the residence of Mr. C. H. Hale, where a bountiful supply of good things for the support of the "inner man" was furnished by the genial host.

—The eighth annual reunion of the Prospect Grammar school occurred on Wednesday evening. The committee having the affair in charge may well congratulate themselves on the success that rewarded their efforts. The program presented was excellent in every particular, and was most thoroughly enjoyed by all who were privileged to listen to it. The hall was well filled by former pupils and their friends. The first thing that greeted the eye on entering the hall was a fine black-board sketch of the Prospect schoolhouse. We can but feel proud that it was the work of one of the graduates of our school, Mr. J. Fred Hopkins. At the appointed hour, Mr. Hussey, the present principal of the school and who served in the capacity of master of ceremonies in a very pleasing manner, made a few remarks and announced the program. The orchestra began the exercises by rendering a fine selection, which was liberally rewarded by a round of applause. Next followed the reading of the records of the reunion of 1886, by Mr. Hopkins, the secretary of the committee. The reader of the evening was Mr. O. E. Bennett, who gave a number of choice selections to the evident gratification of the audience. It was Mr. Bennett's first appearance in the place and he won for himself by his excellent rendering of the selections, a reputation as a reader which will long be remembered by all who heard him. The wish was expressed by many that they may again, soon, have the pleasure of listening to him. The quartet, which was from West Newton, consisting of Miss Bennett, Mrs. Fisher, Messrs. Hunt and Stowers, adding much to the evening's enjoyment. The quartet rendered by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Hunt was very pleasing and well received. A prominent feature of the program was the cornet selections given by

Miss Hattie E. Beals of Brockton. She was enthusiastically received and was heartily encored each time she appeared. She was accompanied by Miss Prudence Simpson, who later in the evening completely captivated the audience with her piano selection, the "Spinning Song," which received such a round of applause that she was compelled to respond to satisfy the demands of the company present. Brief remarks followed by Mr. Gould, Mr. C. W. Hill, a former principal of the school, and Mr. Frost, the newly elected member of the school board. A cantata, entitled Jack and Jill, by the quartet then closed the formal exercises.

About an hour was spent in renewing old acquaintances and the hearty exchange of greetings between scholars and teachers of former years. The floor was then cleared for dancing which was indulged in by many until the "two small hours." The committee to whom we are indebted for the fine entertainment consisted of D. Warren Flagg, Chairman; W. F. Bird, Mrs. W. R. Dresser, Misses Marion E. Dresser, Linda E. Nickelson, Alberta Grover and Mr. Fred. Hopkins, Secretary. A committee consisting of four ladies and four gentlemen was appointed to arrange a program for the reunion of 1888.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—At Wellesley College on Sunday morning Bishop Paddock held a deeply interesting service, during which he baptized two of the pupils, and confirmed four.

The service on the occasion of the visit of Bishop Paddock to St. Mary's church was most interesting and impressive. The Bishop preached upon the duty of confessing Christ before men, showing especially the illogical character of the excuses for secret discipleship, and pointing out the inevitable result of all such evasions of duty. Especially solemn was his close: "Christ on the last great day shall be then ashamed of those who are not ashamed of Him and His words." The Bishop then confirmed seven candidates. Two were ladies from Saxavon, who came to St. Mary's from old attachment and relationship. One of these was baptized by the rector after the morning service. The Bishop received many greetings from the parishioners after the service, and visited the new rectory.

The Cottage Hospital.

The annual meeting of the Cottage Hospital corporation was held Monday afternoon in the chapel of the New Church Society at Newtonville, the president, Mr. R. M. Pulsifer presiding. There was a large attendance in spite of the storm. The report of the treasurer, Mr. George S. Bullens, showed that the balance of the building fund on hand was \$418.78. The amount received for current expenses the past year was \$3617.86, and the payments for current expenses were \$1889.60, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of \$178.26.

The president, in his annual report, stated that the hospital has already demonstrated its usefulness, and called attention to the necessity of enlarging the building. The trustees' report was read by the clerk, Dr. E. A. Whiston, and contained a complete and interesting history of the hospital. The number of patients in the hospital is 12, and the number treated since the hospital opened last June to Dec. 18 was 41. There have been but three deaths. The secretary was authorized to have printed in pamphlet form 1500 copies of the various reports presented at the meeting for distribution. Dr. E. A. Whiston was re-elected clerk, and George S. Bullens treasurer. A board of 24 trustees was elected, the new members being Mrs. J. M. Blake and Mrs. E. B. Haskell.

After the adjournment of the meeting of the corporation, a meeting of the trustees was held and the following officers were elected: President, R. M. Pulsifer; vice-president, E. W. Converse; finance committee, W. P. Tyler, E. W. Converse, W. P. Ellison, Rev. G. W. Shinn, R. M. Pulsifer; executive committee, W. P. Ellison, Rev. John Worcester, Mrs. M. L. Bacon, Mrs. R. Bishop and Otis Pettee.

Fire Department Statistics.

From the annual report of Chief Bixby of the fire department the following facts are gleaned: During the year 37 buildings were damaged by fire, 5 being totally destroyed. The number of alarms was 71, and the loss by fire was \$22,172, \$13,171 being on real estate and \$9,001 on personal property. The insurance paid was \$14,708, and the total insurance at risk, \$153,855. The area protected by the fire department is 20 square miles; miles of accepted streets, 108; hydrants, 471. The number of buildings erected was 209, 16 being of brick and stone and 193 of wood. The number erected in each ward is: Ward 1, 18; Ward 2, 49; Ward 3, 41; Ward 4, 29; Ward 5, 26; Ward 6, 36; Ward 7, 10. The value of the buildings erected is \$800,000.

Prof. Townsend Sunday Evening.

Prof. L. T. Townsend of Boston University, whose works upon Science and Theology have made for him a wide reputation, is to make an address upon the "Mosaic account of the Creation" before the Newton Sunday School Union at Rev. H. J. Patrick's church, West Newton, next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. In view of the study upon the book of Genesis in our Sunday Schools, this discussion promises to be of intense interest to every Sunday School teacher and scholar. Prof. Townsend is a scholar and an orator, and his address promises a rich treat. All are invited to this meeting.

Electric Lights.

The business portion of Newton and Newtonville were brilliantly illuminated Monday evening for the first time, with the electric light. Eighteen lights were used and more are to be placed within a few days. The gas lamps looked melancholy by contrast, and the new lights were favorably commented on by all who passed along the streets. Several gentlemen who got off the cars here in the evening, thought they must have mistaken the station, the electric lights made such a marked difference. The lights will be exhibited for about two weeks, so that the public may get acquainted with them, and also the merits of illuminating the streets by electricity. There is no question but that electric lights are needed in Newton, if we are to keep up with other cities, and as the Newton company is already established and is a home institution, it ought to be patronized. The company are now ready to put in arc lights in any part of the city, and the incandescent circuit will be ready shortly. The company have already received a large number of orders for the lighting of houses by electricity, and, judging from the exhibition of street lights, they are prepared to do fully as good work as any other company in the state.

Recital of Sacred Music.

Grace church was filled on Tuesday evening, with an attentive and appreciative audience, comprising people from all parts of Newton, as well as many from Boston, Cambridge and Somerville, drawn together by a desire to hear the admirable choir of the church of the Advent, under the able direction of its well-known organist and choir-master, Mr. S. B. Whitney. The procession of white-robed choristers and priests entered by the north door, passing down the north and up the centre aisle, singing the processional hymn, "O bless the Lord My Soul;" the spirited strains echoing through the church in a great wave of harmony. Even here the sweet, bell-like soprano of Master Staples rang out above the other voices, while the deep rich bass of Mr. Beeching was equally distinguishable.

The "Te Deum Laudamus in B flat," by Stainer, and the magnificat in F by Tours were finely rendered. The Creed, Versicles, etc., were beautifully intoned by the choir, but entirely failed in effect as the congregation being unfamiliar with the Choral Service, were unable to join in them. One could but think how grandly dignified would have been the service had the entire congregation united with the choir in the intonation. The Hallelujah Chorus from the Messiah, always inspiring, was magnificently given. The gem of the evening was Gounod's exquisite Nativity Hymn, charmingly sung by Master Staples. The modest, unaffected bearing, the clear, distinct articulation, the exceptionally beautiful voice of this gifted young man, who sings with a spontaneity and finish as remarkable as it is delightful, made his singing of this hymn and of his other solos, a pleasure almost beyond words. The St. Cecilia music was rendered as the Advent choir always render it, which is equivalent to saying—almost perfectly.

One could but regret the absence of the double stringed quartette, which usually assists the choir in its Festival rendition of this music, the orchestral effects being so fine, and making the service so much more impressive. The solos were very well rendered, the tenor solo in the Sanctus, by Mr. Grieves, and the soprano solo in the Benedictus by Master Staples, being especially fine. Mr. Grieves, who has a sympathetic voice, and sings always with great devotional feeling, was not in good voice and could not do himself justice; but, even with this drawback, his singing was most enjoyable. The Retrospective was the old Epiphany hymn, "As with gladness men of old," in which the congregation joined most heartily. Beautiful Grace church is most admirably suited for a choral service, and one can but hope that the day is not far distant when a well-trained choir of men and boys may make its fine arches resound with the harmonies rich and grand, befitting the worship of the "King of Kings, and Lord of Lords," the incarnate Son of the Most High God.

In every respect the recital was of the highest order of excellence, both in the character of the music rendered, and the manner of its execution, reflecting the greatest credit alike upon choir and choir-master, and affording a rich musical treat to all whose good fortune it was to be present.

C.

Mrs. Lyman Morse, Furber street, has in her possession an interesting colonial relic. It is a full sized dinner plate, and was the property of Hon. John Adams, second president of the United States. It was presented with several other pieces to Mrs. Morse's mother, by Miss Lizzie Adams, a great niece of the president. It is not easy to determine the age of this rare piece of pottery. The color is "flowing" blue, the pattern is of leaves and flowers. John Adams was born in Braintree in 1735. On the 4th of July, 1776, he proclaimed in Congress the liberty of the United States on the fiftieth anniversary of that day he expired in his 89th year. The last twenty-five years of his life were passed in the

NEWTON GRAPHIC.

Volume XV.—No. 16.

NEWTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1887.

Terms, \$2.00 per Year.

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That the **BEST** is always the **CHEAPEST**.That it is poor policy to buy **CHEAP GOODS**.That it is good policy to buy good goods **CHEAP**.That Eben Smith **SELLS GOOD GOODS CHEAP**.That EBEN SMITH, 182 LINCOLN ST., BOSTON, will frame a simple picture simply and **DO IT WELL**.That he will also make an **elaborate Gold** or **massive Bronze** frame in the **best** manner and at very moderate price.

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Residence, Newton. 14

JESSE C. IVY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
113 Devonshire street, - Room 43,
BOSTON, MASS.

Residence, Newton. 38-1y

EDWARD W. CATE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
113 Devonshire St., Room 52.
Residence, Newton.

GEORGE W. MORSE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
28 State St., Room 45, Boston.
Residence, Newtonville, Mass.

W. F. & W. S. SLOCUM,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Rooms 9 and 10 Herald Building, 297 Washington Street, Boston.

WILLIAM F. SLOCUM. WINFIELD S. SLOCUM.
Residences, Newtonville.
Winfield S. Slocum, City Solicitor of Newton.

CHARLES THORNTON DAVIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Room 43, Minot Building. Opposite Post Office.
113 Devonshire Street, Boston. 15

GEORGE C. TRAVIS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
and Notary Public.

Room 73, 113 Devonshire street, - Boston, Mass.
Residence, Eldredge St., Newton.

NEWTON.

—Mr. Henry E. Cobb has been elected a member of the Boston Congregational Club.

—The Tuesday Club met with Mr. E. W. Cate at Hotel Hunnewell, Tuesday evening.

—The blackened ruins of the Eliot church still continue to attract a crowd of visitors.

—Councilman J. C. Kennedy was elected Secretary of the Middlesex Club at its annual meeting last Saturday.

—Mr. H. C. Daniels is the first customer of the Electric Light Company, as he has had a light put up at the Nonantum stable.

—Rev. Mr. Nichols at the Methodist church will preach Sunday morning on "Abraham, the Friend of God," in the evening his subject will be "Not yet."

—Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard, who is in Bermuda for his health, was on Tuesday re-elected president of the Boston Druggists' Association.

—Mrs. C. S. Holbrook and Mr. Walter H. Holbrook started for Bermuda from Boston yesterday to remain a few weeks, for the benefit of the latter's health.

—Mr. E. W. Cate has removed his office from Court street, Boston, to the Minot Building, 113 Devonshire street, where he will be found at room 53.

—The attention of our lady readers is called to the announcement that Mrs. M. B. Rich, having fully regained her health, is ready to fill all orders for dress making.

—Mr. Thomas Weston, Jr., is one of the newly elected vice-presidents of the Congregational Club of Boston, and Mr. W. P. Ellison one of the executive committee.

—Judging from the talk among builders, next season will be an unusually busy one in all parts of Newton, as a large number of new buildings will be put up.

—The last issue of the Cycle has appeared. Hereafter the subscribers of that publication will each month receive a copy of the Springfield Wheelman's Gazette.

—Mr. A. H. Overman of "Victor" fame sailed from New York on the "Umbria" last Saturday. He will be present at the Stanley show, and have some of his machines on exhibition there.

—Mrs. Wm. Parsons, who has a summer residence in this city, has bought a lot on Beacon street, opposite Dartmouth street, Boston, where she will erect a residence that will have a fine river view.

—The will of Hannah S. Goodwin of this city was probated at East Cambridge on Wednesday. Letters of administration were granted on the estate of Harriett Joy, also of this city.

—The Newton Young Men's Christian Association will resume their public services in Eliot Hall next Sunday at 4 o'clock. Praise service at 3:45, under the direction of Mr. Campbell, followed by a gospel-meeting conducted by C. A. Haskell. The public are cordially invited.

—Miss Barnes' price for 12 demonstration lessons in cooking is \$4.00, instead of \$14.00, as printed last week. The lectures are said to be worth more than the latter price, by ladies who have attended a course given by Miss Barnes, but she has put the terms low so that all who desire may attend.

—At the dedication of the Brookline Cycle Club's handsome new rooms, last Friday evening, President Glines and Treasurer J. F. Paine of the Nonantum Club, and Secretary J. H. Aubin and Mr. F. S. Wilson of the Newton Club were among the guests. The exercises included supper, after which followed speeches by members of the club and visitors.

—The Newton & Watertown gas company furnish gas with an average candle power of 17.84, according to the report of the state inspector, recently made to the legislature. Boston has the highest average, 18.77, and there are eleven cities which have an average of over 18, and thirteen which average over 17. The Jamaica Plain company comes lowest on the list, with 17.10, and the average of the 24 cities quoted is 17.93.

—Chief Eaton, Assistant Chief McCann and the fire committee of Brockton were visitors to the Newton department recently, on a tour of inspection, and particularly to examine the chemical engine. They were escorted over the entire city and shown every fire station. The committee have contracted with Special Agent Hennan of the Fire Extinguisher Company of Chicago, for a double-tank, two-horse engine of the Babcock pattern, medium size.

—In the absence of Rev. Mr. Nichols, the pulpit at the Methodist church was supplied last Sunday by Rev. Mr. Richardson, who preached two able and inspiring sermons. His text in the morning was "The Beauty of Holiness," and was shown to be the one beauty to be desired beyond all others, and all were urged to its attainment. In the evening he preached on doing good, and by his earnest manner as well as forcible utterances, inspired his audience to be earnest and active in "doing good as we have opportunity."

—A Watertown correspondent has discovered a new plot on the part of the annexationists, which he describes as follows: "It seems that the Morse field plotters have adopted new tactics, and are cautiously laying their plans for a peaceful compromise, whereby they may be allowed, for a monetary consideration, to annex themselves to Newton and wrap themselves in the aristocratic slumber for which that mugwumpian city is chiefly noted. In their behalf the city of Newton, through its officials, has been enlisted, and they go to work as if they really expected to gain their object."

—The Pope Manufacturing Company took possession on Monday of its new building, corner of Franklin and Arch streets, Boston, which is conveniently situated. The company will not confine their efforts hereafter wholly to the manufacture of bicycles and tricycles. Engines, typewriters, and sewing machines are among the announced objects of the corporation, as set forth in its new charter. The officers of the company are as follows: President, Albert A. Pope; treasurer, Edward

W. Pope; directors, Albert A. Pope, Edward W. Pope, Charles F. Joy, Charles E. Pratt and Henry D. Hyde.

—The Nonantum Club held the last sociable in its series on Wednesday evening.

—Mr. A. A. Glines is making extensive repairs and improvements at his studio, preparing for spring trade.

—The Claffin Guards have a sociable at their Armory, this (Friday) evening, and Mr. Paxton will furnish the refreshments.

—The Nonantum Club met Monday evening, and elected J. J. Needham secretary, and Harry Vose bugler. Two new members were voted in.

—The American Cyclists Union, composed of six clubs—of which the Nonantum club is one—has sent out blanks for the choice of officers.

—Mr. Arthur A. Glines, the league consul for Newton, has appointed the Woodland Park Hotel as the league hotel for the city.

—Messrs. George C. Lord and R. M. Pulifer of this city have been chosen as directors of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

—There are a large number of cases of measles about the city, but the disease has not assumed the proportions of an epidemic here, as it has in other cities.

—The local watch-makers are driven with work, putting clocks in order, now that the time-pieces can not be regulated by the Eliot church clock.

—The series of sociables given by Wahan Lodge, I. O. O. F., were so successful that a second has been arranged for—beginning next Monday night. The other dates are Feb. 16, March 2 and 16.

—Mr. Frank Jordan, who has been in the store of Francis Murdoch & Co. for the past fifteen years, will retire from his position on the first of February.

—The last of the January receptions given by Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Farquhar, occurred on Wednesday night, and a large number of their friends were present.

—The date of the Loan Art Exhibition at Channing church has been fixed for the afternoons and evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 22 and 23. The date is later than was at first intended, as the exhibition has taken on a much wider scope.

—The members of the Eight O'clock club and their wives had a very jolly sleigh ride Thursday night, going to Bailey's hotel at Natick in S. F. Cate's "Snow Bird," where they had ordered supper. There were just two dozen in the party.

—Judge Pitman, Hon. Wm. Claffin, Mr. Geo. A. Walton and Mr. N. T. Allen are on the list of vice-presidents elected by the Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. E. V. L. Walton is a member of the executive committee.

—Messrs. George R. Tucker and George H. Peabody sail for Europe next week on the steamer Cephalonia. They will visit England, France, Germany and Switzerland, and will be absent about three months. The trip is made in the interest of the firm of Peabody & Whitney of Boston.

—Mr. Thomas Pingree has returned from the hospital, nearly restored to health, and expects to be able to resume business in the spring. His recovery surprised even the doctors, and was due to the most skilful care, as the chances all seemed against it.

—The fire department committee discussed the bell and striker resolution, Thursday night, and appointed Alderman Hollis to see what arrangements could be made in regard to the Eliot Hall tower. Mr. Bacon is said to regard the project with favor, and it is certainly the best location for a bell in Newton. It would be a good idea to have a clock in the tower, also, and the money for it could be raised with a little effort.

—At the rehearsal at the Baptist church on Saturday evening, the entertainment was furnished by a double quartette of young people, who sang in an admirable manner; a pretty rendering of the poem, "Beautiful Grandmama," by little Miss Ethel Lentell; and the reading of a paper on "Early Christian Music," which gave much information in an interesting way. A committee was appointed to solicit funds for a new piano, which is needed for the choir rehearsals.

—Rev. Dr. Calkins preached a sermon last Sunday morning in reference to the burning of the Eliot meeting-house. A large audience had gathered in Eliot Hall, and the services there promised to be largely attended. Dr. Calkins took for his text Judges, XIII-19, 20. He said that he had chosen the text as an illustration. The hopes and prayers of the people went up with the flames, and were offered to God with the intercessions of Christ, the "angel of the Covenant." He made a strong appeal to the congregation to hold together, to rebuild without debt, and to make this time of trial and sacrifice a period of special consecration to the service of God.

—Engine Company No. 1 gave a supper Wednesday evening to a few invited guests, among whom were Alderman Harwood, Councilmen Kennedy and Powell, Mr. E. O. Childs, District Engineer Fuller of Brighton, Captain Smith and Mr. Flanigan from Watertown, Dr. Bunker, Mr. P. A. Murray, Chief Bixby and others. A fine supper was served by Caterer James of Waltham, after which speeches were in order. Music was furnished by Frank Liddle, A. Doherty and J. Dearly. The house was handsomely decorated with pot plants, and presented a gay appearance. Fortunately, there was no second alarm from Newton Centre to interrupt the proceedings, and the evening passed off very pleasantly. On account of a severe cold, Mayor Kimball was unable to be present.

—At the annual meeting of the Congregational Club in Boston, Dr. Webb said he understood that a rival of the Congregational Club had been formed in the vicinity of Boston, and he would call upon Mr. J. F. C. Hyde to tell what he knew about it. Mr. Hyde said the club which had been formed in Newton was in no sense a rival of the older club. In Newton there were seven Congregational churches which, previous to last May, had been as much separated as churches in different towns would

be. By the building of the Circuit road the several villages in Newton had been connected, and it had been thought best to form a Congregational club for Newton. The present membership of the club was 105, and there were some 15 or 18 applicants for membership; two meetings had been thus far held.

—There will be a Sunday School concert at the North church next Sunday at 6:30 p.m. A temperance exercise for the children will be given, followed by short addresses.

—President E. W. Cate appeared before the legislative committee, Thursday, in advocacy of the petition from the City Council for authority to issue \$100,000 more water bonds.

—Eliot Church services will be held on Sunday as follows: Morning service at Eliot Hall at 10:45; Evening service at Channing church at 4:30 p.m. The same order will be observed during the winter.

—The Sons of Vermont had a supper at the Parker House, Boston, Thursday night—the first regular meeting of the association. Rev. H. G. Spaulding of this city was chosen chaplain, and Hon. Alden Alderson one of the executive committee. Capt. S. E. Howard of West Newton was another Newton citizen who attended, and made an eloquent speech in regard to the noble record of the Vermont brigade during the war.

—The entertainment at the Grace church parish house on Wednesday evening was an unusually enjoyable one. Mrs. Francis and Mrs. Dewey were the hostesses. Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works were given, with Miss Minnie Bowers as the showman. The parts were taken by Miss Fitch, Miss Shim, Miss Minnie Gay, Miss Daisy Dewey, Miss Ellen Tewksbury, and Messrs. Emerson, Hamblen and Davis. Mrs. Jarley announced that part of the "figgers" had been missed to the other Newtons, so Napoleon had to do duty at Powlaham, and there were other amusing substitutions.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

DISCUSSING A FIRE ALARM BELL FOR WARDS ONE AND SEVEN.

A special meeting of both branches of the city government was held on Monday night. All the aldermen were present and all the councilmen with the exception of Councilmen Tyler, Moody and Billings.

A communication was received from the Board of Health, recommending that the petition of S. A. White of Ward 2, for permission to erect a carpet cleaning establishment on Clinton street, be granted.

The annual report of the Board of Health was received for printing. Alderman Harwood presented an order that the police force of the city consist hereafter of 19 patrolmen; passed. Mayor Kimball appointed, as the extra patrolman called for by this order, Aurelius F. A. G. Libbey, of Ward 2, a former member of Engine Co. No. 2.

Alderman Grant presented an order recommending the discharge of a mortgage on the estate of Wales Tucker, given by Samuel N. Woodward, as a loan from the Kenrick fund, on payment of \$830, the amount due with interest; passed.

The proprietor of Eliot Hall asked that three officers for special service be appointed, to serve without pay. Mayor Kimball explained that Chief Detective Rufus Wade of Boston, under whose charge come the public buildings of the state, had said that he would be satisfied with the Hall, if three special policemen were on duty, two at the Centre street entrance and one at the Elmwood street entrance, to officiate during Sunday services and at other times when meetings were held in the hall. Mr. Bacon, the owner of the hall, and Mr. J. B. Goodrich, his attorney, were also satisfied with the arrangement. There was some discussion over the matter, Alderman Pettee suggesting that they could render more effective service if they were uniformed. Mayor Kimball explained that it was desired to have officers who would be accountable to the board, and who would see that all duties were properly performed. If regular officers were put on duty there, they would have to leave the hall in case of an alarm of fire from some place outside, and so leave the hall without protection. It would also be more appropriate to have the special officers in citizen's dress at Sunday services, and on other days uniform could be worn. Mayor Kimball then appointed Martin C. Laffie, Hiram Smith, and R. O. Evans, as the special officers.

On motion of Alderman Harwood, \$75 was appropriated to pay for the insertion of city ordinances in the new directory, the same as was inserted last year.

Alderman Harwood presented from the committee on printing an order for the printing of the amended city ordinances; passed. They will be found in another column.

Mayor Kimball said that the meeting was specially called to provide a fire alarm apparatus for Wards One and Seven, which had been left without any striker by the burning of Eliot church. The bell on the Engine House was too small to be heard at any distance, the bells on Grace church could not be used on account of the chimes, and the bell on Channing church was too small. It was necessary that so large a section should be provided for at once.

Alderman Pettee presented an order, giving the committee on fire department authority to purchase a bell and striker, the location to be left at the discretion of the committee, and the amount not to exceed \$1,500, to be charged to the miscellaneous appropriation.

Mayor Kimball said that it would be a year and a half, probably, before the new church would be ready for the bell, and at that time the bell and striker could be removed to Nonantum, as the citizens of that part of the city had petitioned for them and needed them for the school signals and the fire alarms. It was thought that a bell weighing 1700 pounds would be large enough, and its cost would be about \$350, and the striking apparatus would cost about \$600. The old bell on Eliot church weighed 3,600, but a smaller bell would answer the purpose. Eliot Hall towers had been suggested to him, and Chief Bixby was asked in regard to the merits of such a location.

Chief Bixby said that he thought the location would be an excellent one, although it might cost something to fit it up. The building, however, was a very strong one, and the location was so central that the bell could be heard in all parts of the wards. A 1700 pound bell would be large enough. Mr. Rogers, the Gamewell agent, said that the best results could be obtained from a bell weighing from 1500 to 2500, and that a 1700 pound bell would be heard to as great a distance as a larger one. The City Hall bell weighed 2000, and there were no complaints from it.

Alderman Hollis said that he thought Eliot Hall would be a more desirable location than a temporary tower in Farlow Park, which had been spoken of, as the tower was above the buildings in the vicinity, and they would, therefore, not obstruct the sound.

Alderman Nickerson said that the matter had better be referred back to the committee, for them to get estimates, and report; the hall would be better than a temporary tower, as the latter would be an unsightly structure unless a good deal of money was spent upon it.

Alderman Ward asked if Mr. Bacon would allow the bell to be placed on the tower without charging rent for it. He thought this was an important consideration, as, if an annual rent was charged, it would make a large increase in the first cost. The committee were instructed to look this matter up.

Alderman Grant said that the city already owned a building in Ward One, on which there was a tower, and asked why Armory Hall would not do for the bell and striker. The tower could be properly strengthened, and fitted up for the bell.

The opinion of Chief Bixby was called for, and he said that the Armory Hall tower would not compare with the Eliot Hall tower, as it would not bring the bell above the surrounding buildings. Besides, it would be placing the bell and striker on another wooden building, which was not desirable.

The order was finally passed. Alderman

Ward's objection about the rent being met by the statement that the committee could not agree to pay rent without a vote of the City Council.

Alderman Hollis, from the Committee on Licenses, reported on the remonstrance of Martha Shaughnessy against Timothy O'Leary's barn, on Clinton street, Ward Two, recommending that the matter be referred to the Board of Health, and that Mr. O'Leary be requested to refrain from building until after the hearing. The board then took a recess.

In the Common Council, concurrent business was disposed of without debate, and both branches adjourned before 9 o'clock.

WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION ABLY DISCUSSED.

The West Newton Lyceum discussed the Temperance Question Monday evening, a fair sized audience being present.

Rev. Charles L. Woodworth read the lecture of the evening, on "The Moral, Social and Financial Evils of Intemperance." The subject of Temperance, he said, had been much discussed for the past few years. Twice as much money is paid for liquor as for bread, and the liquor does no good. There is nothing of the sort in Newton, but in Boston the case is different.

Many stores that carry goods indispensable to the wants of the people are seen, but the liquor signs and traffic is in every nook and corner available. We claim to be the most moral and religious people, to have the best schools and churches, and yet here is an institution licensed by government, and it looks like a betrayal of the interests of the people. What good is a grog-shop? Point to another occupation that has no value to the intelligence, morality and religion of the people. Mr. Woodworth reviewed the situation of the liquor business in Watertown, and showed that it was the wholesale dealers in Boston that were the means of the traffic getting the headway it had attained in that town. The lecture was a very forcible presentation of the evils of the rum power, and furnished plenty of arguments for its repression by government.

After a cornet solo by Mr. Geo. Bolshover, Ex-Mayor Johnson of Waltham spoke on the question for debate; resolved, that the Constitution of Massachusetts should be so amended as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors. Mr. Johnson took the affirmative side of the question, and made a very interesting address. His fame as a speaker on this subject had drawn many to the meeting, and he was attentively listened to. He said that the question meant that the sale and manufacture of liquor to be used as a beverage should be prohibited by the state, and he thought there was no doubt upon the matter. Men must do something to rid us of this curse; it is responsible for 92 per cent of all crime committed; 72 per cent of paupers; 65 per cent of insanity, 45 per cent of which is inherited from alcohol drinkers. Cast out alcohol and we will save two thirds of insanity. All the prominent men of the times, and the best intellects of America and England say that it is destroying every interest. Statutory prohibition keeps liquor in politics. The legislature thus becomes a prize for the rum interests, and the law on the question will change every year. Liquor is the curse of liberty, and is an evil to the government. Its sale and manufacture should be prohibited by a constitutional amendment, and the young taught to have such a horror of liquor that when they grow up they will vote against legalizing the liquor traffic. In Kansas, Iowa and Rhode Island, prohibitory laws have been successful, and the same policy should be pursued in other states. Slavery died not simply because Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, but because of a constitutional amendment. The great interests of home can never be protected until this question is removed from the annual election in Massachusetts.

Mr. F. B. Tiffany spoke on the negative side of the question. He said that he was aware of the ungrateful position which he held, after the stand taken by the previous speaker. It was an open question which was best, Prohibition or Local Option. The prohibitory law can never be enforced until the people become temperate. He did not think it would be advisable to submit to the people a constitutional amendment, or that the people were ready to vote on the question. The Prohibitory law promised great things when it was passed, but it had failed to do what was promised. A constitutional amendment would not be enacted in other states. Slavery died not simply because Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, but because of a constitutional amendment. The great interests of home can never be protected until this question is removed from the annual election in Massachusetts.

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Other speakers were Messrs. Morton, Wheeler, Spinney, Powers, Colbey, Walton, Darley and Mr. N. T. Allen.

Mr. Woodworth, in reply to some of the speakers, said that in Boston, at the time of the great fire, the sale of liquor was stopped for ten days, and also at the strike in Cambridge. If the executive behind the law it shall be enforced, it will be.

Mr. Johnson reviewed the remarks made by the speakers of the evening, and closed by saying that, if Prohibition is good for Newton, it must be good for Massachusetts.

A Newton Man in Dakota.

To the Editor of the Graphic:

GRAFTON, DAK., Jan. 13, '87.

For the past few years we dwellers in the east have heard and read many conflicting accounts of the "land of the Dakotas," and for the benefit of the readers of the Graphic I would like to state a few facts concerning it. Here is a territory considerably more than twice as large as all New England. Leave out Maine and it is more than four times the combined area of the other New England States. Great Britain and Ireland could be dropped into it and still leave room for half a dozen principalities. Its area is about 150,000 square miles. The Missouri River is navigable throughout the territory, and the Red River affords an eastern frontage of 200 miles. Although in 1870 Dakota had only 65 miles of railroad, the rails now span 3,000 miles, and railroad building goes toward more rapidly than ever. It is by far the best wheat growing country on the continent, and is rich in gold, silver, coal, iron and manganese mines.

This country which within my memory was considered by the best authorities as a desert, and so designated, now produces not far from 75,000,000 bushels of cereals. Twenty-seven years ago one solitary pioneer harvested the first and only wheat field in what is now Dakota; it comprised 40 acres and yielded 955 bushels. Dakota has today more miles of railroad than has the state

where first the Pilgrims landed, or any one of two dozen old-settled states. Three hundred newspapers and nearly 2500 schools are supported, and the territory pays more revenue to the post office department than any one of thirty-two states. She can with her present wheat supply satisfy her own wants, and furnish enough to feed half of the states. And yet the development has hardly begun; the soil is still unbroken on probably three fourths of her tillable land. At another time, if you wish I will give some items of interest about farming and stock raising.

A. R. EATON.

CITY OF NEWTON.



The following Ordinances, which have been duly passed and signed, are hereby published in accordance with the requirements of the City Ordinances:

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Newton, as follows:

SECT. 1. The chief of the fire department, under the direction of the Mayor and Aldermen, shall have the supervision and charge of all telegraph, telephone, and electric lines. He shall forthwith report to the Mayor any violations of this ordinance.

SECT. 2. No telegraph telephone, nor electric light line shall be erected nor maintained until the owner thereof shall file with the Mayor and Aldermen a written agreement accepting and promising to abide by and perform all the conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and all orders, rules, regulations and amendments hereafter made in addition thereto.

SECT. 3. All writings and authority for the erection of telegraph, telephone, and electric lines shall be subject to the right of the Mayor and Aldermen, shall be maintained at the expense of the same posts; but the same shall not prevent a reasonable compensation therefor.

SECT. 4. On streets where curbstones are set all posts shall be erected in the sidewalk, within and adjoining the curbstones; and where there are no curbstones, the posts shall be so erected as not to interfere with the gutters. No post shall be erected within fifteen feet of a hydrant, nor so as to interfere with any water-pipe, shade-tree, drive-way, nor intersection of streets.

SECT. 5. All posts for telegraph, telephone, and electric lines shall be straight, properly trimmed and painted, shall not be less than twenty feet in height, and the ground from the iron, cedar, or hemlock, and of a wood, not less than six inches in diameter at the smaller end and ten inches at right angles.

SECT. 6. All wires for the transmission of electricity for lighting and motive power shall at all times be insulated and of resistance, tension and heat, and be impervious to water. When placed above the surface of the ground, such wires shall be suspended upon posts. When any such wire shall be broken, or its insulation become imperfect, the electric current shall forthwith be discontinued, and the wire not used until properly repaired and insulated.

SECT. 7. Wires for the transmission of electricity for lighting and motive power shall be secured to insulating fastenings of glass, hard rubber, or other approved insulating material. All tie-wires shall be insulated in the same manner as conducting-wires. All joints in wires shall be made with a wire-washer and wrapped with insulating material so as to prevent heat and abrasion, and be impervious to water. Continuous wires, without joints, shall be used as far as possible.

SECT. 8. Wires for the transmission of electricity for lighting and motive power, passing through the walls of buildings, shall be driven into the walls by substantial tubes of non-conducting material not liable to absorb moisture, and so placed as to prevent water from entering the building along the wire, outgoing and returning wires for arc-lights shall enter and leave buildings at points one foot at least from each other; those for incandescent lights shall be so placed as to be at least six inches apart, and six inches from each other. In running along outside walls, cornices, and the like, all such wires shall be rigidly fastened by non-conducting fastenings. In the interior of buildings all such wires shall be so placed as not to come in contact with iron pipes, iron gas pipes, or in contact with any other wires, or with any part of the building, or with any other circuit or ground connections. In passing through floors or partitions or walls, they shall be surrounded by an insulating tube of substantial material, to protect them from injury by rats or mice. When such wires enter a building, a cut-off or simple form and construction shall be provided and properly attached as near as possible to such entrance.

SECT. 9. The frame and exposed parts of all lamps shall be insulated from the circuit. All such lamps shall be provided with a separate switch, and also with an automatic switch which will close the circuit whenever the carbons do not approach each other, or the resistance becomes excessive.

SECT. 10. For incandescent lamps, the conducting wire leading to each building and branch circuit shall be provided with an automatic switch or cut-out, or its equivalent, capable of protecting the system from injury by an excessive current of electricity.

SECT. 11. All light and power circuits shall be entirely of metal. No gas, water, nor steam pipe, nor the earth, shall be used as a part of any such circuit.

SECT. 12. In case of fire the chief of the fire department shall have full power and authority to order and cause any electric wires to be cut or removed, and electric currents discontinued until the fire is extinguished.

SECT. 13. Except by vote of two-thirds of all the members of the City Council, no circuit for the transmission of electricity for lighting or motive power shall be attached to posts of the fire-alarm telegraph nor to the posts of any telegraph or telephone company upon which fire-alarm wires are placed. Such wires, excepting when permitted by a like vote to remain, may be removed from such posts, whenever any wire of the fire alarm telegraph is attached thereto.

SECT. 14. All dead wires shall be removed.

SECT. 15. Upon the completion of any circuit, and before it is used, a plat, showing the location of the wire posts of such circuit, shall be filed with the chief of the fire department, and any change of such posts or wires shall be reported to him within twenty-four hours.

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Newton, as follows:

That Section 1 of Ordinance XIV of the Municipal Register of 1883 be and hereby is amended by inserting after word "Marshal," in the third line thereof, the words "a captain," so that said section shall read as follows:

SECT. 1. The police department is hereby established, consisting of a chief, who shall be called the City Marshal, a captain, a sergeant, and as many patrolmen as may be deemed necessary by the City Council.

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Newton, as follows:

That Section 29 of Ordinance XVI of the Municipal Register of 1883 be and hereby is amended by inserting after word "Highways" the following clause:

No Street Railway shall receive a location in any of the streets of Newton, until the party or parties applying for the same shall have first filed with the City Clerk a plan of the location proposed, and shall enter into an agreement in writing with the City Clerk, with the City of Newton, whereby they agree to use the road or rail, the kind and quality of material for paving, and lay down their tracks, all as the Committee on Highways shall direct; said agreement shall also contain provisions covenants, providing that the owners shall at their own expense, when ordered to do so, by the Board of Aldermen, change the location of their track or tracks, the grade of the same and the pavement used by them to conform to the grade and pavement of the street as the same may be established from time to time.

ISAAC F. KINGSBURY,

City Clerk.

A true copy attest.

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THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

DISCUSSED BY MR. JOHN W. CARTER BEFORE THE NEWTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second of the Horticultural Society's winter meetings were held at City Hall, West Newton, Tuesday evening, a large attendance being present. The question for discussion was the need of Sewerage in Newton, and Mr. John W. Carter read a paper which treated the question in an able and exhaustive manner. Lengthy extracts are given below. Mr. Carter began by saying:

Your Secretary having kindly asked me early in the month to speak at this meeting upon the subject of Sewerage, I replied that while I should be willing to do so at a later date, it was hardly possible otherwise, as I had no time for preparation at my disposal. Time and the cars however,—to which should now be added the Newton Horticultural Society—wait for me, so that I meekly consented, and shall now relate by rearranging and grouping down old facts, whereas, I had hoped at a later day to present you with a series of new and more interesting ones.

Some two years since I went to England and the Continent for the purpose of there examining the various systems of drainage and sewerage, with a view to reporting upon same to our City Council. In the course of somewhat extensive investigations I was brought into contact with eminent engineers and sanitarians to whom these problems had been familiar for a generation.

Their opinions in regard to the various systems of sewerage, and to the problem of sewage disposal, I shall touch upon later, but what impressed me most at this time, and in part somewhat disheartened me, was this phrase with which they generally concluded their remarks: "before carrying out any plans, before adopting any system even, you will have to educate your people as to the vital importance of the whole subject."

I sometimes ventured in a smiling way, to tell them of the high intelligence of Americans in general, and of my fellow townsmen, in particular, but the usual reply to this was a counter smile which completely overtopped my own, and led me to think that we had yet to learn the A. B. C. of investigation. The events of the past two years have fully justified their predictions, and led to the belief that however intelligent and public spirited the citizens of Newton are in respect of all other matters, they are not above the general average in respect to that which is of the highest importance, viz: sanitation. In illustration of this, I call your attention to the following record: Ten years ago commissioners for drainage and sewerage were appointed by the City of Newton, and entered at once upon the discharge of their duties. Appropriations of \$3,000 were made for their expenses, and having chosen a consulting engineer they proceeded with the matter in hand, and in Dec. 1879, submitted their report, together with that of their engineer. They recommended, in substance, a system of main and branch sewers covering parts of Wards 7, 1, 2 and 3, whose outfall would be on the southern bank of the Charles River near the Watertown Arsenal. Their engineer was of the opinion that with skilful management, the sewage of Newton could be discharged below the water level for many years to come, without much objection or just ground for complaint, and he had no hesitation in recommending it as the most feasible plan.

This, with regard to the ultimate terminus, the commissioners having thought it feasible to defer for some years the construction of a main drain from Maple street to the Arsenal site, and to discharge meantime into the Charles river at a point further west, near the former site of Brackett's wharf.

Disposal of sewage by irrigation or chemical precipitation, they did not favor, unless possibly at the villages of Lower and Upper Falls, where the grade was such that the sewage could not by gravitation be carried through into the proposed main drain. The expense of this partial system of sewerage and drainage was estimated by the engineer at \$405,000, this to include that section of the main drain extending from near Lemon's brook to the contemplated outfall near the arsenal.

The joint special committee on sewerage and drainage in 1883 reported adversely to the project of the special commission, principally on account of the "magnitude of the expenditure which the construction of a system of sewers on its plans would require," while it was not prepared to recommend the adoption of any plan or system, it did recommend a careful and thorough investigation of the method of treating it by separate districts, providing for house sewage only, and disposing of it by irrigation or fertilization.

This second report was followed by one from the joint special committee on drainage for 1884, whose chairman went to Europe for the purpose of examining the various systems employed in England and on the continent. It reviewed the subject historically, showed its importance from sanitary and commercial standpoints, outlined in detail the principal methods for collecting and disposing of sewage, and concluded by recommending the appointment of a special commission, empowered to employ a sanitary engineer of high standing, whose work in conjunction with that of our city engineer, might fairly be expected to be exhaustive and final.

So far as I know, there was no special attention given to this subject by the joint special committee of 1885, but in 1886 and after the report made by the Massachusetts State Commissioners, the joint special committee for that year voted in favor of adopting its recommendations with regard to the Charles River basin.

The views of the state commission in respect of the entire scheme for draining the Mystic, Blackstone, Charles and Neponset rivers, and of providing for Newton's drainage and sewerage, and its conflict of opinion with that of Newton's special committee of 1877-8-9, I propose taking into consideration later on; meantime permit me, at the risk of traversing old ground, to call your attention to the character of the problem now confronting us, its magnitude, its approximate cost, and the steps which seem desirable to effect its final solution.

Mr. Carter then passed briefly in review over the history of drainage and sewerage for many centuries; the fearful price paid in the middle ages for neglect of sanitary laws; and sketched the manner in which modern science has tried to meet the needs of dense populations. The different methods of disposing of sewage, both in this country, England, and upon the Conti-

gent were cited, Mr. Carter having devoted much time to the thorough study of the question. The enormous difference to the state, commercially and morally, between good and poor systems, or no systems at all, was shown, and many important statistics were cited, showing the great decrease in the death rate, after the introduction of a good system of sewerage.

Newton's problem, with her 20,000 population, her system of cess-pools, the great quantity of surface and subsoil water, more or less contaminated, and the 1,000,000 gal's per day of city water, which is used in some form, and then poured out to become standing menace to health. Extracts from the city engineer's able report to the joint sewerage committee of 1884, were quoted at some length, all showing the pressing need of some system of sewerage, especially in Wards One, Seven, Two and Three, where the population is so dense that the cess-pools are in dangerous proximity to the house; the ground is becoming sodden with filth, and the dangers resulting from the same, are likely at any time to afflict us. Mr. Carter then said:

Let me now call your attention to the several requirements of cities and towns as regards modern sanitation. These requirements embrace:

- 1st. The scavenging of towns.
- 2nd. Their sewerage and drainage.
- 3rd. The possession of a pure and abundant water supply.

4th. The preservation of rivers, streams, and all sources of water supply from pollution.

5th. The appointment of independent local boards of health, so constituted that they shall be free from political influences, competent to judge of sanitary needs, and the steps necessary to bring them about, and clothed finally with sufficient authority to enforce their recommendations whenever the public health is in danger.

The first requirement—scavenging—relates to the proper collection and storage of house and street refuse, viz: ashes, swill, garbage, and all fecal matter, also to its frequent and regular removal in such a way as not to endanger the public health, or render it a nuisance. The latter element, when privies, leaching or tight cess-pools are in vogue, or where water closets have been introduced without a system of subsoil irrigation, or before the adoption of a system of sewerage, requires special care and protection will be shown under its appropriate head, further on. The limitation of any system even, before adopting any system even, you will have to educate your people as to the vital importance of the whole subject."

The second requirements, viz: sewerage and drainage, relates to a system of continuous underground pipes, or channels, causing an immediate and self-removal of all excreta and waste water from the dwelling to the place of final exposure. It included also the removal of surface and subsoil water. This system, technically called water-carriage, as opposed to dry removal, has numerous advantages over the latter, because (a) all excreta and fluid house refuse, instead of being so stored in or near dwellings, where, without extreme care, they are liable to decompose and become dangerous, are removed rapidly and at once, to a place of disposal. (b) It serves to lower the subterranean water line thus aerating and drying the sub-soil. These advantages can not too frequently be enforced upon the popular mind, as, though largely instrumental in lowering the health-rate, they are frequently overlooked. The late Dr. Bowditch bore emphatic testimony in this regard, and so also has Dr. Buchanan of the medical department of the privy council, England, and Prof. Pettenkofer of Munich.

Sundry requirements on the other hand, sometimes operates to give the preference to dry removal, notably, the lack of an abundant water supply the topography, or physical characteristics of a town, and the difference in cost, sanitary science being equal.

The third requirement, possession of a pure and abundant water supply, is so intimately allied with cleanliness and health, and so generally conceded to be necessary to them that comment upon it, in detail, is not called for, but it may be well to note in passing, that impure water when taken daily into the system, is sure to impair one's power of resisting disease, and even the general tone of health even with the vigorous.

The fourth requirement, preservation of rivers, streams and all sources of water supply from pollution, has been considered exhaustively by English and Continental authorities and by the Massachusetts State Board of Health. As population becomes more dense and manufacturing enterprises increase the demand for water becomes greater both relatively and absolutely.

The area of supply then drawn upon is greatly enlarged and the tendency to pollution correspondingly increased; for this arises not simply from the bodily discharge of refuse into ponds, rivers or streams, but from the contaminating influence of cess-pools, privies, etc., which first pollute the subsoil waters, and through them the wells, springs and various sources of domestic supply. Aeration and oxidation somewhat retard these agencies, but not wholly, and even these cannot have full play unless—as is seldom the case—land is thoroughly undrained. On this point the English Rivers Pollution Commission of 1868, well remark "Among the numerous processes for the cleansing of polluted water with which we have been acquainted, there is not one which is sufficiently effective to warrant the use for drinking of water which has once been contaminated with sewage or other similar noxious animal matters."

In England, France and Germany legislation of the most stringent character has been passed, to meet this difficulty, while in our own State it has demanded and is receiving the most earnest and careful attention.

The fifth and final requirement is the appointment of independent local boards of health. The necessity of such boards has been urged with great force, and frequently by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and various acts relating to them have been framed for legislative consideration: that the power exercised by boards otherwise constituted is largely nominal is a fact well known by those who have had experience, but the counter fact is not so well known, viz: that independent local boards have brought to the front a class of men who not only possess greater abitude for the discharge of their duties, but are able to give greater attention to them, and are correspondingly efficient. Boards of this nature are in regular communication with the State Board, are supposed to make

annual reports to it of their town or city's condition and needs, and have succeeded thus far in effecting material improvements.

It is somewhat discouraging, after having traversed so much ground, to find that one of the first elements in our problem has yet to be considered; whatever system we adopt for collecting and removing our sewage, we must find an outlet for its disposal; what shall that be? A discharge of crude sewage into the Charles river? A system of irrigation or precipitation, or a committal bodily to the scheme of the late Massachusetts commission? Inasmuch as the '86 joint special committee on drainage and sewerage reported in favor of the later project, I think we may best utilize our time by referring to that; and first I must call your attention to what seems to me the unfortunate composition of the board which has made this report; of the five gentlemen composing it—and they are all of high standing in their respective callings,—two are lawyers and three merchants. The engineering element, which was of the greatest importance, had no representative upon it, nor did the chemical, or the sanitary or the medical. I venture to say, that considering the magnitude of the subject entrusted to it, a board so constituted either in England, France, Belgium or Germany would have failed, and failed rightly, to have commanded the confidence of the country. And why? Because the consideration of the subject not only demands ability, but ability in certain directions—trained ability, technical ability.

One may say that the Massachusetts board had authority to call to their aid such experts as were needed, but so far as the report shows, they did so to a moderate extent only, nor could it be expected that with a layman's knowledge of the subject they would do so. What was the modus operandi of these commissioners. They first made choice of a consulting engineer, Mr. Elliot C. Clarke, a man of undoubted talent, and one whose previous experience was likely to be of value, yet not of sufficient value to make him the head or front of the commission, as there was no guide or check upon him in the commission itself, nor was there any offset to the fact of his being necessarily biased by the part he had taken in the parent scheme of the Boston Main Drainage works. These works, as is well known, were planned with the express expectation of attaching to them afterwards the suburban valleys or rain beds. Mr. Clarke, in his report, details his experience in England, where he went for the express purpose of examining the different systems of sewerage. But he does not seem to have thought it worth while to cross the Channel, though on the continent alone could he find in successful operation the greatest sewage farms in existence, to say nothing of the fact that there also were to be found the conditions of climate and rainfall most nearly allied to that of the United States. He could have seen at Frankfort, too, the best examples of the combined system in Europe; could have learned from Lindley why he abandoned irrigation in connection with same, for a system of allied precipitation. I do not, by any means, wish to undervalue his report; it shows care, research and ability in its preparation, but it also shows, in my judgment, a strong prejudice in our direction, a prejudice which

(Continued on Page Eight.)

The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the Bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, became greatly debilitated, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, without affording more than temporary relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time my digestion and appetite

IMPROVED

my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and, before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored.—C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and, at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health.—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For months I suffered from Indigestion and Headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshing.—Henry C. Henneman, Rockport, Mass.

I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disorder, but gave me increased vigor, and restored my health.—John Lazarus, St. John, N. B.

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

NEWTON, MASS., JAN. 29, 1887.

EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Publisher.

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Telephone No. 2909.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

Entered at Newton P. O. as Second Class Matter.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The exhibition at the Electric light station, Tuesday evening, was a very successful affair, and the company have shown that they can produce a light equal to that furnished by any other company. Their confidence was shown by their going ahead and providing a plant, without waiting for any orders, but now that they have demonstrated their ability, the orders will come in fast enough. The remarks by members of the city government, at the exhibition, proves that a majority of the members favor having electric lights on the main streets and squares of the city, and the project is one that will be endorsed heartily by the tax-payers. The advantages of electric lights have been so fully demonstrated by the lights placed in the streets at the expense of the company, that there would probably be no objections if a contract was made at once.

The statements made at the meeting, that Newton has spent less than other cities for lighting the streets, seem to be borne out by the facts, and a little more liberality the coming year would not be out of place. The streets should be lighted from sunset to sunrise, as Mayor Kimball suggested, for street lights are as effective as policemen, in preserving the peace.

There is a field here for both the gas and electric light companies, and as has been found in other cities, the electric lights will probably only increase the consumption of gas, so that the revenues of the gas company will not suffer by the introduction of electric lights. Besides, when both companies are under separate management, the rivalry between them will be for the benefit of consumers, as each will be spurred on to furnish a better quality of light.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

The ablest discussion of the sewerage question delivered in this city is contained in the paper read by Mr. John W. Carter before the Horticultural Society, Tuesday evening, at West Newton. We print in this issue lengthy extracts from the paper, and regret that its length prevents the appearance of the whole.

Certainly no more important question is before the people of Newton to-day, and Mr. Carter has spent so much time in investigating the systems of sewerage, not only in this country and England, but upon the Continent, that he can speak with a good deal of authority. What he says of the several systems is especially important, as Newton will soon be called upon to choose between them, and Mr. Carter's objections to the so-called Metropolitan system are worthy of consideration.

It is a rather melancholy fact that so little public interest is taken in the subject of sewerage. A few men here and there realize its importance, and probably no one would deny that there is need of sewerage in Newton, but with the majority, there is an evident disposition to put off taking any action as long as possible. For such a matter as this, so vitally important to the health of all citizens, there is no time like the present. Since, as Mr. Carter has shown, valuable lives could be saved every year, and the death rate reduced, by a proper system of sewerage, the cost or the magnitude of the work ought not to be considered. It is certainly to be hoped that the city government will take some action in regard to it, at an early day.

THE SECRET OUT.

The authorship of the GRAPHIC's war papers is getting to be an open secret. The Grand Army men have held several informal meetings in which the matter was discussed, and by common consent suspicions have pointed to Major S. A. Ranlett of Newtonville. Mr. A. F. Upton, after reading the first paper, wrote a letter of congratulation to Mr. Ranlett, felicitating him upon his description of events, in which they were comrades in arms, and since that time the secret has been gradually leaking out, although it was not until the appearance of the last paper that the veterans felt sure that they were not mistaken. Mr. Ranlett has concluded that it is not worth while to longer make a mystery of the affair, and hereafter his name will be signed to the articles. The series will continue for about six weeks longer, and they have aroused so much interest that there has been a great demand for back numbers. It ought to be stated, perhaps, that the chief object Mr. Ranlett had in writing the papers, was to arouse greater interest in the Grand Army Carnival, by showing the hardships the soldiers had to endure, and recalling the memories of the war, and its brilliant successes. This object has in great measure been attained.

The proceedings at the City Council, Monday night, showed what an excellent plan one board would be, if Mayor Kimball's recommendations were adopted. The members of the lower board had a recess and heard the plans in regard to a new bell and striker for Wards One and Seven fully discussed and explained by the members of the board of aldermen, and

then when they came to vote upon the question, they were able to act intelligently and without debate. Had they not been present at the meeting of the other board, the whole matter would have had to be gone over again; Chief Bixby would have had to repeat his explanations, and there would have necessarily been a good deal of useless discussion. Having two boards in a small city like Newton necessitates a good deal of useless red tape and expense, as one board has simply to thresh over the old straw, already thoroughly sifted by the other board, without getting anything more valuable than chaff. The one board system has received the approval of all who have examined into the matter.

REPRESENTATIVE E. W. WOOD has presented in the house a petition of the standing justices of the police court of this city, for an increase of salary. The business of the court has so increased that the present salary is entirely inadequate.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT BURNETT has endorsed the petition for the re-appointment of the Republican postmaster at Marlboro. Such action is creditable to Mr. Burnett, but it does not please the Democratic workers.

The School Board Meeting.

The School Board's monthly meeting was well attended Wednesday evening. There was considerable business done, and a number of important topics were touched upon.

The school house committee reported in favor of building a small one story building on Station street, Thompsonville, adjoining the land of the Theological seminary. The probable cost will be about \$5,000.

Mayor Kimball was authorized to contact with Mr. Spear for the conveyance of pupils from the south side of the city, at an expense not to exceed \$70 per month. Mayor Brown's request for 25 lighter rifles to be used by the smaller boys, was complied with, and it was voted to procure them. The expense will be \$162. There are not enough of the heavy ones for the use of all the pupils.

It was voted to give the use of the second class room for the use of the High school chorus, which meets for rehearsals one evening each week, and also to donate \$25 to help defray the expenses.

Superintendent Emerson's report recommending some slight changes in the course of study at the Grammar schools was adopted.

The matter of new text books in music was not acted upon, on account of the absence of some of the members of the music committee.

The question of the poor ventilation of the High school building was discussed at some length, and the complaints seem to be well grounded. The truth of the matter is that the building was never designed to accommodate the large number of pupils who are now forced to occupy it, and the ventilation in many of the rooms is very defective. The superintendent was authorized to provide some temporary remedy if possible. Another year the new building will be occupied, and it is hardly worth while to make any very extensive alterations, although some temporary relief could be provided at a small expense.

The question as to the change of the place of drill for the High school battalion from the basement of the school building to Armory Hall was touched upon, and no one seemed to know by whose authority the change was made, although it is a much better place for drilling, and whoever ordered it has the gratitude of the boys. The superintendent was requested to look the matter up, and also to report whether the change interfered with the studies of the pupils.

Newton Sunday School Union.

The 48th annual meeting of this honored institution took place last Sunday evening in the Second Congregational church, West Newton. The large audience room of this church was full, some fourteen schools reporting present. Pres. S. J. Grover occupied the pulpit together with the officiating clergymen. Rev. H. J. Patrick, pastor of the church, made the opening prayer after an opening piece by Prof. Trowbridge's large and well trained choir. Vice President Blood read the Scriptures, after which the secretary read the report of the last meeting, and made his annual statement, as treasurer which showed a balance in cash after all expenditures of \$55.50. The superintendents retired and reported the following list of officers which was unanimously elected: Pres., G. D. Gilman of Newton; Vice Pres., H. A. Inman of West Newton, and W. H. Partridge of Newton, Secretary and Treasurer. For Director, D. F. Barber of Newton, Rev. L. T. Townsend, D. D., Professor at Boston University, was then introduced, and as announced took for his subject, "The Mosaic Account of the Creation."

The address was an able defence of the revealed account of the Creation as given by Moses under the inspiration of God the Creator. He began by reading a careful and rigid translation of the original, and while acknowledging the veracity of the assertions of science, that millions of years were required, divided into six great and indefinite epochs of time, to make the world habitable for man, yet the assertion of inspiration that God created the world in six working days of twelve hours each, as described in Genesis, and the details thereof were not impossible, but were all within the infinite power of the great Creator who was preparing the earth's surface with beauty and life for the occupation of his greatest creation, man. His vivid unfolding by reasonable argument, all in his own interesting and simple way of stating grand truths so that all can understand them, of the creation of Adam and Eve and its attendant glory, was inimitable and displayed great power in word picturing. Every one in the large audience was thrilled as he passed from one point to another, with the boldness of his defense of the scripture account, that has been so often derided by shallow scientists and thinkers. This session proved to be one of the most popular and well attended of all the sessions of the Union, and all present were profited and interested to enthusiasm. We think more of Prof. Townsend's kind would prove valuable to our Sunday School teachers. The services were interspersed with fine singing by the choir.

The proceedings at the City Council, Monday night, showed what an excellent plan one board would be, if Mayor Kimball's recommendations were adopted. The members of the lower board had a recess and heard the plans in regard to a new bell and striker for Wards One and Seven fully discussed and explained by the members of the board of aldermen, and

ELECTRIC LIGHT EXHIBITION.

THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION.

There were over two hundred guests at the Newton Electric Light and Power company's station on Crafts street, Tuesday evening, to witness the exhibition of its system of electric lighting. The building was many degrees lighter than day and the guests visited the boiler room, to look at the immense fire which keeps the engine in motion, and cautiously watched the engine and dynamo attached, and also inspected the several kinds of lights exhibited. The visitors were all more or less directly interested in the matter as they were either members of the city government, merchants doing business in the city, or stockholders, and everything seemed to meet with hearty approval. Both are and incandescent lights were exhibited. Only one dynamo, which is of the Thomson-Houston pattern, is used at present, and it is capable of running 45 arc lights. Others will be added when required, as the company have every facility for the increase of business which they have a right to expect. The visitors spent an hour or two examining the plant, after which they were invited up stairs, where a beautiful spread was served by Mr. Paxton, and the company seemed to find this portion of the exhibition even more interesting than the part below.

After all were convinced that Mr. Paxton had done his part of the work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, Mr. A. F. Upton called the meeting to order, and said that in the absence of the president and the lameness of the vice-president, the duty of representing the company had fallen upon him. In behalf of the company he thanked those present for the interest they had manifested. He hoped they would still further endorse the company, if they judged it worthy of patronage. The station was conceded by electric light men to be the best in New England, and it was the intention to maintain it in first-class condition. Only one engine will be run at present, but there was power sufficient for six, and they hoped orders would come in such abundance that the six would be required. Besides furnishing electric lights, the company intended to furnish power for a street railway, if they got permission to run the latter, and their petition had advanced a stage in the city council. They also would furnish incandescent lights at low tension for house lighting, and the plant would be increased to furnish that.

Mayor Kimball was then called upon and said that the company certainly merited congratulations on their successful beginning. It required a good deal of courage to go ahead and spend money for a plant and put the works in operation, without waiting for a single order, and it showed that the company had confidence in their lights. He had no special knowledge of electric lights, but he was a judge of light, and he thought all would agree that the street lights put up by the company were an immense improvement on anything we have had before. Well lighted streets are of great importance in securing public safety as well as convenience, and he hoped the city government would not only order electric lights, but would have them lighted from sunset to sunrise every night. The cost of the extra hours would be a very small percentage of the total cost, and members of the city government and others whose business kept them out late would appreciate them. It was a fact also that well lighted streets added to the safety and good order of the city. He was glad that one company did not monopolize both gas and electric lights here, as it was much better for the city to have some competition. He hoped the company would receive orders so fast that the cost of maintaining the lights would be so reduced that the city could afford to order several hundred of them. If all electric light companies celebrated their openings with such liberality as the present one had done, he hoped others would be started soon.

Mayor Kimball's remarks were received with hearty applause, and his last wish caused a good deal of laughter.

Superintendent Cutler was next called upon, and said that the company had spared no expense in their preparations, there had been no cheap work, and it was a pleasure to work for such a company. Those present had seen the results, and in all his experience of electric light companies, he had seen none that were better prepared for business.

Ex-Alderman Powers was then called on and made a speech full of humorous hits. He said the city government would show the height of ingratitude if they refused to do the right thing after the handsome way they had been treated. He was now a private citizen, and he found that a private citizen had many privileges; among others, to criticize the city government. He now thought the position of private citizen was worth more than the position of mayor. [Interjection by Mayor Kimball: "Then we are both satisfied!"] (Laughter.) He thought the city had pursued a very parsimonious policy in regard to street lights. It had been extravagant in regard to highway improvements, in regard to schools—but was more poorly lighted than any city in the vicinity of Boston. He hoped that now a different policy would be adopted, and that better lights and more of them would be provided. If the city government should make a contract with the company for a large number of lights, he did not think any one would find fault. He endorsed Mayor Kimball's suggestion of having lights all night, and also the idea of competition between the gas and electric companies, by which the city would be better served. The sentiments of Mr. Powers were evidently approved by the company, judging from the applause he received.

Mr. Upton said that the city of Lynn started with 10 electric lights, and now had 100. Salem, which was about the size of Newton, had over 200 electric lights and spent \$31,000 for lighting the streets, while Newton only spent \$21,000. Mr. Upton then called upon a large number of speakers, introducing them with some happy hits, and as he told one of the councilmen, putting them on record in favor of electric lights. Among them were Alderman Harwood, Ex-Alderman Farquhar, Ex-Councilman French, Alderman Nickerson, Councilmen Dix, Redpath, Chadwick, Billings, F. C. Hills, Joseph Lee of the Woodland Park Hotel, Mr. A. R. Mitchell, City Marshal Hammond, Chief Bixby, City Clerk Kingsbury, Postmaster Turner of Newtonville, Mr. Williams of the Highlands, and Messrs. Putnam, Green, Harkins, Bradshaw, Hollings, Fellows, Grigg, Leavitt, Dana, Green and Gillig of Newtonville. They were all unanimous in

Amateur Theatricals.

Robertson's Comedy,

"HOME,"

Will be presented at City Hall, West Newton, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Feb. 2 and 3, 1887, in aid of the

NEWTON COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

Tickets 75 Cents. (No reserved seats) may be obtained of the PATRONESSES:

Mrs. H. P. Bellows,	Mrs. Mary D. Emerson,	Miss Nellie Plummer,
" Robert R. Bishop,	" J. F. Heckman,	Mrs. Chas. T. Pulsifer,
" J. W. Carter,	" Miss Green,	" R. M. Pulsifer,
" Philip W. Carter,	" Mrs. B. Lindsay,	Miss Evelyn Purdie,
" H. C. Churchill,	" John Lockett,	Mrs. E. B. Redpath,
" E. J. Collins,	" George C. Lord,	" L. R. Redpath,
" W. F. Davenport,	" D. C. Perrin,	Jas. P. Tolman,
" Edw. Dewson,	" George H. Phelps,	Edw. A. Whiston,
" W. F. Ellison,	" H. V. Pinkham,	Pierrepont Wise;
		Miss M. C. Worcester.

TICKETS FOR THURSDAY MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED AT THE DOOR.

Read Fund Lectures.

In Cambridgeport, Jan. 25, by Rev. John J. Griffin, Daniel McLean of Newton, to Charlotte McDonald of Cambridge.

In West Newton, Jan. 26, by Rev. H. J. Patrick, Ira G. Gate to Mary Louise Stone, both of Newton.

DIED.

At Newton, Jan. 23, Ruth S., daughter of Ira S. Franklin, aged 1 year. 9 months, 27 days.

At the Cottage Hospital, Jan. 24, Timothy Murray, aged 27 years.

In Lynn, Jan. 27, of pneumonia, Mrs. Eliza B. Kittredge of Auburndale, 70 years.

LOST.—A medium-sized, brown, short-haired dog, with white marks, with red strap collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to K. W. Hobart, Newton.

LESSONS IN COOKERY.—Miss Barnes proposes to give a series of demonstration lectures on Cookery in Newton, and all who are interested are invited. Those ladies wishing to join such a class, will please leave their names at the office of the GRAPHIC. Season tickets for twelve lessons, \$4.00.

WANTED.—By Gentleman and wife, two unfurnished rooms, connected, suitable for a private family, within few minutes' walk of Newton Station. Address Box 354, Watertown, Mass., or care of Chas. F. Rand, P. O. Building, Newton, 15

FOR SALE.—A kind horse suitable for family or business use. Safe for lady to drive. Can be used either single or double. Cob chestnut, weight 1050. Apply to L. A. Hall, Waltham street, West Newton. tt

The annual meeting of the Newton Cemetery Corporation will be held at

CITY HALL, WEST NEWTON,

ON

Wednesday February 2nd,

at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

For the election of Trustees for the year ensuing, to hear reports of Committees, and to transact any other business that may legally come before them.

FRANCIS MURDOCK,

Clerk

E. S. COLTON,

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER-WARE, JEWELRY, etc.

Special Care Given to Repairing.

ENGRAVING, LETTERING, GOLD AND SILVER PLATING

a specialty.

35 years experience in the business.

ALSO DEALER IN—

Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, Toys, Stationery, Periodicals, etc.

A FULL LINE OF—

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Colton's Circulating Library.

Walnut Street, — Newtonville, 16

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

HIND'S HONEY & ALMOND CREAM.

Ricksecker's Exquisite Perfume.

Gaudelot's Refreshing Cologne.

Hind's Badger Corn Remover,

Gaudelot's Aromatic

NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. H. B. Parker is in Maine.
—Miss Lydia Barton is visiting friends in Newburyport.

—Mr. John Byers has been home from New York for a day or two this week.

—Miss Fannie Woodman has been spending a few days in New York City.

—Miss Amy Tenny of Newark, N. J., has been the guest of Miss Mary Byers.

—Masters Winsor and Clifton Davy have entirely recovered from the measles.

—Mrs. H. V. Pinkham gave a very elegant lunch last week, to a few lady friends.

—Miss Smead has been chosen as a director of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

—The G. A. R. Fair committee of this Ward are doing good work, and success promises to smile upon their efforts.

—Little Miss Clara Stone made a dainty bridesmaid at her aunt's wedding in West Newton, Wednesday evening.

—Mrs. M. G. Davis of Westboro spent the day and night Tuesday with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Cheney of Court street.

—The Rev. and Mrs. R. A. White return to-day or tomorrow from a pleasant trip to Washington, Philadelphia, and other places.

—Some of the houses on Walnut street were so inundated by water, that fires in the furnaces were out of the question on Tuesday morning.

—Mr. W. C. Gaudet announces in this issue some of the many desirable articles which can be found at his drug store. See advertisement.

—Young Mr. Murray, who was injured by falling and being run over by one of the City teams sometime ago, died last Monday at the Cottage Hospital.

—A delightful progressive euchre party was given on Friday evening by Mrs. Wm. F. Osborn, in honor of Miss Lillie Wallach of Astoria, New York.

—Dr. and Mrs. Blodgett were called quite suddenly to West Brookfield by the serious illness of Mrs. Blodgett's mother, Mrs. Fayles, who died Thursday morning.

—Rev. Mr. Baldwin of East Boston gave a very interesting address on mission work in China, where he labored for many years, at the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

—Mr. Frank Thompson of Worcester will address the Woman's Guild next week, at Mrs. Milliken's residence on Ross' court. He is said to be a very eloquent speaker.

—Mr. Sampson of the High School has been quite under the weather this week. Nineteen hours a day of work is too much for any one to endure for any length of time.

—Miss Abby Chandler, who has for some time been a member of Mr. G. H. Loomis's household, has been very ill for a week or more with pneumonia. She is now reported to be improving.

—The Electric lights give great satisfaction to this part of the city, and prove a decided convenience to those walking or driving on Washington street.

—Miss Eleanor Hooper entertained about 26 of her young friends last Saturday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. The affair was a most charming one, and was enjoyed fully by the participants.

—Mr. Arthur W. Carter sails to-morrow (Saturday) from New York, on the Devonia of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow, Scotland. He will be absent four or five months, visiting Scotland, England and Ireland.

—Some of the young people of the Claffin School expect to have a most enjoyable sleigh ride this afternoon, (Friday,) if the weather is favorable. Miss Ellen Tewksbury and Mrs. Milliken will accompany them.

—The new Beal block has been raised 11 1/4 inches, to make it conform to the grade of the sidewalk, which as finally established proved to be higher than the first floor of the building. The block is now nearly completed.

—Mr. Henry J. Preston has secured the contract for a new Court House to be built near Rouse's Point, in the northern part of New Hampshire, near the Canada line. He has just returned from a short sojourn in the above named vicinity.

—The reception which is to be given to the Rev. and Mrs. White by his parishioners, will take place Thursday evening, Feb. 3rd. Mr. Lee of the Woodland Park Hotel will be the caterer, and the Germania Orchestra of Boston will furnish music.

—A lecture on "Heredity" will be delivered by Mrs. Maria Upham Drake of Newton Centre, on Thursday, Feb. 3rd, at 3 p. m., in the parlor of the Central Congregational church, the net proceeds of which will go to benefit Miss Williston's Home.

—Mr. E. S. Smilie of Newton has a photograph of the plans of the new brick block to be erected on the Roberts estate. It is three stories high, and has four stores on the ground floor. It begins next to the flag station and extends towards Austin street. Two large bay windows adorn the upper part of the block.

—Mr. E. S. Colton has kept adding to his store, until now it is one of the most complete establishments in Newton. He has taken advantage of the large circulation of the GRAPHIC, to call the attention of Newtonville people to some of the attractions he is offering.

—The Gipsy Operetta of "Pepita," to be given in a few weeks at the Universalist Vestry by Amateurs, will be a very entertaining and spicy affair. Mr. Thomas Hall of Charlestown will assume a leading part, and others well known here will appear. The rehearsals promise well.

—The Newtonville Literary and Social club held their semi-monthly meeting at the residence of Miss Nellie Lanson, Newton, on Wednesday evening last. The fore part of the evening was devoted to literary exercises, and was followed by an apron and necktie party, which was a decided success.

—The entertainments which are to be given in City Hall, next Wednesday and Thursday, promise to be excellent in every respect. Robertson's Comedy of "Home" is to be given with Mr. Edward P. Call. Miss Best and others in the cast, all under the

management of Miss Annie Call, for the most worthy of objects, the "Cottage Hospital;" tickets 75 cts.

—Miss Lillian Booth gave a very enjoyable Whist Party last Saturday evening, at her home on Linwood avenue.

—Mr. George H. Snyder is going to Montreal next Tuesday, to visit his home, and will also visit the Burlington and Montreal ice carnivals.

—Mr. E. F. Tainter is confined to the house, his health having failed considerably within a few weeks. His friends miss him greatly from his accustomed place in Square.

—The Christian Endeavor Society met at Rev. Pleasant Hunter's residence, Thursday evening, which took the form of a consecration meeting. The society is growing rapidly.

—The annual meeting of the Goddard Literary Union will occur Tuesday, Feb. 1st, at 7:45 p. m. It is hoped there will be a large number present to elect the officers for the coming year.

—Rev. Pleasant Hunter took charge of the Christian Endeavor meeting last Sunday evening, much to the gratification of the members. The society is growing in numbers and interest.

—The newly elected officers of the Sunday School of the Central Congregational church took charge last Sunday. They were: Superintendent, Frank W. Gaffield; Secretary and Treasurer, E. B. Jones; Assistant Superintendent Wm. Knap; Librarian, Fred A. Hills. The supply committee are W. S. Slocum, Austin G. Sherman and N. H. Chadwick. The officers of the society were re-elected at the last annual meeting.

—The Y. M. L. and D. Society held their first meeting in their new room, over the Central Congregational church, on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Fred. D. Youngs called the meeting to order at 7:45 p. m. There was an election of the Executive Committee which resulted as follows: L. A. Hall, Robert Shaw, Fred. D. Youngs, T. G. Adams, Frank Morehouse, with the president as chairman ex-officio. The installation of the officers elected at the previous meeting then took place.

WEST NEWTON.

—Mrs. Pierpont Wise is visiting in Auburn, N. Y.

—A very pleasant lunch party was held at Mrs. J. P. Tolman's, Wednesday afternoon.

—Mr. Edward B. Towne left last Saturday for Penns. Putnam County, Florida, where he is largely interested in real estate.

—Mr. Jaynes was chosen secretary of the South Middlesex Unitarian Conference, which met at Waltham on Wednesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll enjoyed the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage last Tuesday.

—Mr. C. Gorham Phillips started for Florida on Wednesday, where he has land interests which he proposes to improve.

—Mr. W. K. Wood leaves next week for Florida, where he has some idea of locating permanently.

—The Amphion Male Quartette will sing at the praise service at the Congregational church, Sunday evening.

—Representative Wood has presented a petition in the house, of Austin R. Mitchell and others, for the incorporation of the West Newton Savings bank.

—Rev. Mr. Wilson of Watertown will preach next Sunday morning at the Congregational church. There will be an evening Vesper Service of Praise at 7 p. m.

—Mr. George H. Ingraham and Mr. Frank H. Hunter were present at the annual meeting and banquet of the Boston Drug Association at the Revere House, Tuesday evening.

—A number of friends of Miss Kitty Lawrence were at the New York and New England depot last Saturday evening to see her off for Baltimore, where she is now visiting friends.

—The wedding of Miss Amy Gates, daughter of Gardiner P. Gates, took place in Boston, Jan. 26th. She left immediately for her new home in Kansas. Mr. Gates will sail in a short time for Europe.

—Our City Auditor celebrated his 60th birthday in a very quiet, sensible tea-drinking with a neighboring friend, whose anniversary occurred the same day. Long live our City Father, and with him, for the children's sake, our Public School Master.

—Miss Mary Louise Stone, eldest daughter of Deacon J. W. Stone, was married on Wednesday evening to Mr. Ira G. Gates of Webster Park, Rev. H. G. Patrick officiating. Only relatives and the immediate friends of the parties were present.

—Police court business has been very dull this week, only two cases of intoxication coming before it until this (Friday) afternoon, when five young men from Watertown are to be tried for a Sunday row on Fayette street. They were arrested by Officer Henthorne.

—The Operetta of the Grasshopper, which has been given twice by a select chorus of the Unitarian church so successfully, has been so strongly re-demanded, that it will be repeated with the addition of another in the early part of February for the benefit of the "Hospitality Committee."

—Mr. David C. Sanger, whose sudden death occurred at Readville, at the age of 61, on Friday of last week, was formerly, for many years, a resident of West Newton, where he had many friends. He was connected with a number of enterprises here, and did more than any man of his time toward the improvement of real estate and the construction of dwelling houses. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church and was instrumental in the erection of the present church edifice, toward which he contributed largely from his own purse, as was his wont in all charitable causes.

—Mr. T. E. Stutson, who has entertained so many people by his recitations, and has always been ready to respond when called upon, was given a surprise party by his friends on Wednesday evening. Messrs. J. B. Chase and C. M. Bucknam managed the affair, and were authorized to show the appreciation of Mr. Stutson's kindness, by presenting him with an elegant oak dining-room set, and a large company accompanied them to see that all was satisfactory. Mr. and Mrs. Stutson were conveniently absent at a neighbor's, and being sent for, were shown into the dining room, where they found the furniture and the company. Mr. Chase was master of ceremonies, and made the speech of presentation. The surprise

was so great that Mr. Stutson at first was at a loss for words, but soon managed to collect himself and made one of his best speeches. The rest of the evening was pleasantly passed by the company.

—An occasion of rare enjoyment was had at the sociable of the Unitarian Church Friday last, by the revival on the stage of an old time school exhibition, consisting of orations, declamations, compositions, dialogues, etc., Mr. Mathew Matties, (alias James Matties,) principal. The school committee consisted of George Walton, (Mr. Concur;) G. D. Clarke, (Deacon) and S. Barnard, (Mr. Barnacle.) The pupils were attired in their Sunday best, and their admirable deportment reflected great credit on the discipline of their teachers, who evidently believed in the old adage, "spare the rod and spoil the child." At the close, remarks were made by "Mr. Concur" and "Deacon" George D. Clarke, who covered himself with dictionary glory, the children lapsing into silence, by their audible responses, evidently appreciating his grandiloquent points. A distribution of prizes followed. Benjamin F. Otis, alias Electa Walton Littlejohn, received the first medal for "best boy." Vladimir Smokemuff (Freeman) for a fine Latin oration, a saw, with the inscription "Vidi" upon it. Zachariah Zigzag (Bellamy) for a declamation which was delivered with uncommon grace, a medal. Flew and Hittings (Tolinder) also received honorable mention. Of the misses, Mancine Nimble, (alias Electa Walton) elicited great praise from the audience, and particular attention of the committee men, by the wonderful precocity of her talents, displayed by the reading of a composition and recitation of a poem. Deborah Diligent (Mrs. Estabrook) also received an umbrella, which was particularly apropos to the subject of her composition, "Snow," which was handled in an admirable manner. Minor prizes were distributed to the younger children; Elsie Pratt and Florence Merriam recited a very pleasing dialogue, particular attention having been paid to their gesticulation. The exercises closed with a grand march by the whole school, and the "children" retired amid rounds of applause.

AUBURNDALE.

—A bowling party arranged by Miss S. Coffin, took possession of the Beat Club House last Saturday afternoon, and enjoyed some entertaining sport.

—The very unpleasant weather made the Chautauque Circle at Mr. Davidson's on Monday evening a small one. But the topics were most interesting, and the host and hostess each had a part in the programme.

—The pastor of the Methodist church in Washington Village, South Boston, preached a fine sermon at the Centenary M. E. Church on Sunday evening, after which he asked for help for his church, and received quite a generous contribution. The "praise service" occurs next Sunday evening at 7:30.

—The programme for the monthly Praise Service at the Methodist church next Sunday evening, will contain the following musical numbers: Quartette—"The Lord is exalted," West; Duet—"The night is far spent," Foster; Quartette—"I waited patiently," Tours; Solo—"Salutaris," Pinck; Trio—"Trust in the Lord," Costa; Quartette—"To Deum, E flat, Buek; Duet—"In heavenly love abiding," Nicolai; Quartette—"Lo! the day of rest," declineth," Rheinberger.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—R. S. Bullard, the expressman, was obliged to kill one of his horses this week.

—Holden's "New Departure" was unanimously declared a success. That shows the people know how to appreciate good coffee when they get it.

—Mr. Arthur Hunter, an engineer on the B. & A. R. R., is to occupy the Mills house on Grove street.

—The Rice Paper company have employed the Newton Ice company to remove the ice from their canal, where it had become so thick as to almost entirely stop the flow of water to the mills.

—The death of Mr. Hubbard of Weston has saddened many hearts in this community, where he was highly respected. His benefactions to St. Mary's church were constant and generous, and the parish will long remember his kindly acts and ready response to every appeal. To those who knew him as a friend, the sense of personal loss is unusually keen. They will sorely miss the sunshine of his life, and the warmth of his affection.

—Mr. W. B. Atherton's black Spanish fowls and American Dominiques won several prizes at the poultry show in Boston, and his zealous labors for the exhibition had a good deal to do with its success. E. T. Rice's black-breasted game took first, second and third prizes.

THE HIGH SCHOOL LYCEUM.

—The regular meeting of the High School Lyceum was held at the High School Building Saturday evening, Jan. 22nd. President Crockett called the meeting to order at 7:40. The records of the previous meeting were read and approved. The clerk then read a communication from F. H. Hitchcock, tendering his resignation from the office of vice president. The resignation was accepted, and Robert S. Woodward elected to fill the vacancy.

—Miss Mansfield '88, and Miss Philbrick '88, gave a piano duet. Then the president announced a "recitation by request." Miss Farley '86, mounting the platform, began "The boy stood on the burning deck, etc." Before she had spoken two verses Miss Plummer also came upon the stage and commenced "Up from the meadows, rich with corn." Miss Howland '86, Miss Angier '86 and Miss M. Stewart '86, followed until the entire number were speaking together, and yet they were not together, for the selections were all different and each speaks "threw her whole soul into her piece." The applause was very hearty and had it not been "contrary to the custom of the Lyceum," the young ladies would have certainly been encored.

—There being no new bills, the regular order of the day was taken up. On the motion of H. S. Potter, the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, Bill No. 7, repealing the acts of legislation against Chinese immigration, was laid upon the table.

—The resolution that the laws by which all the shops were closed on Sunday "were just and ought not to be repealed," was then considered. Mr. Cutler moved that the resolution be amended to read that "the so called Sunday laws are just and ought not to be repealed." This was violent-

ly opposed by Mr. Morton '88, its originator, and supported by Mr. Chase '87, and Mr. Haskell '86. The amendment was afterward defeated.

—The nature of the resolution in its original form was such that but little debate was possible. Mr. Morton spoke at length and the society agreeing with him passed the resolution.

—Two bills by Mr. Cutler were next considered. The first, to provide for a regular enrollment of members of the Lyceum, was defeated. The second to provide for introducing of bills or resolutions was passed.

—As the positions taken by the ministry were all agreeable to the audience, the Prime Minister and his associates were retained in office. The meeting adjourned at 9:25.

—The reception of the class of '87, N. H. S., will occur on the evening of February 22d, at Armory Hall, Newton.

—The regular meetings of the High School Chorus will be held Tuesday evening of each week. Members and classmates are cordially invited to join.

Worthy of Note.

—Any one passing through Lincoln street in Boston, cannot fail to notice the art store of Mr. Eben Smith, at No. 182. Here may be found in endless variety, a full line of choice etchings, photographs, etc., etc. The picture frames made here, meet the unqualified approval of all lovers of the beautiful, as the many fine specimens are models of good workmanship. The white and gold frames now so popular, are a specialty with Mr. Smith, and are made in as many styles as the taste of the customer demand. In the general line of framing all kinds of art work or choice pictures, Mr. Smith possesses the rare gift of suggesting to customers odd and new styles that are made to order only by him, and yet of such a nature that will harmonize in an artistic manner with the subject.

MISSION AT THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY.

—A mission will be held at the Church of Our Lady by the Dominican Fathers, commencing next Sunday. The order of exercises is as follows:

—On Sundays—Masses at the usual hours. On week days—Regular missalettes at 5 and 8 o'clock. Other masses at intervening hours. Sermons and instructions:—On week mornings, after the 5 o'clock mass, instructions terminating at 6, and a sermon each morning after the 8 o'clock mass.

—Sermon each evening, the service commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Saturday evenings entirely devoted to the missalettes. Sunday evenings, vestments at 7:30 o'clock.

A DAY.

(John G. Whittier.)

Talk not of sad November, when a day
Of warm, glad sunshines fills the sky of noon,
And a wind, borrowed from some morn of June,
Stirs the brown grasses and the leafless spray.

On the unfrosted pool the pillar'd pines
Lay their long shafts of shadow; the small rill,
Singing a pleasant song of summer still,
A line of silver, down the hill-slope shines.

Hushed the bird-voices and the hum of bees,
In the thin grass the crickets pipe no more;
But still the squirrel hoards his winter store,
And drops his nutshells from the shagbark trees.

Softly the dark green hemlocks whisper; high
Above, the spires of yellowing larches show,
Where the woodpecker and home-loving crow
And jay and nutcracker winter's threat defy.

Gracious beauty, ever new and old!
O sights and sounds of nature, doubly dear
When the low sunshines warn the closing day!
Of snow-brown fields and waves of arctic cold!

Close to my heart I fold each lovely thing
The sweet day yields; and, not disconsolate,
With the calm patience of the woods I wait
For leaf and blossom when God gives us spring!
—February Atlantic.

A MYSTERIOUS CLOCK.

It was not until father's patience had ceased to be a polite virtue that Fred and I decided to carry out our plan.

He had said so many times at breakfast, just as he laid down the carving knife and fork, after waiting on us all: "Flora, my daughter, 10 o'clock is late enough for any young man to stay on an evening call."

And Flora had as often looked up imploringly, her pretty face on fire, and said: "Why, papa, how can I help it?"

To this defensive inquiry father would not deign to reply, while mother, Aunt Elizabeth and we boys maintained a profound silence, each doubtless pondering how the difficult question might be solved.

Roger Pettijohn was a sophomore in the college town in which we lived. He "led his class," was the son of his father, Judge Pettijohn, and a general favorite with the young people. Fred and I rather liked him; his boats were always at our service, and it was one of our choicest pleasures to spend an hour in the study which he had fitted up in one of the college dormitories, to "be with the boys." There was no end of curious things there, for Roger was not a mere "dig," but an enthusiastic student of nature, and a famous good pitcher in the college nine. Besides a well-stocked aquarium and a large collection of stuffed birds, his room was decked out with fencing foils, patent oars, boxing-gloves, a fine pair of antlers sent him from Texas, and a good many things that would interest boys.

But the one drawback to our enjoyment of Roger Pettijohn was that he came to see our sister Flora not less than three evenings in the week, and the town clock usually struck 11 as he went whistling homeward. Not that the boys or the household was at all put out by his calls. We never heard anything from the parlor, save the subdued murmur of talking or reading, and now and then the melodious tones of piano or flute. But it was one of our little domestic secrets that Flora was working for the valedictory in her class at the academy, and we all knew she could take it if she could get time to study at home. But, with all the numberless housekeeping duties which she took upon herself, there was often not much of a study hour left her. So Roger Pettijohn's calls, enjoyable as they might be, were not so cordially thought of or mentioned in the family circle as they would have been had they been fewer or shorter.

All this accounts for the plan which Fred and I determined to carry out.

We said that Mr. Roger Pettijohn should be made aware of the flight of time, if such a thing were possible.

It was several days before we hit upon a scheme that suited us. Any number of rude jokes that might easily be worked out came into our minds; but we were not sure that we should enjoy rude jokes ourselves.

One day at school Fred looked up from his angelica with a peculiar grin. In a few minutes I saw a note working its way from desk to desk toward me. At last it came, and I eagerly opened it almost in plain sight of the Argus-eyed Mr. Winter, who, we thought, spent more of his time in prohibiting "evil communications" than in expaining equations and construing our difficult Latin sentences.

Fred's note was as follows:—

"I've got it! You know the old clock? Well, I'll make it strike 10, so hard he'll understand. Don't forget it. More later."

I hardly understood; but I gave my consent without hesitation to Fred's plan, whatever it might be; for he had what we boys call "a long head and a safe heel."

Among the treasures in our work-shop was a worn-out clock. The old timepiece had come down from another generation, and had been in its day quite valuable; but in the days when Roger Pettijohn came to see our sister Flora, an old-fashioned, tall clock was not so highly prized as now. Bric-a-brac hunting was an unknown mania, and a clock that would not tell the time of day, no matter how ancient and honorable its history, was well out of the way in a boy's workshop.

This old clock Fred and I had taken to pieces and put together again times without number, in the hope of making it keep time so that we could put it in our room. Sometimes it would go nicely for several hours, and then some unlucky pinion would slip its place, the pendulum would slowly come to a standstill, and the pitiful, patient-looking old face would stare at us as if in blank disappointment at being left behind in the march of time. But worn-out and useless as it was as a time-keeper, it could strike as loudly and boldly as in its younger days; and we had no small amount of fun in turning the wheels so as to hear its silvery ring and asthmatic wheeze.

After school we discussed Fred's plan thoroughly and enthusiastically. It is doubtful if we enjoyed its fruition more than we did talking it over, and eagerly adding suggestions until it was, in our estimation, perfect.

"The plan is just this, Jamie," said Fred. "Take the works out of the case, fasten them in the fireplace, put a long, stout string on in place of the striking-weight cord, wind the reel on the striking side as full as we can, then pass the line over a pulley at the top of the chimney, and put on the weight. The old thing will strike as long as it takes the weight to run down."

It took some time to get everything ready. No spy was ever more secret or cautious in his movements than we. We never talked of our plans where any one could hear. In the workshop, with doors shut and locked, or at sundown, driving home the cows from the pasture lot, or at night, buried in the bed clothes, we discussed it.

The preparation, too, had to be made in the night. We nearly broke our necks climbing out on the roof night after night to arrange our "crack of doom," as Fred called it. Nailing the works of the clock in the parlor fireplace required our skill in amateur burglary. But we managed to accomplish the task although I was shut up behind the fire door half the night, and Fred sprained his ankle, jumping out of the window when mother came into the room after a book.

At last all was ready. By means of a string which one of us could pull from the kitchen (where a ladder was to furnish a safe retreat to terra firma), a shingle, holding the weight at the top of the chimney, would be jerked out; and as the weight began to fall the clock would begin to strike.

The next thing was to get the opportunity to put our scheme into operation. Strangely, Mr. Pettijohn's skillful feat of pulling our door bell just so as to cause the door to ring out three distinct taps and no more, was not performed for a full week. Fred and I were in mortal dread every day that our preparation would be discovered. Any day father might take a notion to clean out the parlor fireplace and the chimney. Fortunately he did not, and Mr. Roger's peculiar ring at the door bell at least pealed on ears that were most intently listening for that welcome sound.

We boys slipped out of the kitchen, when we had been engaged in a fierce debate with Aunt Elizabeth on a proposition to keep our pet chickens in the cellar. Our next impulse was to plant ourselves in position on the roof of the kitchen ready to pull the string.

On second thought we reflected that our intended victim would probably spend the evening, and we concluded to make the best of our situation by waiting until we thought he ought to be getting ready to depart. The better to ward off suspicion we spent the evening several blocks away with some of our boy friends.

As we approached the house, a little before ten o'clock, we saw the light streaming from the parlor window, and knew our prey was still there.

I took my place at the string, trembling with expectation of the critical moment, when Fred, who had stationed himself in the lilac bushes under the south window of the parlor, should give me the signal by throwing a pebble on the kitchen roof.

Time, always slow when waited, was never so slow, it seemed, as during the full hour I waited for the thud of that pebble on the roof. The night train came thundering up the valley while I sat there, and I counted echo after echo of the shrill whistle of its locomotive, and traced its snake-like line of light until it wound around a distant hill and was out of sight. How the dogs barked that night! I bused myself in distinguishing the score or more of canine voices whose nightly bayings were familiar in our neighborhood. Now and then old Boze, our family horse, would shake himself in his stall and munch his provender for a moment or two, and then cease to make a living sound. A long story could be told of the pictures that were called before my mind by the noises I heard in that single hour.

Suddenly in the midst of one of these mental pictures, Fred's pebble fell, striking me so that I pulled the string without a thought of what I was doing.

Hurrying down the ladder, I found Fred in the lilacs.

The old clock was striking with a nervous staccato that fairly made us dance for joy. It had then struck up to 11; Fred had given the signal just as the sitting-room clock began to strike.

Flora and her caller were engaged in a duet, she at the piano and he at his flute. As long as the music lasted we hardly expected they would be disturbed by the clock.

For several minutes the piano, flute and clock kept up the peculiar trio, we boys enjoyed it with gigantic grins and frequent chuckles. Through a fold of the window curtain we could see the faces of our victims.

"Ha!" whispered Fred, "Flor hears it!" See! She thinks something's wrong with the music."

The players kept on a few minutes longer, when suddenly Flora stopped. The flute and the clock now had it alone for a moment, and then the sound of the clock was left master of the room.

We were where we could see Roger's face plainly. The puzzled expression that passed over it and lingered a moment was indescribable. Flora had not moved from her place, and sat, with one hand uplifted from the piano keys, listening intently and wondering to the measured striking, which now seemed louder than ever. Then we saw Roger's lips move, and Flora turned blushing and said something which, of course, we could not hear. Whatever it was they did not seem to understand each other any better than we did.

All of a sudden both faces turned toward the sitting-room door. Father was coming! In a moment he was in the room, in his dressing-gown, and holding a lamp, as if he had been searching the house over for the cause of this unseemly disturbance. What he said we did not hear. It must have been something severe; for Flora blushed redder than ever, and a desperate gleam came into Roger's eyes.

Fred and I began to realize that we were in something of a scrape. But we were bound to enjoy it while we could, and we managed with a sharpened stick to pry up the window so we could hear what was going on.

"What on earth does this mean, Flora?" shouted father.

Poor Flora had buried her blushes in her hands, and gave no answer.

Father looked from Flora to Roger and back to Flora again, and said, louder than before:

"I want an answer; what does this all mean?"

"Oh, father!" cried Flora. "I don't really know, unless the sitting-room clock is bewitched."

"I have stopped every clock in the house," replied father, in stentorian tones.

Roger's face turned white and red by turns; but he did not attempt to say anything. Father turned to him:

"Mr. Pettijohn, can you tell me what this unearthly din in my house at nearly mid-night means?"

Roger had disjointed his flute, and laid each bright silver section carefully in its place in the ebony box which he had himself made for it. As father finished his question, Roger snapped down the box, and retorted stiffly:

"If you allude to the duet which Miss Flora and I have been practicing, I must at least thank you for as much of your compliment as includes myself. If you allude to the misfortune which seems to have overtaken your clock, excuse me if I tell you that you or some of your household know more about that than I do. I wish you a very good evening, Mr. Shaw. Good evening, Miss Shaw."

And the wrathful Mr. Pettijohn turned on his heel, and a moment later the front door shut behind him with no uncertain sound.

"Miss Shaw!" I whispered to Fred. "That's murderous! He's fearful mad, or he never would say Miss Shaw."

Roger did not whistle as he walked briskly down the gravel path. We could just see his form as he passed in the darkness.

When we looked again into the parlor, Aunt Elizabeth, prim and straight, in her morning wrapper, candle in hand, and her eyes snapping and gleaming like a cat's back in the dark, stood before father and Flora, looking inquiringly from one to the other. Mother had also come into the room, her face the picture of bewilderment and despair.

We thought it was time to draw the curtain on our joke. We carefully lowered the window, and taking a last look at the distressed tableau, hurried into the kitchen, switched off our boots, and hastened upstairs. In a minute we were well abed. The clock was striking as we dropped off to sleep.

Our experiences next morning do not need to be described. We were found out, of course. Flora wore an injured air for a week. Father was stern, but we half suspected that he indirectly approved our course. Roger Pettijohn's ring did not disturb our door-bell for months.

When it was certain that Flora had vanquished all competitors for the head of her class, Fred and I managed to let him know how "misfortune" came upon our clock.

We put the works back into the base, and with proper ceremony made him a present of it, and it was given an honored place in his room. When at the academy commencement Flora bore off the valedictory, her largest bouquet had Roger's card neatly attached with a blue ribbon.

The funniest part of the affair was that when the clock began to strike on that memorable evening, Aunt Elizabeth began counting the strokes, according to her invariable habit, and, although she went into the parlor and returned to her room after half an hour, she averred that she had counted every stroke, and that the clock struck exactly 996 times. Nine hundred and ninety-six o'clock became a family by-word. —[Argonaut.]

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

A. M. L. Five O'clock Tea. 101.275

Eighty-one receipts for cakes, sandwiches, and various drinks suitable for five o'clock tea. The directions for mixing are very carefully given and also the cost of each ingredient is told in English money.

Baur, F. C. Church History of the First three Centuries. 2v. 96.275

Buchanan, R. The Master of the Mine. 65.516

Clerk, D. The Gas Engine. 102.328

A history of the Gas Engine, which dates back to 1680, the force at that time being obtained by exploding small quantities of gunpowder. Later engines are drawn and described, and more particularly those of the most recent date. The Clerk engine was invented by the author.

Foster, C. Story of the Gospel. 91.481

For teachers and pupils.

Gibson, W. H. Happy Hunting Grounds. 57.191

Another of Gibson's exquisitely illustrated books of nature in landscape, and plant and animal life.

Goethe, J. W. Snider, D. J. Goethe's Faust. 2v. 54.454

A critical study of the two parts of Goethe's "Faust," to which is prefixed the history of the Faust legend, which is traced back in its earliest germ to the beginning of human culture and experience.

Lothrop, H. W. [Margaret Sidney.] Two Modern Little Princes. 62.625

Musset, P. E. de. Mr. Wind and Madame Rain. 61.607

Perry, T. S. Evolution of the Snob. 53.312

"Madam's" "Evolution of Snobs" furnishes the text. The different social and political conditions that produce a snob are detailed with spirit and much knowledge of human nature and worldly wisdom. The tone is humorous, but there is much information in the pages." Pub. Weekly.

Richardson, B. W. Household Health. 103.434

Very careful directions concerning everything pertaining to health and cleanliness in the house.

Rose, J. Modern Steam Engines; an elementary treatise upon the Steam Engine, written in plain language, giving full explanations of the construction—including diagrams showing actual operation, together with explanations of valves, valves and link motions, etc., etc.

Smith, H. A. [Hazel Shepard.] Birds and Fishes. 107.100

Towards the Gulf, a romance of Louisiana. 61.597

Walker, F. A. History of 2d Army Corps in Army of the Potomac. [1862-5.] 74.175

Washington, G. Stoddard, W. O. Life. 93.467

The first volume of a new series called "Lives of the Presidents," to be written in a manner attractive to the young, strictly accurate, and embodying the latest research.

Wells, D. A. Study of Mexico. 33.347

These "Studies" are not only brilliant and entertaining, but afford a vast deal of valuable information and deserve by none a more careful study than by the people of the United States.

H. P. James, Librarian.

Jan. 26, 1887.

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WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,
Is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also Real Estate to sell and to Rent. For particulars see Real Estate column on this page.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mrs. D. Wilbur Eagles, Boylston street, is rapidly recovering from a severe illness.

—Hon. R. R. Bishop was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Middlesex club, at the annual meeting last Saturday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Gunderson, Center street, are passing the winter with their daughter, Mrs. Hayden, at Gloucester.

—Rev. Dr. Albert G. Lawson of Boston led divine worship and preached for the Baptist society, at the Unitarian church on Sunday evening.

—The Baptist Sunday school will meet at the chapel at 3:30 p. m.; Sunday evening service at 7 in the Unitarian church; Friday evening prayer meeting at 7:45, in the Unitarian chapel.

—Mr. Mellen N. Bray, of the firm of Messrs. M. Bray & Co., sailed Saturday on his return to Paris where he resides, as foreign agent of the firm. Mrs. Bray and son remain in Boston for the winter.

—Rev. Dr. Heman Lincoln will, at the urgent request of a number of Sunday school teachers, deliver his famous lecture on the "Story of Creation," in the Congregational church on Sunday evening. Service commences at 7 o'clock.

—January 30 will be Missionary Sunday at the Methodist Episcopal church, Newton Centre. In the evening at 7 o'clock the Rev. Dr. McCabe of New York, will speak on the "Missionary Work of the Church." All will be welcome. The Bible club will meet at 4 p. m.

—Mr. and Mrs. Briggs of Brookline, who have leased the westerly side of Mr. Sydney P. Clark's new house on Riple street, took possession of the premises last week. Mr. Clark has another house in process of erection on the same street, near the corner of Knowles street.

—Mr. Edward H. Sanborn, formerly residing on Station street, now of Philadelphia, has received an appointment on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia Record, having formerly filled the position of reporter. Mr. Sanborn is a Newton man, educated in the Mason and High schools.

—The churches of Charleston, S. C., appeal to the world for help to restore their places of worship. Rev. Dr. Hovey, at a recent meeting, presented the cause of the First Baptist church (colored); of this congregation the Rev. Mr. Dart, a graduate of Newton Theological Institution, is pastor. Their edifice is sadly damaged.

—On Warren street Dr. Montgomery's house progresses. Its proportions are good, and the exterior attractive. It is situated on the grounds on the easterly side of the Dr. Warren house. On Laurel street Mr. I. R. Stevens' new dwelling house is nearly ready for inside work. It commands a picturesque view of Crystal lake.

—The ward six committee for the G. A. R. fair, Mrs. R. R. Bishop president, are doing nobly. The canvas for donations has been quite general, and the response gratifying. Many have contributed in money from sums of \$100 to a dime. The parlor concert at Mrs. D. B. Claffin's next Thursday evening, Feb. 3d, promises to be very entertaining and well patronized. The proceeds are for the funds of the ward six table.

—One of the pleasantest social events of the mid-winter was the kettle-drum given by Mrs. Thomas Nickerson, at her residence on Centre street on Wednesday afternoon, from four to six o'clock. Guests were present from different parts of the city, regardless of the falling snow. In the dining room Mrs. Theodore Nickerson and Mrs. T. L. Rogers presided at the fragrant urns. Mr. Nickerson joined with Mrs. Nickerson in receiving the ladies, and appeared in good health and spirits.

—There will be a parlor concert in aid of Post No. 62, G. A. R., at the residence of Mr. Daniel B. Claffin, corner of Station and Chase streets, Newton Centre, Thursday evening, February 3d, by the following artists: Mrs. H. E. H. Carter, soprano; Miss Annie Dean, contralto; Dr. William Reilly and Mr. Theodore Nickerson, tenor; Mr. Albert Harlow, basso; Mr. Brown, cornetist; Prof. Plummer, elocutionist; Miss Lulu Mae Smith, reader and pianist; Mr. William H. Way, pianist.

—Mr. W. Claxton Bray, Institution avenue, has secured a patent for a machine for fastening metal eyelets or studs to boots. The Messrs. Bray have succeeded in bringing the manufacture of machinery for boot fastenings to a high degree of perfection. Many will remember the exhibit made by this house at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. Since that time they have received a number of patents on machines adapted to the details of boot hooks and eyelet manufacture. These are in use very generally, by boot and shoe makers in the United States and Europe.

—Mrs. D. N. B. Coffin's parlor and hall were filled on Tuesday afternoon with an eager crowd of ladies, wishing to hear Mrs. Dr. Lyman Jewett's story of the wonderful forsaking of idol worship by the Telugos of India. The mission in forty years, the term of Mrs. Jewett's service, grew from thirteen members to twenty-five thousand members. Mrs. Dr. Hovey presided, and gave the latest intelligence from Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, and exhibited a set of photographs, showing the government buildings, hotel, harbor and shipping of Nemu, Japan; also the mission house, with occupants standing without.

—On Sunday morning at the First church, the pastor referred to the annual reports of the church and society which had been presented during the week, in brief. No service of the church has been interrupted, the Sunday school is in good condition, the Ladies' Benevolent circle has doubled its gifts, the Woman's Aid for Missions circle is larger in numbers and subscriptions, the Maria B. Furber society has been able to lend a helping hand to numerous works of sweet charity, and to speed one of its members on her mission to the islands of Micronesia. The Mite Mission has also had a good year. The Sunday morning collections for the benevolent work of the church were about \$3,000. Rev. Charles Kingsbury of Chestnut Hill is the newly appointed superintendent of the Sunday school.

—The alarm from box 73 at 6:30 Wednesday evening, was for a fire in White's block on Station street, owned by Mr. Thomas Nickerson. The building is of brick, three

stories high, with stores on the first floor and tenements above. The fire was caused by a defective flue and started in the tenement on the second floor occupied by Geo. Smith, and burned into the millinery rooms of Miss A. A. Stevens. The fire was in the partitions, and a large amount of water had to be poured into the building before the flames could be extinguished, which caused serious damage to other occupants of the building. On the first floor the grocery store of W. O. Knapp was badly flooded, and the goods damaged to the amount of \$200 or more. The apothecary store of C. A. Seabury was also badly wet down, causing a damage of about \$300. Both were insured. On the second floor Miss Stevens suffers a loss of about \$300 by fire and water, and George Smith loses about \$200 on his household goods. The tenements occupied by C. J. Polly and William Benis were considerably damaged by water, the latter being on the third floor. None of the occupants on the second and third floors were insured. The damage to the building will not exceed \$500. Hon. Henry S. Washburn had furniture stored in an upper room, which was damaged by water; no insurance. C. Keiser also suffered loss by water.

—Association Hall is receiving the attention of various craftsmen. Mr. A. W. Snow has set two large furnaces, one near the front of the building and the other in the rear. The latter will heat the ante rooms and have a large register in front of the platform. On the left of the platform, where the organ stood, a door has been built, with passage-way to the Pelham street entrance, dressing rooms and basement. Mr. Daniel O. Driscoll of Newton Highlands has the contract for the plastering, this is nearly completed. In the auditorium the painters will commence their work at the cornice, and will decorate the walls giving them a warm tint. The colors used will harmonize with the fresco of the ceiling, which is found to be in suitable condition to be left untouched. This work is in the hands of Mr. James Morton of Newton Upper Falls. A tall square steeple tower has been built in the middle of the hall for the purpose of hanging a chandelier. The gas pipes are already in. Mr. E. F. Allen of Brookline, who is doing the work, says that the gas will have six "shut offs," so that the hall can be darkened in any section. When these parts of the work which have been mentioned are completed, Mr. Sydney G. Steves, the builder, will put in the inside wood-work and finishing, and the building be ready for the celebration of the 155th anniversary of George Washington's natal day, by a concert given by the young people, pupils in the schools, who will probably present the juvenile cantata of "Little Red Riding Hood."

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Mr. George May has been elected a member of the Boston Congregational Club.

—The Monday club visited the Perkins Institution for the Blind at South Boston on Thursday.

—Mr. George H. Crafts, civil engineer, after an absence of more than a year at the south engaged in bridge building, is spending a few weeks at the old homestead.

—We notice quite a movement in real estate in our ward. A sand bank is being removed from Boylston street to Erie avenue, corner of Bowdoin street. John Keating has the contract.

—Mr. C. H. Young has broken ground for a house on Tappan place near the residence of F. W. Monson, and reports but little frost in the ground. The owner of the lot opposite will also erect a house of good dimensions.

—A house is in process of erection on Lincoln street extension, for Mr. Gott of Newtonville. Mr. S. A. Noble of Newton Highlands is the builder. This is the first of many houses that will probably be erected the coming season, near the location of the Eliot station.

—If your water pipes freeze and burst, call on Lamont, the plumber, Bake House block, or on Scully, the lamp lighter in Mechanics block, and they will thaw them out in quick time.

—Robert Hall, a workman employed at the new railroad station, sustained a serious injury to his knee on Wednesday, by stepping backward into an opening for a register. He will be laid up for some weeks.

—It seems quite desirable that Floral avenue should be put in condition to be accepted by the city. An extension of the avenue to Winchester street would then make a direct route to the railroad station, post-office, &c., and much safer than the railroad track for a traveled way.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—The Pop Corn and Chocolate Club enjoyed a sleigh ride to Brookline on Friday evening last.

—The ladies of the Baptist Society are busy at work preparing for a fair, which is proposed to hold some time during the coming month.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fanning have gone to Ashfield, Mass., to attend the wedding of their niece, Miss Belle M. Hall, who for nearly two years was a teacher in the Williams school, Auburndale.

—The Quinobequin Association is talking up the matter of their annual supper on the occasion of the 15th anniversary. The affair will probably take place about the middle of February.

—Newton Upper Falls was well represented at the Newton Sunday School Union, at their meeting at the Congregational church, West Newton, on Sunday evening last, as quite a large delegation from the place attended.

—The children of the primary department of the Prospect school were given a sleigh ride last week. Mrs. Fanning and her school enjoyed a beautiful ride through the Newtons on Friday afternoon, and Miss Everett with the children in her charge spent Saturday afternoon in the same manner. Spear's High School barge was engaged for the occasions, and it is needless to say the children enjoyed every minute of the time.

—Rev. A. F. Herrick, formerly pastor of the Methodist church, is frequently seen among the congregation over which he recently had charge. He is compelled to rest from the labor of his chosen profession among the people of Marlboro, on account of ill health. He is at present staying with his daughter, Mrs. Albert Locke, at Newton Highlands. We are glad to learn that Miss Grace Herrick is recovering from her recent severe attack of pneumonia.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

(Continued from Page Three.)

made him in his report strangely silent upon the subject of pollution in the river Thames, upon the instruction—through melancholy experience—of Marseilles, of Naples, of Cadiz, of Huelva, of a long line of cities which have discharged their sewage into tide water, and have dearly paid for it with money and with life. It may be urged that engineers of repute were called on for consultation, but looking at the report we find that Mr. Clarke commenced his labors Sept. 1, 1884; that Messrs. Davis & Hering were asked to serve Oct. 14, 1885, or, as the Commissioners put it, "to scrutinize and review the facts, figures and proposals which the engineers of the Commissioners had submitted in a preliminary report to us, and which had been by us previously accepted," that Mr. Clarke made his report in Nov. 1885, and the Commissioners their report in Dec. 1885. Now it is evident that Messrs. Davis & Hering, whose eminence no well-informed man will question, had no part in planning or laying out the original work, but were called in a "day after the fair," to give it the seal of their approval. Furthermore, according to their own report, though regarding "the problem as one of magnitude," they gave to its consideration, so far as personal consideration went, a matter of \$4 days. That I may not misrepresent them, I quote from their report, pp. IXXV-IXXVI.

"On Oct. 15 we met at the office of your engineer, Mr. L. C. Clarke, and, after acquainting ourselves with the general features of the work in question, proceeded with him to the localities which it was most important for us to inspect. On the same day, we visited the towns and cities of the lower Charles river basin, as far up as Waltham, examining the line of the sewer proposed to connect those places with the Main Drainage system of Boston.

The next day we devoted to the Mystic valley scheme, for the purpose of inspecting both the sewer lines and filtration areas. During the following week, South Framingham, Natick, Westboro', Marlborough, Dedham and Hyde Park were visited for the same purpose. A trip was made to the pumping station and outfall of the Boston Main Drainage Works, and also through the intercepting sewer from Fallmouth street to Allany street.

Finally, a day was spent in Worcester and Millbury to inspect the proposed line for the outfall sewer and the filtration area, also the condition of the Blackstone river and the effluent water from numerous mills draining into it. We did not visit the upper Charles river and upper Neponset basins, partly because the engineering questions involved were simple, and the solution independent of the requirements of other sections, but mainly because the general features they presented were the same as those of some of the towns which we did visit."

Nor do I see by the report that in order to correct the bias which their own engineer had for the improved sewerage system they called on but one engineer, who could look upon it with entire impartiality. Mr. Davis was Mr. Clarke's chief in the construction of the Boston system. No chemists, no physicians, no sanitarians—so far as the report shows—were asked to give evidence. I am aware that in 1876 Messrs. Chesbrough, Lam & Folsom, recommended this system of disposal for the city of Boston; that the Metropolitan Drainage Commission of 1882—also including Messrs. Chesbrough & Folsom, together with Messrs. Walcott, Boardman & Ames, made somewhat the same recommendations for the river basins, but the first report was made specially for Boston, while the second differs widely from that of the late Commission, in that it declares the combined system impracticable for suburban cities, and pronounces the outfall which was planned for the north side of the harbor as entirely unsafe. The item of expense for Newton was estimated by the Commission of '82 at a mean of \$549,188; by the Commission of 1886 at \$170,928. These figures, of course, express simply Newton's share of expense for joining and maintaining the Charles River system. I speak as above with no desire to detract from the ability or faithfulness of the Commission and its assistants, but simply that we may regard their recommendations with such weight as their experience and freedom from bias may entitle them to; no more, no less.

What they propose in regard to the Charles River valley is this—to treat that portion situated above Waltham as a separate district, and to dispose of its sewage by irrigation and otherwise. At Newton street, in Waltham, on the south side of the Charles, they propose to start an intercepting sewer which shall extend from Calvary street to North street. From North street—sewer enters Newton at North street—it is to extend through that part of Farwell street parallel to the river, pass thence through private land and follow the river to Bridge street. At Bridge street it is to enter California street, and continue thence to Galen street, in Watertown. Branch sewers for Waltham and Watertown are to connect at Newton street, at North, at Bridge and at Galen streets, which, at the junction of Cheesecake brook with the river, the sewer is to be enlarged so as to provide for what might come through the valley of the brook.

Leaving Galen street, the sewer runs through part of Water street to Barker's starch factory, thence along the river's bank to the Brighton line, thence to Beacon street alongside the B. & A. R. R. At North Beacon street deliveries of sewage can be made from portions of Brighton, thence it passes along the river to Market street, thence in Western avenue, through Beacon Park, to the marsh, thence along the river bank to Essex street, near the station at Cottage Farm. Here sewage is to be delivered from Somerville, Cambridge and Charlestown.

From Essex street, the location follows Brighton avenue to St. Mary's street, where sewage will be taken from the main Brookline sewer, thence across Muddy river to Brookline avenue and the Back Bay Park, thence by an extension of Ruggles street to Huntington avenue, and through that till it joins the Boston main sewer at Camden street, then a long stretch of about 3 1/2 miles to the pumping station at Old Harbor Point. Here it leaves in a tunnel, passing under the waters of Dorchester Bay—at its head—crosses Squantum Neck, passes over the body of water between that and Moon island, to the reservoirs. These reservoirs are planned to hold 25,000,000 gallons of sewage, which is discharged from them during the ebb tide.

The problem for Newton to consider is whether or not the disposal of Boston's sewage, and that of all the contributing cities, will eventually pollute the harbor;

if not, what the cost of the system, as compared with some other, may fairly be estimated at.

The Mystic river, according to Clarke, drains an area of about 70 square miles. Its population in 1885 was about 130,000, and for 1925 is estimated at 421,000. Within this area are 16 cities and towns, 14 with a public water supply.

The Charles River basin has an area of 200 square miles, had a population in 1885 of 370,000, and may be assumed to have in 1925 a population of 870,000, of which 800,000 will reside in the lower basin. Of the 28 cities and towns situated therein, 12 have public water supplies.

For the Neponset basin Mr. Clarke has not given the figures, but it is fair to assume that the proposed Metropolitan system would cover an area upwards of 400 square miles in extent, would be responsible to-day for a population of about 1,000,000, in 1925 for a population of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000.

With such an enormous area to drain, with such an immense population to care for—at a distant day—and with the fact staring us in the face that despite our growth and requirements, Boston Harbor will never grow larger, nor its currents stronger, is it not the part of prudence on Newton's part to wait and see whether Boston can dispose of her own sewage for the next twenty years, more especially when the record of experience in this regard is so strongly against her?

Meantime, what can Newton do? I would not say; wait; I would act. I would, as recommended in the report of 1884, appoint a special Commission, with full powers, to engage as an expert engineer a man of the highest talent and reputation.

Let him, in conjunction with our excellent engineer, study the subject with special reference to Newton, and when your Commission reports you will get bottom facts. I think it not unlikely that they would recommend a separate system, partly because that would enable us to join the Boston system at any time, if wanted, and partly because any scheme for precipitation or irrigation could be carried out more advantageously with that. If there were time, I should compare the different systems with regard to their cost, but that, at this late hour, is impossible.

Finally, a day was spent in Worcester and Millbury to inspect the proposed line for the outfall sewer and the filtration area, also the condition of the Blackstone river and the effluent water from numerous mills draining into it. We did not visit the upper Charles river and upper Neponset basins, partly because the engineering questions involved were simple, and the solution independent of the requirements of other sections, but mainly because the general features they presented were the same as those of some of the towns which we did visit."

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As we enter this beautiful valley from the east, we are at once spellbound at the sight before us. The new Town of Cortez is in full view, its site being one of the most beautiful possible to obtain; the grand and tragic old Ute Mountain on the west, the towering, snow capped, green clad Dolores Mountains on the north; the rugged, rocky La Plata on the northeast; and the beautiful Mesa Verde on the east and south, and the broad Montezuma Valley in all its grandeur between. Here in this very valley the ancient Aztec bruised and baked his corn over a thousand years ago. Here are found to-day under the deposits of centuries massive stone buildings, some of which are two hundred and fifty feet in length, six stories in height, the walls of which are covered with paintings in which red predominates. Pictures of men, animals and birds abound; of the latter the stork is most numerous. Also a man with the head of a dog always represented as leading men and women by the hand, identical with the Egyptian Anubis. Stone drinking cups and water vessels that will hold from fifteen to twenty gallons, and agricultural implements made entirely of stone, thus showing that here we have reached the stone age of history. It is hoped that the Archeological Institute of America, which is doing so much to open up the buried towns of the old world, may here see an opportunity for research and profit, and give to America a true knowledge of itself to blend with its knowledge of Pompeii and Rome. We have read much of the Halls of Montezuma, and shall soon know their true relation to the land we love. We know little or nothing of this ancient Aztec race who appear to have been as proficient in the arts as we of to-day. When modern civilization shall have crowded in upon these ancient homes, and the iron horse shall traverse this beautiful valley, (and another year will see great changes there, as people